ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, August 19, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (whether by the Year or Month) is THREE SHILLINGS for each insertion. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten weeks' consecutive insertions may be obtained on application. To order to avoid incorrect insertions in "Births" and "In Memoriam" notices, private residences are not to be inserted unless with the name of the parish in which they are situated. Cheques and Postal Orders for announcements should be made payable to "The Times" Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4, or "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, Piccadilly, W.1, or "The Times" Branch Office, 95, Kensington High-street, London, W.8, or "The Times" Branch Office, 82, Westbourne-grove, London, W.2, or to "The Times" Office, 1, Cannon-street, E.C.4, or "The Times" Office, 376, Strand, W.C.2. Advertisements for insertion in "The Times" for any issue of the following day should reach the Office not later than 12 noon. Subscribers' copies are sent direct from the Office of publication, unless otherwise arranged with the Publisher.

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BIRTHS

BARLEY.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at 19, Pontlich-street, W.1, to Vesta (née Johnson), wife of W. M. Barley, of Newport, Mon.—a daughter. (Australian papers, please copy.)

BARCLAY.—On Aug. 16, 1930, to Gwladys, wife of Alasdair G. Barclay, 52, Brompton-road, Hove—a son (Ronald Duncan).

BOWDEN.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Byte Rise, Beaconsfield, to Margaret Mary, wife of Dr. T. R. Bowden—a son.

BYERS.—On Aug. 15, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. Rowland N. Byers (Mary Barbour), of 75, Portland-place, W.1—a daughter.

DORE.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at 1, Lisson-gardens, N.W.8, to Cora (née Rodwell), wife of Norman Dore—a daughter.

DRUMMOND.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at Hawthorndean, Hartford, Cheshire, to Bessie (née Scott), wife of David Drummond—a daughter.

GOLD.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Pentry Cottage, Bushey, Herts, to Agnes, wife of Pat Gold—a daughter.

GOULD.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at "Lisson-Tobin," Clonee, Dunboyne, Co. Meath, to Dorothy Jessie, wife of Capt. R. F. Gould, late 7th Bn. Suffs, of a daughter.

GUINNESS.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at 12a, Great Stanhope-street, W.1, to Juliet, wife of Major Hon. Loel Guinness, Coldstream Guards—a daughter.

HALL.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Manila, P.I., to Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hall—a daughter.

HUDSON.—On July 31, 1930, at the Lady Willingdon Nursing Home, Delhi, to the wife of F. J. C. Hudson, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, of a son.

HAWKESWORTH.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at The Granary, Guildown, Guildford, to Joy (née Tomkins), wife of L. Hawkesworth, Indian Finance Department—a son.

KNIGHT.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at 3, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.5, to Alice, wife of David F. Knight—a daughter.

LONSDOWNE.—On Aug. 18, 1930, at 100, Woodside Lane-road, to Doris, wife of R. R. P. Lonsdowne, R.N., R.C.—a son.

MACLACHLAN.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Wallsend, Cheshire, to Barbara (née Blood), wife of A. H. Maclachlan—a son.

MORGAN.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Herbris, Hasmoors, to Manner, the wife of Rowsley C. Morgan—a son.

NORTON.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at Mannisford Abbas, to Elizabeth, wife of Major Hugh Norton—a son.

POOLER.—On Aug. 15, 1930, to Katherine, wife of B. Hesham Pooler, The Acre, Rosil—a son.

PRYPIATT.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Harlow, Bournemouth, to Cicely, wife of Leslie E. Prypiatt—a son.

PRIESTLEY.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at 27, Well-walk, Hampstead, the wife of J. B. Priestley, of a daughter.

RIDDIFORD.—On Aug. 16, 1930, to Margaret H. G. Riddiford, (née Merry) and Harold R. B. Riddiford, of London—a daughter.

SNAPE.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at 27, Wellneck-street, W.1, to Gwynneth (née Sockham), wife of J. E. Macarthur Snape—a son.

SPENCER.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at Cranley House, Ely Jesus-road, Southwestern, to Imogen and Cuthle Spencer—a son.

STEVENS.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at 2, Palatine-road, Withington, Manchester, Mary Hilliard, the wife of Dr. Joseph E. W. Stephens, of a son.

SWIFT.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Lane End, Canterley, to Mildred (née Townsin), the wife of A. Irvine Swift—a son.

THOMPSON.—On Aug. 18, 1930, at Crabtree House, Bodin, to Erica, wife of R. W. Thompson—a son.

WALTON.—At Clifford, Cheltenhurstes, Co. Cork, Dublin, wife of R. J. Walton—a son.

WILSON.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at a nursing home in St. Pancras, Manchester, to Robert Wilson, M.B.E. (retired Colonel), of 44, Ashley-road, Altrincham, Cheshire, a daughter.

WOODS.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at Tregaron, Lower Cliftonhill, Bristol, the wife of Lieut.-Col. John Woods, R.A.M.C., of a son.

YATES.—On Aug. 18, 1930, at Stonehurst (née Phyllis Mary Hall), wife of Henry Yates, of Allen, Hants—a son.

YOUNG.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at Reading, to Josephine, wife of Major Alexander Young—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BECKETT : HODGES.—On Aug. 16, 1930, in London, John Kenneth Beckett, late Indian Army, second son of the late Col. Stephen Beckett, C.B., and of Mrs. J. M. Beckett, of Tredethew Wells, to Anne Mary (Rhona), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hodges.

BIBLEY : FREKE.—On Aug. 16, 1930, in the Chapel of the Charterhouse, by the Rev. Dr. Alington, Headmaster of Eton College, assisted by the Preacher of the Charterhouse, Bosanet, son of Leonard Bibley, Esq., C.B., C.B.E. (retd.), of 8, Cavendish-rd., Bournemouth, to Rhona, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Euvain Freke, of the Charterhouse, London.

COXWELL WHITE : PITTER.—On Aug. 6, 1930, very quietly at All Saints', West Dulwich, by the Rev. Philip Browning, Harry Coxwell White to Edith Constance Pitter.

CROSS : HARRISON.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at Christ Church, Victoria-road, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Mervyn, assisted by the Rev. Colin Cowley, Noel Payson Cross, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cross, of 12, Moray-place, Edinburgh, to Jean, younger daughter of the late Octavius Harrison, Member of the Civil Service, and Mrs. Harrison, of Le Coin, La Hauie, Jersey, Channel Islands.

DYER : GALOIS.—On Aug. 16, 1930, Gilbert Dyer, A.C.A., to Reinha Louise Galois.

GAVIN : WHITE.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at St. Mary's, New Milns, Parish Augustus Warrench Gavin to Dorothy Peyvaen Trosnen White.

KAYE : LEETHAM.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at St. Helen's Church, Ecrick, by the Rev. H. Robinson, R.D., Rector of Thurnscoe, Yorks (uncle of the bridegroom), and the Rev. C. H. Trollope, R.D., Rector of Ecrick, Philip W. R. Kaye, 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, second son of Mr. R. W. Kaye, J.P., M.F.H., and Mrs. Kaye, of Great Glenn Manor, Leicestershire, to Barbara Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Leetham, of Ecrick, Yorkshire.

LITTLE : SLADEN.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at the Parish Church, Littlehampton, by the Rev. H. F. Grindley (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. C. C. Snell, Vicar of the Parish, James Douglas Campbell Little, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, second son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Little, of Meadowcroft, Littlehampton, to Kathleen Margaret Betty, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Stuart Sladen, of Exley House, Littlehampton.

LLOYD : FINCH.—On Aug. 18, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Cryne, by Rev. T. Basil Wood, M.A., LL.B., assisted by Rev. W. H. Brind, M.A., Rev. George Arthur Lewis Lloyd, B.A., A.K.C., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, of Hampstead, N.W., to Kathleen Finch, B.A., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Finch, of Hoolington, near Crewe.

MARTIN : WILDING-JONES.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Hove, Patrick Gordon, 3rd Son of John Martin, Esq., of Sligo, to Sylvia May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilding-Jones, of 53, Wilbury-road, Hove, Sussex.

MORRIS : LEDGER.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, Reigate, by the Rev. H. W. Dunk, Rector of Bochard, Surrey, assisted by the Rev. J. C. F. Grudjan, Arthur E. C. Blackmore Morris, son of Mr. Alfred Blackmore Morris, of Malcolm Peth, St. Leonards-on-Sea, to Marjorie Frances, daughter of Mr. R. W. Ledger, of Raydon, Reigate.

SILVER WEDDINGS

MACLACHLAN : CALLIEU.—On Aug. 19, 1905, at All Saints, Clapham, S.E., Alan Bruce Maclachlan to Cecile Marie Callieu.

MATHEWS : PASSMORE.—On Aug. 16, 1905, at St. Samson's Wesleyan Church, Guernsey, by the Rev. T. Herbert Kidd, Basil Joseph, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mathews, of Boars Hill, Oxford, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late W. H. Passmore and Mrs. Passmore.

DEATHS

ARNOLD.—On Aug. 15, 1930, suddenly, at Harlow, Essex, Walter Arnold, friend and butler of Mr. and Mrs. Mc'Kown of Hatchmont for 24 years.

ARNOLD.—On Aug. 17, 1930, Reuben Arnold, of Camelot, Surrey-road, Bournemouth West, aged 106. (San Francisco papers, please copy.)

ASHWELL.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at 94, The Rosewalk, Northfleet, Doris Lyon, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ashwell.

ASTELL.—On Aug. 18, 1930, at Westfield Naim, Colonel Godfrey Astell, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, in his 82nd year.

ASTROP.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at Cape Town, South Africa, John Henry, a dearly-beloved brother, the grandson of the late John Astrop, of Hull, aged 83.

BAUMER.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at Southover, Northwood, Middlesex, Jessie, widow of Edward Baumer, aged 85. Funeral (Cremation) at Golders Green, Wednesday, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock. No mourning.

BRYAN.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Halescroft, Church Stretton, Fanny Elizabeth, widow of Henry Barlow Bryan, the dearly loved mother of Henrietta Hutton and Frank Bryan, in her 86th year. Funeral Disley Church to-morrow (Wednesday), 12.30.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, Aug. 17, 1930, suddenly, at Aschaffenburg, Archibald, Alastair Magnus Campbell, of Auchnacloich, aged 61.

DAVIDSON.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at 77, Shoots Hill-road, Blackheath, Annie Davidson, aged 82.

DOSS.—On Aug. 17, 1930, suddenly, as the result of a motor-car accident, Wilfrid Doss, of Ballymacarrett, Belfast (formerly of Calcutta) (retired), younger son of the late John Sherard Doss, of Manchester. Funeral 2 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), at North Berwick Cemetery, after Service will be held at 1.30 p.m. This (the only) notification and invitation. (Dear Scotland papers please copy.)

DUNCAN.—On Aug. 18, 1930, at Cavendish Lodge, Bath, Dorset Wyckham Duncan, Barrister-at-Law, beloved husband of Ella Duncan, in his 75th year. No mourning. Please flowers from family only.

DEATHS (continued)

EDMONDS.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 34, Buckingham-street, Dover, Rose Ellen, much-loved wife of Joseph Wakeham Edmonds, formerly Vicar of Buckley and Rector of Gresik.

FENTON.—On Aug. 15, 1930, suddenly, result of accident, Lieutenant Frank Fenton, 2nd Lieut., Royal Corps of Signals, eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Frank Fenton, of 5, Montpellier-square, Preston, and late of the Lord Seat. Funeral at 11 o'clock.

FLOYD.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at 47, Dunbar-road, Putney, Sophia Floyd, dearly beloved by her relations and friends. Cremation, and by her sister, Lady Tree. Funeral Putney Vale Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), at 12 noon.

FORREST.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at "The Yest," Brighton, dearly beloved by her husband, Alexander Forrest, Lothian Manse, Inverkeithing, and her sister, Lady Tree. Funeral Putney Vale Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), at 12 noon.

GRANT.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at 153, Bayswater-avenue, S.W.2, Frances Henry Grant, aged 74.

HAMMOND WILLIAMS.—On Aug. 17, 1930, suddenly, three days short of her 2nd birthday, Shirley Vendrell, the dearly beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hammond Williams, of 6, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

HARTLUP.—On Aug. 16, 1930, in a London nursing home, following an operation, Major William Richard Hartley Hartlup, late 60th Duchess Light Infantry, Chief Constable of the City of London Police, third son of the late Herbert James Hartlup, of Hussey, and dearly loved husband of Minnie Hartlup, aged 67. Funeral at Rainham Church, Norfolk, at 2.45 p.m. on Thursday, Aug. 21. Flowers to Wighton, Surgey.

HILDYARD.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at 130, Stamford-hill, N.16 (and late of Cubbington), David Cuyps Hildyard, in his 85th year.

HODGSON.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at 9, Pottergate, Lincoln, Annie Ellen, widow of Rev. S. K. Hodgson.

LAKE.—On Aug. 18, 1930, at Arundel Lodge, West Cromer, Mary Noble Lake (Auntie Mia), second daughter of the late John Lake.

LITTLEWOOD.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at 22a, Lauderdale-mansions, Maida Vale, Constance Elizabeth Littlewood, widow of William Brodie Gurney Littlewood. Cremation at St. John's, Woking, Thursday, Aug. 21, at 2 o'clock.

McCHESNEY-TOTT.—On Aug. 17, 1930, Constance, widow of Frederick McChesney-Tott. Funeral at Wroxton on 11.30 a.m. to-day (Tuesday). No mourning, by request.

MILLS.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at 4b, King's-gardens, Hove, George Mills, formerly of Peterborough, in his 87th year.

MOORE.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at a nursing home at Kew, Dora Maxwell Moore, late of Indian Nursing Service. Funeral at 12 o'clock to-day (Tuesday), Richmond Cemetery.

MORTON.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at 2, South-road, Southworth Common, London, S.W., John Morton, only son of the late F. Gerald Morton, Indian Civil Service, and Mrs. Harrison, of Le Coin, La Hauie, Jersey, Channel Islands.

NEILL.—On Aug. 17, 1930, James Neill, J.P., "The Croft," Carshalton, beloved husband of Agnes H. Neill, in his 77th year. Funeral at Fulwood Church to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12.30.

PENNEY.—On Aug. 16, 1930, following an operation, Frederick Charles Penney, of 214, Denmark-hill, S.E.5, and 422, Strand, beloved husband of Sabina Penney, aged 68. Service Ashford Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30.

WILKINSON.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at Winford Rectory, Isabella, wife of Prebendary J. R. Wilkinson. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30. No flowers.

WILSON.—On Aug. 17, 1930, at a nursing home in St. Pancras, Manchester, Robert Wilson, M.B.E. (retired Colonel), of 44, Ashley-road, Altrincham, Cheshire, a daughter. Funeral at Ashford to-morrow (Wednesday).

WOODS.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at Tregaron, Lower Cliftonhill, Bristol, the wife of Lieut.-Col. John Woods, R.A.M.C., of a son.

Interments, Private and Memorial Services.—Inquiries as to Interments, Private and Memorial Services should be addressed to Mr. Walter Wilson, Undertaker, 82, Pimlico-road, S.W.1.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BLAKE.—To the dear memory of Jeffrey (Jeff), Lieut., R.F.A., "missing," presumed killed in action on the Somme, Aug. 19, 1916.

DANIELL.—In loving memory of Captain Hubert John Daniell, 20th Punjabis, Staff Captain throughout the siege of Kut, died at Mosul, Aug. 19, 1916. R.I.P.

GUNN.—In ever-loving memory of our two dear sons, Herbert E. Gunn, 1st Bn. London Scottish, killed in action, July 19, 1916, aged 22 years; also his brother, David Gunn, Seaforth Highlanders, killed in action, Oct. 13, 1917, aged 22 years, beloved sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Gunn, "Seaforth," Beckenham. (Scotch papers please copy.)

HOLLEY.—In ever-loving memory of our youngest son, Wilfred Charles Metcalfe, Lieut., 11th East Surreys, who died on Aug. 19, 1916, of wounds received at Guillemont three days previously, aged 20. Sadly missed.

H.M. SUBMARINE E 16.—In proud memory of the Officers and Men of H.M. Submarine E 16, killed in action in the North Sea, Aug. 19, 1916.

12th YEOMANRY BATTALION, NORFOLK REGT.—In memory of those gallant Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men of the 12th Yeomanry Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, who fell at Vieux Berquin on Aug. 19, 1918.

IN MEMORIAM

BEVERLY.—In loving memory of our dear Parents who died Aug. 19, 1926, and July 18, 1930.

BINNIE.—In most loving and happy memory of Rosalind Binnie, who passed Aug. 16, 1929.

"Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd."

JUNGE.—In ever-loving memory of my husband, Flt.-Lieut. Henry Mowbray Junge (June), D.F.C., R.A.F., who died on duty at Hucclecote Aug. 19, 1926.

WATSON.—In sweet memory of our darling only child, William Macfarlane (Sonnie), who fell asleep Aug. 19, 1929. (Late F.M.S.) Earth has one sweet child the less—Heaven one angel more.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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PERSONAL

A M delighted; meet Odeon Corner, Saturday 23rd, 1.30 p.m.—ELLIS COWIN.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 6s. for three lines (minimum) and 2s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 12s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found notices 2s. 6d. per insertion (not to exceed three consecutive days). Private numbers, if advertisers desire, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Letters and numbers of actual advertisers should accompany all orders for insertion, and satisfactory references, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. A. SKINNER, Bank House, 42, London-road, Brighton, desires to express her sincere THANKS for the kindness and sympathy received during her recent and bereavement.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, 13th instant, between Piccy Circus and 13 Hyde Park-place, TWO STONE MARTENS; purchased Dusseldorf (Germany).—Madame Wise, 13, Hyde Park-place, W.2.

CAN any reader kindly RECOMMEND nice APARTMENTS or HOME or HOTEL (not boarding house) in quiet spot, overlooking sea on North Devon or Cornish coast? Bedroom must be clean, comfortable, and able to provide good food.—Write Box H.329, The Times, E.C.4.

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OVAL TEST MATCH.—A few reserved SEATS available.—Phone Riverside 2222 (Office hours).

OVAL TEST SEATS available to-day and to-morrow. —Phone Regent 2094.

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TO be LET (not Ostlers) for six months or longer; owner going abroad; beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE at CHARNATHAN in CADOGAN-SQUARE; four reception, 6 bed, 3 bath; rent 8gns. a week; fine front; staff could remain; garage.—Write Box Z.992, The Times, E.C.4.

GENUINE TUDOR GEM, delightful position, SURREY; wealth old oak, original fireplaces, &c.; 3 sitting, bath room, 5 bed; electric light; central heating; light and water; massive old oak beams; 32 ACRES pasture and woodland; stream; all in perfect order; £4,500 Freehold.—Write Box Z.994, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET or SOLD, EAST COAST (near Seal and Sandgate), for period or longer; rent 8gns. a week; fine two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath room; small old-world garden; gas. A shorter let would be entertained.—Write Box W.1123, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY would like as COMPANION to son, 7 years, gentle-born BOY similar age; charming home and garden in Midlands; references exchanged.—Write Box W.1132, The Times, E.C.4.

WESTWARD HO! (five miles).—To be LET, October, March, small detached FURNISHED COTTAGE in picturesque situation, near village, on motor bus route, near sea and golf; two sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; kitchen.—Write Box Z.995, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR GOLF or COUNTRY WEAR.—FENWICK SUPER-SUEDE COATS cut from finest gazelda suede, 7½, 6d. to 5½gns. in Paribleu, Burgundy, Myrtle, Sheffield, Oakapple, Tangerberry, or Hunting Pink.—FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street).

DO you know that Furnam's have a stock of those marvellous but hard-to-come-by Sweetspot cushion necked steel shafted golf clubs in matched sets 8 guineas? 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

"MILOX in the Morning and MARVELS at Night" keep your dogs healthy, happy and bright.—All corn merchants, stores, &c., and Milox Dog Foods.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not everyone can afford the original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., and ladies' costumes, coats, furs, &c., and therefore pay far above the average prices for all unrequired effects. Cash by return or parcels or call at PAYNE BROS.' and CO.'S (21), 139, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

ROMNEY and RAEBURN Picture.—See Hurcombs' announcement on the back page.

KENYA.—The Directors of the KENYA TOBACCO Co., Ltd., 2, Carlton-gardens, S.W.1, Piccadilly, have pleasure in announcing that their new ZELPA cigarettes are becoming a great favourite. ZELPA cigarettes include the finest Virginia grown under the care of the Company's own experts. ZELPA cigarettes do not stain the fingers. Sold by Harrods, Selfridge, Army and Navy Stores, and by most tobacconists of standing. Packets of 100, 5s. 6d.; for 50, 2s. 9d.; for 20, 1s. 1d. Buy ZELPA cigarettes, my friend. Support your Empire and to-day.

A MAZING PRICES for ANCIENT SILVER.—We will pay cash up to £1,000 for Tankards, £300 for Coffee Pots, £150 for Cake Baskets, £100 for Tea Caddies, Apostle Spoons, Tureens, Cruets, Wine Labels, &c.; plate and Sheffield.—S. B. Barnhouse, Dymchurch, Kent.

WANTED, little GIRL as COMPANION to another in nice home near London where Froebel governess.—Write Box J.880, The Times, E.C.4.

MISS MARY PINCH highly RECOMMENDS her new and REDUCED TERMS for PERMANENT WAVING exceptional terms.—Write Box 9062, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG LADY, good appearance, some experience, desires POST; antique furniture shop London.—Write Box W.1136, The Times, E.C.4.

THOROUGH unforeseen circumstances owner instructs me to DISPOSE of 1928 ROLLS-ROYCE Phantom I. Chassis, Windsor de-luxe low-built enclosed Limousine, painted black, silver fittings; 7,000 miles only; perfect; taxed; house, high up; comfort, quiet; good food; garden; car; 4gns. single.—Write Box W.1150, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY'S charming modernised COTTAGE to be LET, £80 for six months, nominal rent; Hertfordshire.—Box 7, further particulars write Box C.7450, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (three miles)—INVALID or CONVALESCENT DEVONSHIRE LADY'S HOME; private house, high up; comfort, quiet; good food; garden; car; 4gns. single.—Write Box W.1150, The Times, E.C.4.

LAWN TENNIS.—PRACTICE GAMES and COACHING by county professional; private court near stadium. Write Box H.210, The Times, E.C.4.

KENT, CANTERBURY-MAIDSTONE, between, 400ft. A.S.L., half-mile village.—FRUIT FARM, 60 ACRES, with gentleman's OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE and bungalow. Full electric light; telephone; gardens. FREEHOLD £5,250, barry possession.—Write Box H.314, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY RECOMMENDS HOME in COUNTRY (near Hastings) to one child (girl, 6), safety first, companion with a girl same age.—Mrs. D., 100, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

LOVELY SURREY.—Charming old HOUSE (nine bed and reception); two days short of her first birthday, SWEETEST WEANLING; maids left.—Write Box H.318, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN community and fundamentally taught; wonderful results.—Write Box S.1061, The Times, E.C.4.

NICE HOME, business gentleman; bed and sitting room; telephone, garage; moderate terms; nearest, near station.—Write Box W.1142, The Times, E.C.4.

A DVOWSON for SALE; South Devon; income £350; immediate possession.—Write Box W.1145, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Unfurnished self-contained SERVICE SUITE to be LET in the select new house in Ashley-road, GATE HOUSE, Epsom; 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, bathroom and good kitchen to be let unfurnished as a gift.—Write Box W.1160, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET or SOLD, EAST COAST (near Seal and Sandgate), for period or longer; rent 8gns. a week; fine two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath room; small old-world garden; gas. A shorter let would be entertained.—Write Box W.1123, The Times, E.C.4.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER; weekly departures in Five-Days from Thames. For Illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Aug. 22	Aug. 23
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 29	Aug. 30
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Gibson	Sept. 5	Sept. 6
Mooltan	11,000	Holland	Sept. 12	Sept. 13
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,000	Hewlins	Sept. 19	Sept. 20
Nankin	11,000	Parker	Sept. 26	Sept. 27
†Salsette	12,000	Cutts	Sept. 26	Sept. 28
Ranpura	11,000	Townshend	Oct. 3	Oct. 4
Morton	12,000	Turton	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
†Mantua	11,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 18
†Karmala	11,000	Hewett	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
†Viceroy of India	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 31	Nov. 1
Malda	20,000	Olsen	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
	21,000	Osborn	Nov. 14	Nov. 15

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	15,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
Nankin	11,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Salsette	12,000	Cutts	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Ranpura	11,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Malda	11,000	Taggart	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Mantua	11,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
Malda	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

†"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Sept. 29	—
Sangamine (cargo)	8,000	—	Sept. 12	—
†Nankin	7,500	Tickell	Sept. 26	—
Rhodesian (cargo)	8,000	—	Oct. 10	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Straits (cargo)	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Karmala (cargo)	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	—
†Karmala	11,000	Rolfe	Sept. 13	—
Macedonian	11,000	Burton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Sept. 26	Oct. 10

Taking Passengers † for Malta. ‡ for Port Sudan. § Not calling Southampton.

‡ Taking also 3rd Class Passengers

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHHA AND/OR BEDI

BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*†MUNDRA	7,275			Aug. 23
*†WARWICK CASTLE	8,000	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Aug. 30
DUMANA	8,000	Sept. 9	Sept. 13	Sept. 6
DOMALA	8,141	Sept. 23	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
	8,441	Oct. 7	Oct. 11	Oct. 18

*Cargo steamer. † Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Calling Karachi before Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†MARCHA	7,275			Aug. 23
†MATRA	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 4
MORVADA	8,231	Sept. 3	Sept. 12	Sept. 18
MULBERA	9,100	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MADURA	9,027				
MATIANA	9,067	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Sept. 4	Sept. 5
MALDA	9,056	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Sept. 27
MODASA	9,076	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
		Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 22

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER				

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight Offices, 122, Strand, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française (P. & O.), 21, Rue de la Paix. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Faze, P. & O. Agent). Avenue de Beau Rivage.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

P. & O. Forwarding Agents :—

P. & O., Bevande, McGrath & Co., Ltd., 3, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3. Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Middlesbro to Bombay and Karachi, Goosan and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Queensland Line); Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
REMUERA	13,500	Oct. 17
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 7
	17,000	Nov. 28

† Via Suez.

Apply the N.Z.S.S. Co., Ltd. G. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele.-Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jaines, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 0724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A. thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI	Sept. 17	—
MAKURA	—	Oct. 1
NIAGARA	Oct. 15	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 0724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool
BARRABOOL	13,000			
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Sept. 20
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-15, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE

BY THE

Under Contract by Postal Contract with His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with those of other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

ORMONDE	15,000	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 4	Sept. 7
ORAMA	20,000	Sept. 27	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORANTO	20,980	Oct. 25	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORSOVA	12,000	Nov. 8	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
			Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3 ; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 ; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Ship.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Valencia	7,929	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 11	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Nagpur	8,956	Sept. 18	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	10,150	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Simla	9,447	Oct. 2	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Paris	9,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
City of Venice	10,982	Oct. 16	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
	8,267	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras.

(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona	7,465	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo	7,582	Oct. 11	Bay, East London
City of Karachi	7,573	Nov. 8	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. LONDON to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice. LIVERPOOL, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Tele., Ave. 9340 GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street. " " Cent. 3840 " " Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S

WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE

LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON, LTD. MEDITERRANEAN EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA.

Malta and Alexandria ... Castilian Sept. 3
Gibraltar, Piraeus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople) and Constantza ... City of Lancaster Sept. 4

Loading Berth—West India Dock (A Shed).

Taking goods by trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta; Jamaica, Limasol, Famagusta (Cyprus), via Alexandria. Bourgas, via Constantinople, all Greek Odessa, and Constantza ports via Piraeus.

For freight or passage apply to :—

WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
WESTCOTT & Co., 21, Canal des Brasseurs, Anvers.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
HAKOZAKI MARU	16,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 3	Sept. 7
TEN-YO MARU	11,800	Sept. 11	Sept. 15	Sept. 20
HAKUBAN MARU	16,469	Sept. 26	Oct. 1	Oct. 5

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele : Royal 6644-6. Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Pocsidon SOMMAIA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS. Ex. Gouverneur-Generaux MARCHAND, DE LANESSAN. Ex. PLEIADE, ISTAMBUL, DELTA & BEYROUT. Poseidon Aug. 28 and Sept. 9 Lamartine Prince Line Aug. 28 and Sept. 9 Lamartine Lorraine Aug. 29 and Sept. 9 Asuncion EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT. Ex. PLEIADE, ISTAMBUL, DELTA & BEYROUT. Prince Line Aug. 28 and Sept. 9 Lamartine Lorraine Aug. 29 and Sept. 9 Asuncion

Agency for passage and all particulars apply at 61, Charing Cross, S.W.1, or 61, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Majestic	Wed. Aug. 20	Olympic	Wed. Sept. 3
Homeric	Wed. Aug. 27	Majestic	Wed. Sept. 10

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

(1923) Adriatic Via Queenstown. Sat. Aug. 23 | (2) Baltic Sat. Sept. 6
Birthday Sat. Aug. 30 | (2) Cedric Sat. Sept. 13
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric	Fri. Aug. 22	Laurentic	Fri. Sept. 5
Albertic	Fri. Aug. 29	Arabic	Fri. Sept. 12

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic	Sat. Aug. 23
Calgaric (Passengers from Southampton only)	Fri. Sept. 12

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(3) Lapland	Aug. 23
(4) Pennland	Aug. 30
(4) Westernland	Sept. 6

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland	Sat., Aug. 30
(4) Pennland	Sat., Sept. 13

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only. (5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,000 tons	Aug. 30	Sept. 27
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	Sept. 13	Oct. 11

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	Sept. 6	Oct. 4

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - - AUG. 23

*TUSCANIA .. Aug. 23 AQUITANIA .. Aug. 30

" Via Havre not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†SCYTHIA - - - - AUG. 23

CARINTHIA .. Aug. 30 *SAMARIA .. Sept. 2

*Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh. † Calls Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AUSONIA - - - - AUG. 23

*AURANIA .. Aug. 30 ASCANIA .. Sept. 6

Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†LETITIA - - - - AUG. 23

ANDANIA .. Aug. 29 †ATHENIA .. Sept. 6

† From Glasgow previous day.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-stop Route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

FAST "CABIN" LINERS CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
" ILE DE FRANCE " (e)	Aug. 19	Aug. 25
" DE GRASSE " (e)	Aug. 27	Sept. 2
" FRANCE " (e)	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
ROCHAMBEAU " (c)	Aug. 28	Sept. 3
" ILE DE FRANCE " (e)	Aug. 30	Sept. 7
" PARIS " (e)	Sept. 2	Sept. 10

(c) Express Service First and Second Classes only. (e) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service. Also

HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "PLEIADE" DE LATOUCHE .. Sept. 8

Also SERVICES TO .. Oct. 6

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

(Ile. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd.), 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Aug. 29 from GENOA		
" 30 " NAPLES		
Sept. 1 " GIBRALTAR	"CONTE GRANDE"	
	LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.	
Other Sailings : Sept. 19, Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 7, Nov. 25.		
Sept. 2 from TRIESTE		
" 5 " NAPLES	"SATURNIA"	
" 8 " GIBRALTAR	COSULICH LINE, Ltd.	
Other Sailings : Sept. 23, Oct. 7, Oct. 27, Nov. 11, Nov. 27.		
Sept. 12 from GENOA		
" 13 " NAPLES	"AUGUSTUS"	
" 15 " GIBRALTAR	N.G.I. LINE.	
Other Sailings : Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 19, Nov. 29.		

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or :—

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)

COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.) (Regent 7972.)

BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30
Yorkshire	13,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
Shropshire	12,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 27
	15,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 11

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087

NELSON LINE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE	Aug. 23
	Sept. 6

Full details on request to :—

Head Office : 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. West End Agency, 11 (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, CEYLON, INDO-CHINA, &c.

By Regular Steamers of the

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

For sailing particulars and rates of passage money apply U.K. Agents, OYLLATTY, HANKEY and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele. : Regent 4984.

YACHTING IN CORSICA.

By the luxurious PRAISSINET LINER "ILE DE BEAUTE," which came into service this year.

Speed : 20 knots—oil burner.

WEEKLY CRUISES along the enchanted shores of PROVENCE and CORSICA.

Facilities to stop over in Corsica for stays of varied duration.

NEW HOTELS with all modern comfort. FISHING, SHOOTING, GOLF.

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FORTNIGHTLY TO

STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN

FIRST PASSENGER SAILINGS.

PEMBROKESHIRE ..... from London, Aug. 29
GLENSHIEL ..... from London, Sept. 27

For Rates and full particulars apply to GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. Monument 9437.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA BY THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
ARLANZA	14,662	Sept. 12	—
†ORITA	11,484	—	Sept. 13
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	9,296	—	Sept. 16
†DESEADO	22,209	Sept. 26	—
*ALMANZORA	11,077	—	Sept. 27
DESNA	15,551	Oct. 10	—
	14,583	—	Oct. 11

† Calls Madeira.

† Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE PERU
BERMUDA Via PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA France, Spain.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA	11,589	Aug. 23
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 4
OROPESA	14,075	Oct. 18
ORBITA	15,498	Oct. 30

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

TO

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10. 26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE

to

VILLEFRANCHE, NAPLES, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19. 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON : America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
LIVERPOOL : Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
PARIS : 12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL (via Cherbourg).

MONTCALM	
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only)	Aug. 23
MONTROSE	Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec only)	Aug. 24
	Aug. 30

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	Aug. 21
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Aug. 23
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Aug. 23
MINNEDOSA (B.G.)	Aug. 29
(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.	Aug. 30

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	Aug. 25
MINNEDOSA	Aug. 29

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu)

Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF ASIA Sept. 18

Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Sept. 6

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI .. Sept. 17 NIAGARA .. Oct. 15

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

SIX WEEKS SUN-RAY CRUISE TO THE

ISLES OF THE BLEST

Africa—Palma—Monaco.

by DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (20,000 tons, oil-burner) From Liverpool 27th JAN., 1931 (from Bristol 28th Jan.) First class throughout. From 49 Gns.

RESERVE NOW!

APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 24, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3
Hobsons Bay	14,150 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2 ; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	12	Sept.
*TAMAROA	12,540 tons from Southampton	19	Sept.
†CORINTHIC	12,567 tons from Southampton	19	Oct.
TONGARIRO	12,554 tons from Southampton	7	Nov.
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	7	Dec.

* Oil burner. † 1st and 3rd class only. ‡ Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN. JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC	From Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	" Liverpool	13th SEPT.
(1) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	" Liverpool	10th OCT.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only. (3) First and Third Class.

For full particulars apply to :—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Building, Water-street, Liverpool ; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool ; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1 ; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES AND CHINA.

Special Winter Return Rates ... Port Said, £48. Colombo, £95. The Straits, £112 10s. Next Sailings :—

HECTOR	13 Sept.	SARPEDON	—
ANCHISES	27 Sept.	PATROCLUS	6 Nov.
AENEAS	—	ANTENOR	Dec. 6

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.

†CIRCASSIA	Aug. 23	†BRITANNIA	Sept. 24
*†ELYSIA	Sept. 12	†CASTALIA	Oct. 10

† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares. ‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers. Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.

Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA	Aug. 20	†CALEDONIA	Aug. 29
CAMBRONIA	Aug. 27	†TRANSYLVANIA	Sept. 6

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†GARTH CASTLE	Aug. 21	Aug. 22
†WARWICK CASTLE		
†RAMPTON CASTLE		Aug. 29
†ARUNDEL CASTLE	Aug. 28	Aug. 29

† Via Madeira. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena.

Sailings by via West and South African Ports.

Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

from SOUTHAMPTON, via PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "OBERON"		
BAHIA	S.S. "OBERON"	21	AUG.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ORANJE"	4	SEPT.
SANTOS	S.S. "ORANJE"	18	SEPT.
MONTEVIDEO	For FLANDRIA	2	OCT.
BUENOS AIRES	For rates and full information apply to the Agents,		

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.

VIA VIGO AND LISBON

By the Cap Arcona.

HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

S.S. CAP ARCONA	from Boulogne	Aug. 29
*S.S. CAP NORTE	from Boulogne	Sept. 8
S.S. CAP POLONIO	from Boulogne	Sept. 18
S.S. CAP ARCONA	from Boulogne	Oct. 11

* Calling at Teneriffe.

Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.

For particulars apply : STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-12, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph.-Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger Agents.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO

SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA,

VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.

THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO

AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger

BUSINESSES FOR SALE
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT'S FIGURES.—A business specially suitable for a gentleman of refined tastes and musical inclinations is offered at Watford; turnover £3,000 per annum; net profits £450 per annum; very attractive shop held on a long lease at a moderate inclusive rent. Price only £750, and stock at valuation.—WOODCOCK and SON, 23, Cursitor-street, W.C.

A GENUINE OPPORTUNITY.—Splendid position, corner concern ready to step into; well-established; FURNISHED HOUSES, containing 14 rooms arranged for high-class business; suitable as high-class apartment or boarding establishment; inclusive rent £84; owner wishes NO PREMIUM. Write Box H.927, The Times, E.C.4.

A NOLD-ESTABLISHED) PRIVATE HOTEL, picked Kensington position; manageress left, central heating, running water; lease 27 years at ground-rent; net profits (audited) £2,587 per annum. Price £16,000.—HOLMES, 485, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE HOTEL, FOLKESTONE, favourite position on the Leas; old-established connexion; to be disposed of owing to death.—Apply Messrs. H. B. Bradley and Hulme, Solicitors, 72, Sandgate-road, Folkestone.

ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (16 lines).

A BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE, showing £750 per annum net profit and home for owner; splendid position West End; bed and sitting rooms; splendidly furnishing and artistic decorations; best lease; 17 bed rooms, dining room; easily run. Price only £2,850 complete.—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street, W.1. (Tube Tottenham Court-road.)

COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, only a short distance from London, with accommodation for about 23 guests; attractive public rooms; standing in several acres of charming grounds; garage, tennis court, &c. A great bargain for £2,600. Absolutely valuable lease.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (extension 8).

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY of securing unique well-established MANUFACTURING BUSINESS with over freehold factory, offices, &c., N.E. London; excellent prospects; experienced staff; capital required about £10,000.—Full particulars write Box N.1991, The Times.

FREEHOLD GARAGE at BETTWSYCOED; well built and modern, with well-established business as going concern; splendid opportunity.—Apply D. Howell Jones, Watchmaker, Denbighshire.

HYDE PARK.—BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE, 9 to let or sold freehold; 6 baths. Low rent.—Write Box 6948, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LICENSED and TEA ROOMS and HOME-MADE CAKE business occupying central position at very large town in the Home Counties; long lease at £80 per year and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS.—Opportunity of acquiring house with old-established clientèle in best residential district of London; 24 letting rooms tastefully furnished; three bath rooms with constant hot water; central heating; no catering; lease 7 years; net profits over £850 per annum, under management; 18 months' accounts. Price for lease, furniture and goodwill, £5,000.—Write Box Z.10, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CITY MERCHANTS and AGENTS BUSINESS; average profits seven years, £475; 21 years' lease; show-rooms, offices, and residence; flat; profit rental £50, chartered accountant's figures.—Write Box N.1997, The Times, E.C.4.

£1,300 A YEAR NET PROFIT.—RESTAURANT in splendid position in centre of large Midland city; closed on Sundays. Attractively decorated and very well furnished; seating over 100; fitted kitchen, complete equipment; including refrigerator; exceptionally fine flat of four lofty rooms; modern bath room, &c. Lease at very low rent of £150 per annum. Takings for past year £1,694; audited accounts; scope for increase. Price, for goodwill, fittings and equipment recommended by WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Cunduit-street, W.1.

SOUTH COAST RESORT.—PRIVATE HOTEL, fine position facing sea; 11 bed rooms (mostly double), bath, dining room, breakfast room, lounge, &c.; well furnished and in good order. Takings over £800 (capable of increase). Price for lease, furniture and goodwill, £850. Bargain.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS (mainly home-made sweets, with opening for home-made cakes, teas, &c.) in favourite Cornish resort. Beautifully equipped modern premises in busy thoroughfare, commanding corner shop and charming suite of five rooms and bath room. Price, including valuable freehold (alone worth £1,500) and contents, only £1,600 s.a.v.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co. as above.

WANTED

RETIRED MANUFACTURER, small capital, wishes to JOIN or ACQUIRE ACTIVE BUSINESS, any trade, engineering preferred; Midlands preferred; must bear accountant's investigation.—Write Box N.2000, The Times, E.C.4.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on Front Page.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE of the FACULTY of AGRICULTURE and FORESTRY will be APPLICATIONS for TWO posts, one ENTOMOLOGICAL, the other MYCOLOGICAL, which are being created in connexion with a survey and other investigations on SUGAR BEET PATHOLOGY. Candidates should possess a University Honours Degree in Science or other equivalent qualification, together with a knowledge of practical agriculture, and should have experience of applied Plant Pathology.

If candidates of suitable qualifications present themselves, both posts will be placed in Grade II of the Ministry of Agriculture's Graded Scheme, at £425 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £475 a year.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Appointments Committee, School of Agriculture, Cambridge, on or before August 30th.

COUNTY OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORK.
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT SOLICITOR.

APPLICATIONS from competent and experienced Solicitors are invited for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SOLICITOR in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace and County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Commencing salary £500 to £750 according to capacity and experience of the selected candidate, and rising by increments in accordance with service to £1,000.

Particulars of the duties and terms of appointment together with forms of application may be obtained on request; and applications together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to me not later than the 15th September, 1930.

J. CHARLES MCGRATH, Clerk of the Peace.
County Hall, Wakefield, 9th August, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following appointments:—

M.2407. ASSISTANT MARINE ENGINEER
DRAUGHTSMAN REQUIRED by the SINGAPORE HARBOUR BOARD for three years' service and possible extension. Salary $400 a month rising to $500 by annual increments of $25 a month. Free passage. Candidates, 25 to 30 years of age, preferably unmarried, must have a first-class knowledge of the design and construction of all classes of marine engines, boilers, auxiliaries, and machinery.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M.2407.

UNIVERSITY of CAPE TOWN.
JOHN GARLICK CHAIR of COMMERCE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above POST.

Salary—£1,000 per annum.

Transport.—£75 will be provided for transport subject to a proportionate refund in the event of resignation before three years.

Engagement for the first instance for three years, subject to renewal by mutual consent.

To be assumed on 1st March, 1931.

Applications, copies of testimonials (eight copies of each) should be lodged with the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, from whom forms of application and further particulars may be obtained, not later than 15th October, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ACCOUNTING and Banking Organization.—Permanent Situation Milan offered competent man with theoretical and practical knowledge, culture, languages. Moderate salary, commission and participation. Apply, with detailed curriculum vitæ, salary required, to Box M.P., 761, Rudolf Mosse, Milan.

ACCOUNTANT (qualified) required for the East by East India merchant firm; age 25-30, single, capable counting out staff, of experience and of superior address; stating age, experience, and salary required, to "Accountant," care of Abbott's, 32, Ecstcheap, London, E.C.3.

AN old-established London firm of Hotel Valuers and Public House Brokers require the services of a gentleman, about 30 years of age, as a Representative for a branch office in Hertfordshire. Applicants must be experienced in Stocktaking, Inventories, and Valuations. Excellent opportunity for right individual.—Write, in confidence, stating full particulars, to Box W.1144, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Immediate Vacancy for Educated Gentleman on representative staff of established London company; previous experience not imperative if adaptable and possessing energy and intelligence ability; position is progressive and offers good remuneration to man with initiative.—Write giving full particulars of age, past occupation, Box A.1977, The Times, E.C.4.

A Vacancy will shortly occur in the North of England on the Outside Staff of an important old-established company with a world-wide trade. Applications are invited from gentlemen having a past experience of selling to the trade. Only those who are able to show excellent records for hard work, efficiency and good selling need apply. A knowledge of the horticultural market and of dogs would be an advantage. The applicant who is chosen will be required to serve a probationary period of six months, during which remuneration will be by salary and commission and all reasonable travelling expenses are allowed. Applications should be made in the first instance in writing, giving details of age, education, previous experience, qualifications, and salary required.—Write Box M.517, The Times, E.C.4.

BRITISH Advertising Agency in Far East, with exceptional scope for development, requires additional Executives; all-round agency experience, initiative, and good personality essential; partnership considered later.—C., Aldenham Lodge Hotel, Radlett.

COMPANY dealing in non-ferrous alloys, castings, &c., require services of 3 qualified Engineer, not older than 30, for commercial duties.—Write, stating full details, salary, experience, &c., C. K., care of J. W. Vickers and Co. Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

COODEN Beach Golf Club.—The above club requires the services of a first-class professional (married man preferred) to commence his duties on the 1st December, 1930.—Applications should state salary required and be addressed before the 27th August, 1930, to Secretary, Cooden Beach Golf Club, Bexhill-on-Sea.

DISTRICT Representative of the fireclay trade wanted by foreign firm; must be well introduced.—Write, with full particulars and stating knowledge of foreign languages, to "Erstklassig 9630," care of Rudolf Mosse, Ltd., 125-130, Strand, W.C.2.

ENGINEER.—Wanted for British coaling depôt abroad, a young Marine Engineer (single), to act as Assistant Engineer in the general depôt work and willing to undertake launch and tool work; preference given to one with knowledge working of plant; three years engagement.—Write, stating age, experience, salary required, enclosing copies of references, to ZW416, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

FIRST-CLASS London Representative for Colonial markets required on commission basis by well-known and old-established firm of manufacturers of dyed and printed cotton piece-goods; art silk, shirtings, &c.; intimate knowledge and sound connexion amongst London shippers in piece-goods trade absolutely essential. Fully detailed application necessary.—Apply Box 20, Pratts, 11, Albert-square, Manchester.

GREENKEEPER (experienced) wanted for course in Cheshire; must have knowledge of modern methods of greenkeeping; state wages required; good references essential.—Write Box M.502, The Times, E.C.4.

INSURANCE Company requires the services of a Junior Clerk with a knowledge of typewriting, fresh from school preferred; must be well educated and of good address.—Write, stating age, where educated, and details of public examinations, and salary expected, to Box A.1975, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

REPRESENTATIVE Wanted.—A well-known firm of nationally advertised glassware requires a representative to call upon Laboratories, &c., for the sale of laboratory ware. The position is an important one and offers considerable scope to the right man.—Write, stating age, experience, salary required and fullest details to Box H.931, The Times, E.C.4. All applications will be treated in confidence.

REQUIRED, Advertising Manager for important textile publication.—Write Box W.1126, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED in London by firm of East India merchants, Assistant, aged about 18-19 (Public School boy for preference), if possible with some experience in tea trade; the ultimate transfer Eastern staff term in London office absolutely one to two years; salary on a basis of £50 per annum, rising to £80 after six months if found satisfactory.—Apply by letter, giving full particulars, where interviewed, &c., to A. B., 11, Carr of Albert's, 32, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

SALESMEN.—First-class man Wanted to Sell through authorised dealers in Palmers Gowns, Enfield, St. Albans and Harpenden; these positions are permanent, offering unusual opportunity to energetic man; inexperienced men will be considered; complete training and co-operation assured, placing our men on a productive basis in the shortest possible time; applicants must be resident in Greater London area; age five years, to Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 1, Hanover-street, W.1.

SALESMEN.—Gentlemen required at once to approach British manufacturers; personality, perseverance, and ability to interview essential; salary of £40 monthly and commission to successful applicants.—Apply by letter, giving fullest information re age, education, and business experience, to F. G. Jackson, Ltd., The Empire Gear Agents, Carlton House, Regent-street, S.W.1. No interviews granted unless by letter.

THE Bisley Golf Club (Yorks) require full-time Secretary at a salary of £150 per annum.—Give fullest particulars to hon. secretary, Bisley.

WANTED for Calcutta, a young Electrical Engineer unmarried; works and estimating experience; age 26 to 30; the equivalent of £540 per annum.—Apply in the first instance by letter, stating full details of experience, to Deacon's, 7, Woodchurch-avenue, E.C.2.

WANTED, a qualified Social Worker (woman) as Secretary of a Branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association.—Apply, sending copies of testimonials, to The Secretary, I.C.A.A., 117, Piccadilly, W.1.

YOUNG Draughtsman required, for London, with good education; accurate tracing and graphical work; commencing about £2 per week.—Rivers and Records, Parliament-mansions, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by attending at Pitman's College; descriptive book, Postal course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1. "Evening."

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student; specialised home-study courses. Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career." Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A YOU Missing These Opportunities? . . . In August, 1929, Mr. Williams, a Mining Engineer, enrolled with the B.S.S. To-day he earns £15 per week (average). In June, 1929, Mr. Burns, who was selling on commission only, earned £11 16s. weekly, plus commission on all sales in his territory. Mr. Chibnall was only 21 years of age when he was placed in a salaried position. The first week in training he received £3 10s., and the next two weeks £20. Every one who is accepted by the B.S.S. is introduced to a Salaried Position, and all men on the look for better job should telephone, write, or call The British School of Selling (Salesmanship), Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0905.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad, or in India, Brazil, or Africa? Accountants, engineers, mining, railway men, and accountants, engineers, solicitors are in continuous rendered, terms, and details of successes.—Percy Crosby and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

CIVIL Service.—All who intend to train for a Civil Service career should write to-day for a copy of our up-to-date Civil Service Guide offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. 82/1, St. Albans.

PUBLIC School and 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for particulars of the New Scale of Training, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS Service.—The Premier College in the training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fee payable by easy instalments if desired. Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

WIRELESS.—Every ambitious youth should learn of the lucrative positions and prospects wireless offers as a career in the air, at sea, and on land.—Full details on application to Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ARTIST of creative ability and original ideas offered a permanent staff position by northern firm of advertising specialists and colour printers.—Write Box Z.964, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ARTICLED Pupil wanted for Estate Agent's and Auctioneer's Office in Kent, easy train journey from the West End; general and estate experience guaranteed; premium moderate and returnable as salary.—Write Box Z.219, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED Clerk required by London firm of Chartered Accountants; personal supervision, varied experience; premium returnable as salary.—Write Box 898, Reynolds, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an extensive practical course with experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Syllabus from principal.

CHARTERED Accountants, London, with good-class sound supervision of principal.—Apply, in the first instance to J. E. Welch, Son, and Algar, Solicitors, 22, Martin-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED firm of Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Surveyors and Valuers have vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium, part returnable as salary.—Write particulars to Box S.714, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Secretary-Receptionist for physician; those with following qualifications only need apply: type well; educated; speak English, and able to speak and correspond in German; English stenography essential; age 25 to 40; hours 9.30 to 6; lunch and tea; state full particulars, education, previous experience, age, salary.—Write Box M.514, The Times, E.C.4.

EQUIP yourself, in leisure time at home, for a well-paid post as Private Secretary. Practical postal training by experienced lecturers. Send to-day for a free copy of "Private Secretaryship" to Metropolitan College, Dept. P.2, St. Albans.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISING.—I am experienced in all phases of publicity work and have held important positions; age 25. Are you interested?—Write Box H.234, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER (30) seeks position of worth; representative, if abroad, would assist in business; own car.—W., 22, Baillie-road, Guildford.

ADMINISTRATIVE Appointment required by Scottish Graduate with extensive commercial, secretarial and industrial experience at home and abroad; Sales, Publicity, Accountancy, Company Law, Patents, Languages; highest credentials.—Write Box H.163, The Times, E.C.4.

A Regular officer, 36, university graduate, administrative, technical, scientific, business experience, French, typewriting, highest credentials, seeks suitable employment.—Sandfontein, Chester Drive, North Harrow.

BRIGADE of Guards' Employment Society have on their books men of fine physique, suitable for all semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and outdoor, and also for general labour. Also a special uniformed branch of picked men suitable for messengers, positions of trust, &c.—39, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Victoria 0646.

CATERING.—Advertiser, gentleman, 25 years first staff, advanced organising ability, seeks position where country club.—Write Box W.1145, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERK.—Bookkeeping, General Office Work, Invoice Checking, Stock Records: R.S.A. certificate; interviewed.—F. J. Lee, 492, Ripple-road, Barking, Essex.

ENGLISHMAN (24) wishes to represent first-class British firm in Paris; fluent French; good remuneration required.—Ring 141, New Bond-street, W.1.

EX-OFFICER requires position in Commission Agent's Office; three years with last firm.—Apply F. E. C., 35, Talbot-road, Bayswater, W.2.

EX-R.A.F. Officer and Public Schoolboy, just returned from Burma, M.M.S., age 23, requires position abroad.—Write Box 04550, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, 25, good appearance and address, seeks post London or abroad; nine years' commercial experience, six in Chile, South America; excellent Spanish; knowledge bookkeeping, &c.; references.—Write Box 04517, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, 11 years' City experience, responsible positions, University education, very good French, requires appointment commercial, financial company, bank or publishers.—Write Box 05759, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HONS. B.Sc., 22, botany, chemistry (bacteriology), requires post anywhere; can drive car; research preferred.—Write Box W.1141, The Times, E.C.4.

MAN with wide experience outdoor publicity, seeks post in advertising department; highest credentials.—Write Box A.1978, The Times, E.C.4.

MANUFACTURER, retiring through ill-health, strongly recommends Representative with knowledge office routine, accountancy, &c.—Write Invicta, Ltd., London-road, E.5.

MULTIPLE Stores.—Experienced Provision and Butchery Buyer seeks Post with progressive firm as Buyer and Manager of Group of Shops; well known in Smithfield.—Write Box M.519, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man, experienced salesman with car, desires opening commission.—Write Box 05758, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

RESPONSIBLE Post Desired.—Managerial or for special trade negotiations. Considerable experience home and abroad—general trading, machinery, aircraft, Government negotiations, banking, &c. Captain (pilot) R.A.F. during war. Remuneration required £1,000 per annum minimum.—Write Box H.227, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED Government official (60), Inter B.A. Lond. (Hons. French), six years' experience in City commercial office, can write shorthand, speak French, and has good knowledge German, Spanish, Italian, accounts, costing and statistical methods, seeks post.—Write Box M.508, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES.—Young man, 25, experienced in sales and all advertising work, requires position; keen, energetic, and all the other nice things one usually says about oneself.—Write Box M.233, The Times, E.C.4.

SCOTTISH Public School man (30), married, sound knowledge estate management, pig, poultry, and dairy farming, requires suitable employment.—Box 262, Robertson and Scott, Edinburgh.

SPANISH Gentleman, master of German in Salamanca, requires position as Correspondent, translator, or schoolmaster.—Write to Box E.L.R.4245, care of Rudolf Mosse, Ltd., 125-130, Strand, W.C.2.

YOUNG man, aged 27, seeks post on rubber, tea, or copra plantation; good education; sound physique; go anywhere.—Write Box A.1928, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Young Gentlewoman requires Morning Post; competent and experienced shorthand-typist, bookkeeping and good French; salary 30s.—Write Box C.7468, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED lady Secretary, commercial or private, wishes change; pleasing personality.—Write Box 04562, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.

EXPERT Lady Stenographer-Secretary-Bookkeeper, disengaged; high grades; highest credentials; very responsible.—Write Box H.231, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary (26) desires post; expert stenographer, 140-60; excellent testimonials.—Write "A.," care of Abbott's, 32, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

RECEPTIONIST - SECRETARY, gentlewoman, urgently seeks post to professional man or others; West End experience; two years hospital.—Write Box M.505, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY desires part-time work, literary, author's MSS. &c.; experienced; good speeds.—Write Box 05761, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARY, Part-time work required by lady (24); 5 experienced shorthand-typist.—Write Box 9055, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

YOUNG lady requires post as Secretary, private or otherwise; educated, good refined; thoroughly experienced, capable, hard working and willing; initiative and good address; £100.—Write Box 05760, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. No. Gerrard 6010, recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, and Foreign Correspondents for responsible positions where a good education and initiative are required.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

FIRST-CLASS Visiting Dressmaker; recommended.—Write Box 0846, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FINEST Needlewoman seeks orders; Lingerie, Trousseaux, Baby Clothes, Children's Frocks, &c.; house visit.—Write Box 04566, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GOOD Machinist; makes curtains, bedspreads, household linen, &c.—B., 53, Argyle-road, Ealing, W.13.

SIX excellent Dressmakers required to be employed by day; all highly recommended by Mrs. Hunt, Ltd.; 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 2-4, Pall Mall East, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

EX-OFFICER, Architect and Surveyor, 43; considerable experience estate development, costing, agricultural, administration, and organization; fluent French; excellent credentials. (12084.)

WELL-EDUCATED ex-Flying Officer, age 33, 10 years' keen business experience; good public speaker, requires knowledge of antiques, excellent references, requires position of trust; resides Devon, but can go anywhere. (12062.)

ORGANIZER, with exceptional administrative and publicity experience, urgently requires appointment; trained journalist, good public speaker; recently organized public and charitable appeals successfully; exceptional ability for creative work. (357.)

OFFICER (Regular Army Reserve), 24, educated private school; general subjects and Spanish, Italian, Latin, physical training, and Scouting. (12197.)

EX-OFFICER, experienced in secretarial and organizing work, seeks post with growing organization open to fresh ideas; Cambridge degree (honours); considerable experience in Empire work; highest references. (4470.)

MECHANICAL Engineer, experienced oil refining and plant maintenance, waterworks and filtration plant, pumping, and ice-making plant, modern workshop practice, some knowledge Spanish and Italian, requires position at home or abroad. (7628.)

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

A Nursery Governess, aged 20-30, required for two girls and boy aged 5½; music and French preferred; highest references essential.—Write Mrs. B., 11, Greenaway-gardens, Hampstead.

A lady recommend Boy's Governess, entire charge of two little girls, one (5) and baby (2); to go with latter six months if suitable; good needlewoman; Nursery training preferred; small household; near Broad-stairs.—Write Box E., care of Yarrell, 19, Ryder-street, S.W.1.

WANTED, Nursery Governess for one girl aged 7; Cuthborne, Wheddon Cross, Taunton.

YOUNG Nursery Governess required, Protestant, for baby and be fond of country.—Write full particulars to Mrs. Speir, 28, Hartley House, Longfield, Kent.

CHAPERON (Nurse) wanted to go entire world as companion to one lady; state age, wages required, to Box A.776, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED immediately, good single-handed Cook for non-basement house; trained in big house preferred; Anthony Chesworth, 26, Mallord-street, Chelsea.

WANTED, Sept. 6, Crookham, Fleet, Hants, two thoroughly experienced Nursemaids, Danish or Swiss preferred, over 23 years, as Cook (gas cooking) and House-Parlourmaid where daily help.—Write, with references, Mrs. Bent, Kirkwell, Ferring-on-Sea, Sussex.

YOUNG good plain Cook immediately, small modern house; 2 buses; two miles East Croydon Station.—Box 9021, The Times.

COOKS, Housemaids, Parlourmaids, Grooms wanted; good homes found; free to servants.—Miss Shock's Registry, 12a, Lymington-road, West End-lane, Hampstead, N.W.6.

COOKS and House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c.—Well-paid vacancies at Mrs. Lewis's Registry, 27a, The Parade, Golders Green. 'Phone (Speedwell 5271-2. Also 225a, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (next door to Met Station). 'Phone, Hamp. 6609. No fees.

WHY not have the best ? Susan Bond's High-Class best situations for Cook-Housekeepers, £50, £100; Cooks, £40, £50; Kitchenmaids together, Cook-Generals, good Generals, £30, £35; London and all parts.—Bond's, 522 Chichester.

COOK-GENERAL, young, wanted to go to Scotland work; exceptionally comfortable post; state ages and references.—Mrs. S., care of Domestic Agency, 41, High-street, Eton, Bucks.

COOK-GENERAL; family two; house-parlourmaid kept; separate rooms; £50; good reference.—Mrs. John, 40 Arlington-road, Fastbourne.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, September 15th; family four; good wages and conditions; house pumpless, and ice-making plant, modern workshop practice, some knowledge Spanish and Italian, requires position at home or abroad. (7628.)

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

A Nursery Governess, age 20-30, required for two girls and boy aged 5½; music and French preferred; highest references essential.—Write Mrs. B., 11, Greenaway-gardens, Hampstead.

A lady recommend Boy's Governess, entire charge of two little girls, one (5) and baby (2); to go with latter six months if suitable; good needlewoman; Nursery training preferred; small household; near Broadstairs.—Write Box E., care of Yarrell, 19, Ryder-street, S.W.1.

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YOUNG Nursery Governess required, Protestant, for baby and be fond of country.—Write full particulars to Mrs. Speir, 28, Hartley House, Longfield, Kent.

CHAPERON (Nurse) wanted to go entire world as companion to one lady; state age, wages required, to Box A.776, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISH young lady required at once as Girl's Companion in German spa, au pair.—Write Box H.216, The Times, E.C.4.

HOSPITAL Nurse-Secretary, fully qualified, age 30-40, to train for special treatment under expert.—Write Box 9030, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SISTERS (2) wanted as Lady Nurse and Secretary-Chauffeuse; former to drive; salary £40; latter to lead part; latter to land agent, shorthand and typing; former, fond of country life; ages 25 to 35; personal references.—Write Mrs. Hilton, Clovelly, North Devon.

LADY Nurses required; Chesham (mother and baby); Italy, Paris, Wales, Surrey, Cumberland, £80; S. Africa, India, Hong-Kong, £80; Egypt, £72. Others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 86, High-street, Knightsbridge.

NURSERY Governesses, Children's Nurses, Nurse-Governesses, Nurserymaids; free.—Nursery Information Bureau, 40, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 7271.

WELL accredited Governesses always wanted; Nursery Governesses should apply to Hoopers (Educational Agents), 143, Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. No charge for registration.

HELPS AND NURSES

DOMESTIC Help required; family two; plain cooking; quiet, comfortable, labour-saving home; highest reference required.—7'5, The Ridgeway, Golders Green, N.W.11.

GENTLEWOMAN as Useful Help; accustomed telephone; under 35; fond of children; intelligent.—26, Park-road, Bexley, Kent.

GENTLEWOMAN as Help; light duties; quiet post; plain cooking; able to drive occasionally; family two; state salary.—Mrs. Burfoot, Chipstead, near Coulsdon.

GENERAL Help required for small modern house; modern house; second kept.—Apply 62, Cranwich-road, Amhurst-park, Stamford Hill. Clissold 3184.

£50. 40; English or French-Swiss Lady's Help; 28; speaks French; 3 in family; light duties; companionable, superior. Also Mother's Help; 25; Dutch; Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

CAN any lady recommend to the Countess of Radnor as Ideal Nurse, Salisbury, a thoroughly experienced Nannie to take baby from the month, a boy of 2, and shortly intend health of two girls in schoolroom ? Nannie taking first place not suitable; wanted end of October.

NURSE wanted, not over 35 years, for three children, two boys aged 8 years, 2½; willing to do own nursery and children's washings and mendings; wages £50-55.—Mrs. Greig, St. Andrews, Holland-avenue, Ilford.

NURSE required, baby 1 year and upwards, for small and busy household; references essential.—Apply Mrs. Haddon, The Old Rectory, Ashington, Sussex.

NURSE, age 25-35, for boys 4 and 7 years; nurseries cleaned; parlourmaid waited on; help given.—Lloyd, "Hilton," Radlett, Herts.

CAN lady recommend a thoroughly trustworthy Nurse to take baby from the month ? Willing to do her own nursery; small house, Ealon-terrace.—Mrs. Talbot Rice, 6, Wetherby-gardens, S.W.

EXPERIENCED Nannie wanted, September 24th, for two little boys, 10 months and 3 years.—Write Mrs. Graham-Dixon, 5, Oak Hill-park, Frognal, N.W.3.

WANTED, August, Nannie for baby girl one year old; to India November; experience infants and references essential.—Write Box Z.5, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, near Oxford, Sept. 2nd, Nurse for two children aged 2 and 4; not under 26; good needlewoman.—Please write with references, which must be first-class, to Box Z.984, The Times, E.C.4.

NANNIES required, Town, country, Continent and abroad; wages £100-52; interview several ladies daily.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 86, High-street, Knightsbridge. No booking fee.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

FOR quiet country place, Yorkshire, Maid-Housekeeper, not under 40; renovations; two ladies' five other servants.—Apply Hon. E. Cunliffe Lister, Netherton, Andover.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted, country, Suffolk-Essex borders; family four; good cooking required.—Mrs. Rutherford, Dedham, Essex.

EXPERIENCED Cook-Housekeeper and House-Parlourmaid; family three; high wages.—Apply 37, Circus-road, St. John's Wood.

REQUIRED, Working Housekeeper; entire charge small house; Sussex; near village and station; bachelor's establishment; good cooking; first-class references essential; bring own House-Parlourmaid; would suit elderly sisters or friends.—Write fully to Box K, M. L., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

REFINED Working Housekeeper (35-40) with knowledge children; country (age 5 at home) to take entire charge; maid kept; good reference essential; as family.—Write (or apply after 4) Mrs. Felton, 64, Chatsworth-road, Brondesbury.

SUPERIOR Cook-Housekeeper required for quiet country house; four servants; long references essential.—Write full particulars Miss Oates, Gestinghorpe Hall, North Berwick.

TWO friends required, run small modern house, Surrey; fond of children; any reasonable wage paid.—Write Box M.218, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Mother and Daughter for bachelor establishment as Cook-Housekeeper and House-Parlourmaid.—Write Box Z.953, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Working Cook-Housekeeper, under 40; daily of England not essential; state age, wages, reference.—Forbelme, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.

WANTED September 12th for two ladies, Mother and Daughter or two friends to do entire work of small house; personal references essential.—Write to or call after 6 a.m. at 11, Park-road, N.W.1.

COOK wanted about 1st September; five in family; housemaid and parlourmaid also kept; no basement; wages about £32.—Apply Miss R., 62, Christchurch road, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

COOK, good, about September 15th; one lady; staff of five; London; good wages; light situation; age between 30 and 40; also woman comes.—Write 36, Grosvenor-place, London.

COOK required (single-handed); two in family; three maids kept; must be good plain cook and used to between 6 and 7.30. Mrs. Keegan, 5, Montpelier-square, S.W.

COOK, experienced, wanted; Town and country; four in family; six servants.—Apply to-day, 3 to 4.30, 20, Pembridge-gardens, W.2.

COOK, good plain, or Working Housekeeper; Mayfair flat; three kept; £50-60.—Write Box 09844, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FRENCH, Swedish, or Swiss, thoroughly good Cook-also House-Parlourmaid, for Surrey; must speak some English; one in family; kitchenmaid kept.—Write Box Z.851, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD plain Cook required, man or woman; experienced, economical, and used to numbers; personal interview mornings and 3-6; £35-£35. Also Kitchenmaid; £36-£40.—Regent's Park Nursing Home, 6, Cleveland-terrace, Albany-street, N.W.1.

GOOD plain Cook for Putney; very comfortable place; personal reference required.—Write Box M.518, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Cook, under 40, wanted about Sept. 15th; three in family; parlourmaid also kept; between-maid kept, also lady chauffeuse; gardener does boots; cook, wife and cleaner kitchens.—Write full particulars to Mrs. Duncan Lyle, Old Colony Lodge, Maidenhead.

REQUIRED, by August 25, Second Cook, woman, for first-class house, within half-hour's from Town; must be good cook and able to control in head cook's absence; five in kitchen.—Apply Housekeeper, West Lodge Park, Hadley Wood, Middlesex.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

RELIABLE Cook (single-handed) and Housemaid; between Guildford-Dorking; near trains, buses; three maids kept; ages about 28 to 35 and 18 to 26.—Apply Greenfield, Surrey.

SINGLE-HANDED Cook, House-Parlourmaid and Nursery-Housemaid required, Oct. 1st, for London. Three maids and nurse kept.—Write Box Z.7, The Times, E.C.4.

THREE reliable Maids

Sporting News

THE LAST TEST MATCH

ENGLAND SOON OUT

AUSTRALIA BEGIN WELL

Play will begin to-day at 11 a.m., and stumps will be drawn at 6.30 p.m.

England, on the second day of the last Test Match at the Oval yesterday, increased their score of Saturday of 316 for five wickets only to 405 before the whole side was out, and Australia, when their turn came to bat, scored 215 for the loss of only two wickets.

Sutcliffe and R. E. S. Wyatt, who had so nobly come to the rescue on Saturday when things were going badly for their side, continued to play steadily yesterday morning, until, with the total at 367, Sutcliffe's magnificent innings came to an end with a catch at the wicket off A. Fairfax. Sutcliffe had batted in all for six hours and three-quarters, and it is hard to over-estimate the worth of his innings. Wyatt struggled on, and his innings of 64 also was of the utmost value, but the remainder of the later batsmen did little.

W. M. Woodfull and W. H. Ponsford started with the utmost confidence, scoring 36 runs before luncheon in 25 minutes, and after the interval continued to play all the English bowlers with the utmost confidence. Together they made 159 before Ponsford, running out to drive Peebles, missed the ball and was bowled. Rain and bad light delayed the game for 10 minutes, and after another break for bad light Duckworth, who had made mistakes earlier in the innings, caught Woodfull off Peebles with the total at 190. D. Bradman and A. F. Kippax then took the score to 215 without further loss before the close of play.

So great was the crowd waiting for admission in the morning that the gates were closed at 11.15, and it is estimated that 30,000 people watched the play.

A description of the play and the score will be found on page 10.

LEICESTERSHIRE FOLLOW ON

AN EARLY COLLAPSE

Gloucestershire obtained a big advantage over Leicestershire at Cheltenham yesterday, and at the close of play Leicestershire, with six wickets to fall in their second innings, still required to make 80 runs to save an innings defeat.

Gloucestershire had spent the whole of Saturday in scoring 319 runs for the loss of eight wickets, but 25 minutes' play yesterday morning was enough to bring the innings to a close for the addition of 16. Leicestershire when they went in lost Berry in Sinfield's second over with only a single scored, and, although Bradshaw, by good hitting, helped to add 28 valuable runs in a quarter of an hour, there followed a deplorable collapse, with the result that half the side were out in an hour for 44. Astill and Armstrong played stubborn cricket after the luncheon interval in an endeavour to pull the game round, and they succeeded in adding 49 in 50 minutes before Armstrong was bowled by a full toss. Geary helped to increase the total by 27 in 50 minutes, but these Goddard quickly brought the innings to a close, the last three wickets going down in 25 minutes for the addition of 24 runs.

Leicestershire, having to follow on, batted much more steadily than they had done in the first innings. Shipman had a narrow escape from being run out without a run scored, but he and Berry scored 43 runs in 40 minutes for the first partnership. An hour and 10 minutes' play had produced 74, when Berry was out to a catch low down at short leg, and, with two runs added, Armstrong was dismissed by a similar catch. Bradshaw and Coleman stayed together to see the 100 go up in an hour and 40 minutes, and they added 29 in 20 minutes before a good catch at mid-on dismissed Bradshaw. Bad light stopped cricket a few minutes before the usual hour.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, b. Shipman	
Sidwell, st. Sidwell, b. Geary	34
R. H. Lyon, l.-b.-w., b. Astill	35
D. N. Moore, b. Shipman	32
Dacre, c. Sidwell, b. Geary	9
Smith, c. Geary, b. Snary	3
F. J. Seabrook, c. Bradshaw, b. Shipman	50
Barnett, c. and b. Geary	1
Neale, not out	51
Stephenson, b. Sidwell, b. Geary	35
Goddard, b. Geary	6
Byes, 6; l.-b., 7; n.-b., 1	14
Total	335

LEICESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Shipman, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	18	b. Goddard	20
Berry, l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield	1	c. Lyon, b. Goddard	36
Bradshaw, c. Smith, b. Sinfield	17	c. Moore, b. Goddard	22
Armstrong, b. Neale	33	c. Lyon, b. Goddard	0
Coleman, l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield	0	not out	23
Riley, b. Sinfield	0	not out	3
Astill, c. and b. Goddard	0		
Geary, b. Sinfield	41		
Sidwell, b. Barnett	19		
J. A. de Lisle, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	5		
Snary, not out	1		
Leg-byes	1		
	7	Byes, 2; l.-b., 5	7
Total	144	Total (4 wkts.)	111

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	24	7	49	3
Geary	31·5	12	57	3
Snary	32	8	75	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Astill	26	7	65	1
Coleman	11	3	30	0
Armstrong	10	1	50	0

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	37	20	50	5
Barnett	7	2	19	1
Goddard	33·1	14	42	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Neale	5	1	14	1
Dacre	3	1	8	0

UMPIRES.—Stone and Buswell

THE LATE MR. C. H. TITCHMARSH

The Committee of the Hertfordshire County Cricket Club has decided to open a fund in commemoration of the services of the late Mr. C. H. Titchmarsh to cricket in Hertfordshire. It is intended that the fund should be employed to supplement the resources of his widow and family. Subscriptions may be sent to "The Titchmarsh Memorial Fund," Barclays Bank, St. Albans, or to Mr. G. Rollo Walker, Redcroft, Nightingale-road, Bushey, Hertfordshire, who has undertaken the management of the appeal.

YORKSHIRE'S NEW SECRETARY

It is understood that the vacancy for the position of secretary of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club, caused by the death of Sir Frederick Toone, will be filled by Mr. J. H. Nash, who assisted the late secretary for eight years.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

The Oval.—ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA (Fifth Test Match), third day.
LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Northamptonshire (third day).
SOUTHEND.—Essex v. Sussex (third day).
PORTSMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Somerset (third day).
DOVER.—Kent v. Lancashire (third day).
DERBY.—Derbyshire v. Glamorgan (third day).
CHELTENHAM.—Gloucestershire v. Leicestershire (third day).
BRADFORD.—Yorkshire v. Nottinghamshire (third day).
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Surrey (third day).

LAW NOTICES, AUGUST 19

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Norman, T. V.; Hudson, J. G.; Lowe, E.; Norgate, R. J.—Lowe, Rose J.; Le Butt, E. C.; Gibbons, S.; Meyer, H. I.; Joseph, O.; Clare, H. (orse. Clare, H.).

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES' COURT.—Room 86.—At 11.15:—City Tailors, Ltd.; Room 68.—At 11.30:—James Shoolbred and Co., Ltd. At 12.30:—Whitehall Films, Ltd.
OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.—COMPANIES. (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Egyptian Land and General Trust, Ltd.; first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto; first meeting of contributories. At Kingsway Assembly (London), Ltd.; first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto:—First meeting of contributories.

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—HUMPHREYS, J. will sit in chambers at 11 for the disposal of cases attended by counsel; and at 12 for three cases not attended by counsel.
MASTER IN CHARGE.—Jelf.
TAXING MASTER.—Blake.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE LEAD MIDDLESEX

GOOD STAND BY JUPP AND HAWTIN

The match between Middlesex and Northamptonshire was continued at Lord's yesterday, when Northamptonshire gained a slight advantage of 9 runs on the first innings, but when stumps were drawn Middlesex led by 22 runs with all the wickets of their second innings intact. A fine stand by V. W. C. Jupp and A. P. R. Hawtin, which realized 126 runs for Northamptonshire's fifth wicket, was the feature of the day's play.

Owing to a strained muscle in his right arm Durston was unable to bowl and the Middlesex attack, never very formidable, was much weakened. In the circumstances one expected some rapid scoring on the part of the visitors and bright batting, but these hopes were not realized. For the first hour indeed play was so slow that the enthusiasm of the spectators was confined to the occasions when the bulletin board with the scores from the Oval was carried round the ground, an attention on the part of the M.C.C. authorities which was much appreciated. It is to be regretted that, after the first two, each subsequent bulletin evoked less and less applause.

Woolley and A. P. R. Hawtin were content in the main to keep their wickets up and to let runs come, but it was a very fine off drive by the latter off Hearne which sent up the 100 after nearly an hour's play. Haig, who had, for him, a comparatively short spell of bowling at the Nursery end, gave the ball to Beveridge, who kept up that end till the luncheon interval, and for more than half an hour afterwards. He bowled very steadily and got the only wicket which fell in that time, though not with one of his best balls. Woolley, just when he seemed likely to reach his 50, tried to hit a ball, short of a length, to leg, but got it on the edge of the bat and was caught at second slip. He had played a wonderfully restrained innings, taking just over 2¼ hours to make 47.

V. W. C. Jupp looked at first as though he intended to enliven matters, but his endeavours to do so were far from convincing and, unable to time the ball when he tried to hit, he joined with Hawtin in defence of the most stonewall character. They treated Beveridge and H. J. Enthoven with such marked respect that the next 50 minutes produced 27 runs only, and Jupp was in three-quarters of an hour before reaching double figures.

After luncheon, which was taken with the score at 145 for four wickets, the batting brightened up, Jupp with a late cut for 3 and a hit to the leg boundary off Beveridge's first over bringing up the 150. Later he drove Enthoven to the on and off for 3 and 4, and this caused a change of bowling, Haig going on at the Pavilion end and Hearne at the Nursery. Each batsman, however, soon reached his 50, Hawtin's having taken two hours and three-quarters to compile, and the 200 went up soon afterwards. At 225 Haig tried again with the new ball to separate the batsmen, but without success, and it was not till Beveridge came on in his place 19 runs later that the partnership was broken, the left-hander bowling Hawtin with a ball which came with his arm. Jupp did not last much longer, returning the ball to Enthoven two runs later. At this point the question of the lead on the first innings brought some excitement into the game, which was increased when Cox was caught at the wicket off Hearne and seven wickets were down for 261, with 24 runs still wanted, but Matthews and Bellamy proved equal to the occasion, and shortly after the tea interval the former, with an off drive to the Pavilion rails, put the visitors ahead. Another wicket should have fallen before this, however, for Bellamy was badly missed at slip by Durston in Hearne's previous over. After that the end soon came, Matthews pulling a short ball from Hearne straight into Beveridge's hands at mid-off, and E. F. Towell and Thomas both being leg-before-wicket, the former to Hearne and the latter to Beveridge.

Beveridge, who bore the brunt of the Middlesex attack, in spells one would have thought too long for so young a bowler, came out with the good analysis of 48.2 overs, 17 maidens, 65 runs, four wickets, and this hardly does him justice, for he did not bowl with the best of luck.

Middlesex should have had nearly an hour's batting at the close of the day, but there were several short stoppages for rain and bad light. In the intervals of play both Lee and Canning batted confidently and scored fairly quickly, but Canning should have been caught at second slip off Thomas just before the close.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

Lee, c. Bellamy, b. Matthews			
Canning, b. Thomas			17
Hearne, c. Bellamy, b. Matthews			3
N. Haig, b. Matthews			13
H. J. Enthoven, c. Thomas, b. Towell			4
H. T. Carris, b. Jupp			7
Lester, l.-b.-w., b. Jupp			25
Durston, c. Jupp, b. Towell			15
Price, b. Matthews			51
Watkins, not out			62
Beveridge, c. Hawtin, b. Towell			27
Byes, 5; l.-b., 7			12
Total			284

SECOND INNINGS.—Lee, not out, 14; Canning, not out, 13; byes, 7. Total (no wkt.), 31.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings.

Bakewell, c. Canning, b. Enthoven	
Woolley, c. Lee, b. Beveridge	29
W. W. Timms, b. Beveridge	47
V. W. C. Jupp, l.-b.-w., b. Beveridge	47
A. P. R. Hawtin, c. Hearne, b. Beveridge	75
V. W. C. Jupp, c. and b. Enthoven	19
Cox, c. Price, b. Hearne	75
Matthews, c. Beveridge, b. Hearne	11
Hunt, not out	23
E. F. Towell, l.-b.-w., b. Hearne	8
Thomas, l.-b.-w., b. Beveridge	0
Leg-byes, 6; w., 1	7
Total	393

* Innings declared closed. *488

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, l.-b.-w., b. Wellard	6
Arnold, not out	54
W. G. Lowndes, c. R. Glasgow, b. Lee	20
Mead, l.-b.-w., b. Young	50
Pothecary, l.-b.-w., b. R. Glasgow	0
N.b.	0
Total (4 wkts.)	144

A. E. Judd, E. Aird, Kennedy, Newman, Boyes, and A. E. G. Baring to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Thomas	28	7	91	1
Matthews	25	7	65	4
Towell	13·4	2	49	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jupp	24	3	86	2
Cox	8	2	10	0

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hair	23	3	51	0
Durston	4	2	7	0
Enthoven	31	7	71	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Beveridge	48·2	17	65	4
Hearne	33	8	79	4
Lee	5	0	13	0

UMPIRES.—Toone and Burrows.

SOMERSET'S BIG SCORE

Somerset in their match against Hampshire yesterday at Portsmouth had the distinction of beating their previous best score of the season—439 against Leicestershire at Taunton last month—when they declared at 488 for nine wickets shortly before luncheon. Hampshire then scored 144 for the loss of four wickets.

Having made 389 for the loss of seven wickets on Saturday, Somerset were well placed when they continued batting on a hard, true pitch yesterday morning, and the not-outs, Wellard (53) and A. G. Marshall (27), remained in partnership until they had, in all, added 94 runs for the eighth wicket in 75 minutes. Wellard, caught at third slip, made his 75 in two hours. Afterwards Hunt and Jennings (J.) found run-getting an easy matter, Hunt, who hit two 6's and four 4's, reaching 50 in 45 minutes, and Ingle declared when Somerset had still one wicket to fall.

When Hampshire went in rain drove the players to shelter with only 12 runs scored, and nothing more could be done before luncheon. After the interval the bowlers received some help from the pitch, and when 17 runs had been scored Brown was out leg-before-wicket. W. G. Lowndes left just before the 50 went up—the result of an hour and a quarter's batting—and then a heavy shower caused a stoppage of nearly half an hour. Runs afterwards came very slowly, and another shower delayed the game for a considerable period, but when at length cricket was continued the pitch played easily.

Mead reached his 50 in 85 minutes, but Arnold took two hours and 55 minutes to obtain his 50. Mead was out leg-before-wicket when he had made 59, and at the close Hampshire had scored 144 for four wickets, so leaving off 344 runs behind with six wickets to fall.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, b. Pothecary	
E. F. Longrigg, c. Mead, b. Newman	50
R. A. Ingle, b. Baring	153
R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, b. Pothecary	45
C. C. Case, l.-b.-w., b. Pothecary	29
F. H. F. Mermagen, b. Kennedy	0
L. Hawkins, b. Pothecary	19
Wellard, c. Boyes, b. Baring	53
A. G. Marshall, c. Lowndes, b. Baring	27
Hunt, not out	36
Lee (J. W.), not out	53
Byes, 6; l.-b., 13; w., 1	20
Total (9 wkts.)	488

* Innings declared closed.

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, l.-b.-w., b. Wellard	6
Arnold, not out	54
W. G. Lowndes, c. R. Glasgow, b. Lee	20
Mead, l.-b.-w., b. Young	59
Pothecary, l.-b.-w., b. R. Glasgow	0
N.b.	0
Total (4 wkts.)	144

A. E. Judd, E. Aird, Kennedy, Newman, Boyes, and A. E. G. Baring to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	36	4	97	1
Baring	34	4	101	3
Newman	24	7	45	1
Boyes	14	2	48	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pothecary	26	6	124	4
Lowndes	7	1	18	0
Judd	3	1	7	0

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Young.

YORKSHIRE'S BIG ADVANTAGE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE WICKETS FALL FAST

Yorkshire continued yesterday to have very much the better of their game with Nottinghamshire at Bradford, and at the close of play Nottinghamshire needed 261 runs to save the innings defeat with only five wickets in hand. Nottinghamshire, going in after Yorkshire had declared their innings closed with their total at 451 for eight wickets, had a disastrous 70 minutes on a rain-affected pitch, and lost five wickets for 37 runs.

Yorkshire went on with their innings yesterday morning in the comfortable knowledge that if they lost a few wickets in forcing the pace those few wickets would not in the least matter. A certain amount of rain, however, had fallen in the night, and at one end there was a definite spot which S. Staples, bowling breaks round the wicket, found with a frequency that discouraged A. T. Barber and Mitchell from indulging in any promiscuous hitting of 6's. When the bowling was changed, and Barratt, with the new ball, and Voce came on for S. Staples and G. V. Gunn, the batsmen awoke to their duty of scoring runs at more than the average rate of one a minute. Barber deflected Barratt to the fine-leg boundary, and then hit a full-pitch of Voce's past third man, and Mitchell—although after making a beautiful square cut off a rising ball of Barratt's he went through a rather anxious period in the nineties—reached his 100 after batting for 3¼ hours by drawing Voce round wide of mid-on for 2, and the next ball was hooked to the long-leg boundary.

Barber, by going across his wicket and hooking round to square-leg a ball from Voce which pitched on the off-stump and was breaking away, gave a sufficiently strong hint that henceforth runs would be made without any over-nice regard as to methods. Mitchell hit out bravely at anything either under or over-pitched, but at 315 Barber was leg-before-wicket to S. Staples. With W. Barber in Mitchell went on scoring fast, and at luncheon the total had been raised to 344, of which he had made 156.

With very black and ominous clouds gathering over the ground Barber's anxiety as to the moment of his declaration must have increased, especially since the wicket was showing definite signs of helping any bowler who could spin the ball. In any event rain came down with quite tropical fury at 3.35 and stopped play until 5 o'clock, when Barber led the Yorkshire team out on to the field. In the 80 minutes between luncheon and the rain Yorkshire put on 107 runs for the loss of a further five wickets.

W. Barber made some delightful strokes through the covers before he was bowled by a very abrupt off-break from S. Staples. This happened with the total at 387, and without another run being added Mitchell was caught at cover point. Robinson hit about cheerfully, but perhaps the most remarkable thing about the end of the Yorkshire innings was the catch with which Shipston got rid of Verity. Verity drove a ball of S. Staples very hard, but Shipston, running across the sight-screen from long-on to long-off, judged the flight of the ball beautifully and held it just when Verity must have been indulging in blissful and legitimate dreams of a six.

When the rain allowed the cricket to proceed Robinson immediately showed what he thought of the possibilities of the wicket by placing five slips very close to the bat. He did not have to wait long for justification of his optimism, as with the total at six he had G. Gunn caught at second slip off a ball which must have done enough to give him the acutest joy. The fall of Gunn began a collapse which looked as though it would end the match without the necessity of the Yorkshire team listening anxiously for rain during the night. At nine Lilley was caught close in on the leg side by A. T. Barber from a very hard hit off Bowes. At 13 Walker was caught by the same fieldsman off the same bowler off a ball that jumped up abruptly to his gloves. At 18 G. Gunn was caught in the slips off a ball of Robinson's which he hit hard, and one run later A. Staples edged a ball of Bowes to Robinson at first slip. Shipston might well have been out in exactly the same way as Staples off three successive balls from Bowes, but he and Payton stayed in until bad light and rain put an end to the day's play at 6.15.

Score:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Gunn (G.), b. Rhodes	19	c. Robinson, b. Verity	0
Walker, b. Macaulay	8	c. A. T. Barber, b. Bowes	0
Lilley, c. Robinson, b. Macaulay	0	c. A. T. Barber, b. Bowes	10
Payton, c. Macaulay, b. Bowes	5	b. Bowes	0
Gunn (G. V.), b. Verity	35	c. Macaulay, b. Robinson	5
Staples (A.), l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	0	c. Robinson, b. Bowes	1
Shipston, b. Verity	52	not out	0
Barratt, run out	0	not out	7
Staples (S. J.), b. Bowes	0		
Voce, not out	0		
R. D. F. Bland, b. Macaulay	31		
Leg-byes	3	L.-b., 1; n.-b., 2	3
Total	153	Total (5 wkts.)	37

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, c. Walker, b. Gunn (G. V.)	97
Oldroyd, l.-b.-w., b. Bland	12
Mitchell, c. Voce, b. Bland	176
A. T. Barber, l.-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)	47
Robinson, not out	31
Rhodes, b. Bland	34
Wood, l.-b.-w., b. Bland	2
Verity, c. Shipston, b. Staples (S. J.)	10
Macaulay, not out	3
Byes, 11; l.-b., 12; n.-b., 1	24
Total (8 wkts.)	451

* Innings declared closed.

Bowes did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	6	3	8	1
Bowes	18	3	46	2
Macaulay	18·5	4	41	4

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rhodes	18	5	43	1
Verity	9	4	19	2

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	25	2	86	0
Barratt	20	3	69	0
Bland	37·5	3	140	4
Staples (A.)	1	0	10	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Staples (S. J.)	44	11	95	3
Gunn (G. V.)	11	5	27	1

UMPIRES.—Phillips and Nash

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

SURREY II., 320 (W. T. Cook 42, Mobey 59, R. J. Henty 50, Baldwin 63 not out, Sheffield 39); KENT II., 44 for three wickets. At Hythe.
DEVON v. BERKSHIRE (first day).—Rain delayed the start. BERKSHIRE, 94 for six wickets. At Exeter.
DENBIGHSHIRE, 28 (Preston 6 wickets for 10 runs, Booth 4 wickets for 17); LANCASHIRE SECOND XI., 181 for 5 wickets declared (Beattie 51, Latchford 69 not out). At Old Trafford.
DORSET, 205 (Tabar 56, Carter 4 wickets for 48 runs); CORNWALL, 84 for 4 wickets. At Bridport.
STAFFORDSHIRE, 159 (P. O. Yates 50); DURHAM, 77 for six wickets. Rain stopped play. So far Barnes has taken five Durham wickets for 28 runs. At Wolverhampton.

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

	P.	W.	L.	Won on 1st inns.	Lost on 1st inns.	Pos. pts.	Pts. obtd.	Per-cent-age
Durham	6	5	0	1	0	30	28	93·33
Cornwall	7	3	1	1	0	25	18	72·00
Buckinghamshire	9	5	2	1	0	40	28	70·00
Lancashire II.	8	4	1	2	1	40	27	67·50
Surrey II.	9	2	0	3	1	40	27	67·50
Oxfordshire	8	3	2	3	1	30	20	66·66
Staffordshire	8	4	2	1	0	35	23	65·71
Hertfordshire	12	4	2	3	1	50	30	60·00
Cheshire	8	4	3	1	0	35	20	57·14
Wiltshire	6	2	1	1	1	25	14	56·00
Berkshire	8	3	3	0	1	35	16	45·71
Cambridgeshire	7	2	2	0	1	25	11	44·00
Bedfordshire	8	3	3	0	1	40	17	42·50
Kent II.	8	2	3	2	1	40	15	37·50
Dorset	5	1	1	0	2	20	7	35·00
Notts II.	7	1	3	2	1	35	7	34·28
Lincolnshire	7	1	3	2	1	30	10	33·33
Devonshire	7	1	4	2	0	25	8	32·00
Yorkshire II.	8	1	4	1	2	40	10	25·00
Northumberland	5	1	3	0	0	20	5	25·00
Norfolk	7	1	5	0	1	25	6	24·00
Monmouthshire	8	0	5	0	1	35	6	17·14
Denbighshire	6	0	5	0	1	30	1	3·33

Matches abandoned on account of rain:—Lancashire II. v. Staffordshire (at Heywood); Yorkshire II. v. Northumberland (at Rotherham); Yorkshire II. v. Northumberland (at Halifax); and Lancashire II. v. Northumberland (at Old Trafford).

PRIORY PARK v. M.C.C.

(At Chichester)

PRIORY PARK

G. B. Horrocks, c. Lighton, b. A. E. R. Gilligan	10
R. G. Blackman, l.-b.-w., b. Collins	10
R. Cousins, c. Somerset, b. A. E. R. Gilligan	10
S. V. Dorse, b. Collins	4
A. Randall, b. A. E. R. Gilligan	5
C. F. Langlands, c. and b. Wilson	41
A. F. O. Plumb, c. Somerset, b. A. E. R. Gilligan	17
C. Walker, c. Lighton, b. Wilson	22
B. J. Hooker, b. A. E. R. Gilligan	4
E. Seaward, b. A. E. R. Gilligan	0
E. Translaat, not out	2
Byes, &c.	4
Total	150

M.C.C.

Captain R. S. Collins, b. Randall	
H. H. R. Buckston, b. Randall	6
J. C. Lewis, b. Randall	21
F. W. Gilligan, c. Prior, b. Seaward	0
H. L. Wilson, c. Hooker, b. Randall	25
D. F. Walker, b. Randall	0
A. E. R. Gilligan, b. Seaward	17
A. C. Somerset, not out	16
The Rev. F. Leveson-Gower, b. Randall	18
H. Lighton, b. Randall	4
H. D. Bowes, b. Seaward	12
Byes, &c.	9
Total	139

THE DOVER WEEK

FREEMAN'S BRILLIANT BOWLING

With all their wickets in hand Kent require to make 190 runs to beat Lancashire at Dover. Lancashire are the only unbeaten side in the County Championship.

It was a glorious day for cricket, and the ground looked at its best when the game was continued before a large crowd. The day's cricket was full of interest, and, except in Woolley's case, the ball triumphed over the bat. Some splendid bowling by Freeman in Lancashire's second innings resulted in their comparatively small score. Freeman did not bowl a bad length ball, and he was clever enough to get E. Tyldesley, the best quick-footed batsman on the Lancashire side, out first ball. The Kent fielding and catching reached a high standard.

Woolley and Ashdown were opposed by McDonald and R. Tyldesley. Fifteen runs were added before Ashdown was bowled by a fine break-back, having been missed in edging the ball to the wicketkeeper the ball before. C. H. Knott made a few well-played singles on the on-side before he was taken at first slip from a ball almost pitching on his off stump. After a short stay Todd was clean bowled by Sibbles's first ball, Sibbles having relieved McDonald. T. A. Pearce, who was the leading batsman in the Charterhouse eleven two seasons ago, started steadily, playing back very straight. Woolley, in the meantime, completed a century such as he alone seems capable of playing against fast bowling. He was caught from a skier on the off-side in attempting a big hit off Hopwood, who had kept him quiet by bowling three consecutive maidens. Pearce made one or two well-timed strokes on the leg-side, but, after shaping well, he was caught at the wicket off the first ball after the luncheon interval.

Wright made one or two good hits before he was well caught at deep extra-cover-point by the Lancashire captain. Freeman and B. H. Valentine to carry out his bat for a well-played innings, although he might have been stumped in attempting a quick-footed drive off R. Tyldesley, whose bowling did not come off the pitch at all quickly yesterday.

Hopwood and Watson gave Lancashire a fair start before Freeman got through Hopwood's defence. E. Tyldesley was well caught at the second attempt behind the wicket in trying to hit a ball well wide of the wicket off his first ball. Iddon soon was taken at deep mid-off, while Taylor, after making one or two good drives, was splendidly stumped off a fast ball from Ashdown. Watson hooked Hardinge for two 4's shortly before he was easily taken at short slip off a splendid length leg-break that he was bound to play at. P. T. Eckersley made one nice late-cut off Ashdown, but in attempting to repeat the stroke he was bowled by an in-swinger.

Sibbles and Paynter added 40 very valuable runs before the left-hander was bowled by a beautiful off-break. R. Tyldesley was easily stumped, and then Sibbles was taken from a skier to mid-on, B. H. Valentine running backwards and judging an awkward catch very well.

There was time for two overs, and J. L. Bryan and Hardinge played them before stumps were drawn.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Watson, st. Levett, b. Freeman	48	c. Woolley, b. Freeman	36
Hopwood, c. Levett, b. Wright	15	l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	12
Tyldesley (E.), l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	79	c. Levett, b. Freeman	0
Iddon, st. Levett, b. Hardinge	14	c. Knott, b. Freeman	4
Taylor, st. Levett, b. Hardinge	0	st. Levett, b. Ashdown	11
Paynter, c. Levett, b. Hardinge	27	b. Freeman	21
Sibbles, b. Freeman	0	c. Valentine, b. Ashdown	35
Farrimond, b. Freeman	4	c. Ashdown, b. Freeman	9
P. T. Eckersley, not out	6	b. Ashdown	0
Tyldesley (R.), c. Knott, b. McDonald	35	st. Levett, b. Freeman	8
Byes, 7; l.-b., 5; w., 1; n.-b., 1	14	not out	4
Total	234	Byes, 8; l.-b., 2	10
		Total	148

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, b. McDonald	
J. L. Bryan, c. Farrimond, b. McDonald	10
Woolley, c. Sibbles, b. Hopwood	0
Ashdown, b. McDonald	103
C. H. Knott, c. Watson, b. McDonald	26
Todd, b. Sibbles	0
T. A. Pearce, c. Farrimond, b. Hopwood	12
B. H. Valentine, not out	18
Wright, c. Eckersley, b. Sibbles	22
Freeman, b. McDonald	0
W. H. V. Levett, b. Sibbles	4
Leg-byes	1
Total	212

Second Innings.—Hardinge, not out, 0; J. L. Bryan, not out, 1.—Total (no wkt.), 1.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	16	4	29	1
Ashdown	16	1	44	0
Freeman	38·3	9	95	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hardinge	9	1	31	2
Woolley	7	1	17	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	11	3	21	0
Ashdown	18	5	39	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Freeman	24	5	54	7
Hardinge	9	2	26	0

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	26	2	97	5
Sibbles	14·4	3	35	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tyldesley (R.)	25	7	59	0
Hopwood	16	9	17	2

UMPIRES.—Street and Field.

KEEN GAME AT SOUTHEND

With two wickets in hand in their second innings Sussex hold a lead of only 109 runs over Essex in the match at Southend.

At the start of the day's play Essex had scored 33 without loss. Wickets fell quickly, but a splendid stand between Cutmore and A. G. Daer, which realized 100 runs, enabled Essex to make such a fine recovery that they gained a lead of 20 on the first innings. Daer joined Cutmore when Essex had lost seven wickets for 134, and they remained together until they had taken the score past their opponents' total. Cutmore, after starting carefully, drove hard, besides making several clean late cuts. His valuable 82 contained eight boundaries. Attacking the bowling as soon as he went in, Daer also drove powerfully, and the last three Essex wickets put on 118.

Though not so free as Bowley, J. Parks batted soundly when Sussex went in again, but with 49 runs scored Bowley was caught at mid-on, while Cook was dismissed by a catch in the slips at 62. Then the brothers Parks scored quickly, sending up the 100, but after getting rid of this pair Essex met with considerable success. H. J. Palmer especially bow

Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

RACING

WOLVERHAMPTON MEETING

VICTORY OF LAND O' BURNS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

A totalisator machine in full working order—that is to say, not merely worked by hand, but by electricity—added a good deal of interest to the meeting at Wolverhampton which was opened yesterday. Unfortunately, there was not a large enough crowd to test to the full either the mechanism or the organization generally. The prices on the whole compared favourably with the book.

Chirpy ran up to something like his best form as a two-year-old, and in so doing won the first race, the Kingswinford Selling Handicap, easily from the favourite, Twofold. When Twofold challenged the lead held by Chirpy halfway up the Straight it merely served to emphasize Chirpy's reserves of stride. In the other Selling Plate the seven-year-old Pheidon had little to beat, but sustained his reputation as a sprinter by easily justifying his price of 3 to 1 on. Benburb made some kind of an effort, but to the finish Beary had a comfortable and placid ride on a horse he knows well. Tom Tit III. had Fortress and Rosamond's Choice to beat in the Dunstall Plate for two-year-olds. Tom Tit III. snatched the lead from Mea Cara early in the race and, although pressed fairly hard in the last furlong by Carslake on Fortress, did not weaken in the least, and in the end won more easily than three-quarters of a length might suggest. Tom Tit III. had won a race at Ripon decisively, and ran well up to that highly promising form.

Land o' Burns was to be backed at 5 to 1 before he became a warm favourite at 5 to 4 in the Staffordshire Handicap. G. Richards, in this case, had to ride his hardest to get Land o' Burns first past the post, for Knight of the Vale, with Fox up, held a substantial lead inside the last furlong. Land o' Burns only just made up the lost ground to win by the shortest of short heads. Portland ran fairly well over five of the six furlongs. Abbots Pride as well as Barbizon was backed to win the Summer Handicap, and had the measure of the latter half-way up the Straight. Barbizon had tried to overhaul Abbots Pride and, having failed to do so, fell back beaten. I Am the Captain carried on the pursuit and ran strongly enough, but was outpaced. In the last race, the Dudley Plate, over a mile and a half, Culloden was able to race last a good deal of the way and then to move up and finally to outstay Coup de Grace in a hard finish. Culloden, however, had to run really strongly to win by a head.

WOLVERHAMPTON PROSPECTS

2.30.—SHREWSBURY SELLING HANDICAP (6f.).—If PUTTER were to be started she would hold a good chance. Only in her absence would I take Good Story to win. Good Story, however, ran well when beaten by a short head at Derby.

3.0.—HAMLEY JUVENILE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Goosander is a probable starter at Stockton, and accordingly I prefer the chances in this race of QUEEN OF MARS, who is one more of those who have run well when narrowly beaten. In her case it was by Vandalusia at Nottingham.

3.30.—BUSHBURY PLATE (5f.).—It is not easy to separate the chances of LUCKY MICHEL on his successful running at Sandown Park, and Eyes Off, who won in a canter at Derby. Perhaps the former is the safer choice of the two.

4.0.—WALSALL HANDICAP (1m.).—DUNDEE won last time out and looks good enough to win this race. The chief danger to his success is likely to come from Peace Pact, who is in excellent form at the moment.

4.30.—RUCKLEY HANDICAP (1m. 3f.).—YUTRILL is fancied to win an interesting race from several others, such as On Approval and Bucks Maiden.

5.0.—NETHERTON STAKES (1¼m.).—CAT O' NINE TAILS or Boardwalk should win. The former ran well at Sandown Park, where he was beaten only by a head by Cyllarus.

STOCKTON PROSPECTS

1.45.—TRIAL SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Pheidon won easily enough at Wolverhampton yesterday, but although he is given as a probable starter here, it will be surprising if he beats SOME PEP, who no less easily accounted for Wearing a Crown at Doncaster.

2.15.—HAREWOOD SELLING PLATE (5f.).—GOOSANDER is well fancied to win this race, especially if Ca-too-sa is not a runner.

2.45.—WYNYARD PLATE (5f.).—GOLDEN BESS will be more severely tried than at Catterick Bridge, but the best still may not have been seen of her. I just prefer her chances to those of Envo, who does not always get away quickly, and Last of the Lenas colt.

3.15.—STOCKTON STEWARDS' HANDICAP (1m.).—If MISS LINN is started she should win. The danger would appear to be Kodak. Miss Linn is well in on the weights, and the probability is that Kodak will find the distance too great.

3.45.—GREAT NORTHERN LEGER (1m. 5f.).—If ALGONQUIN'S chances for the Classic race at Doncaster still are to be considered seriously he will have to win here, though it may not be altogether a light task to give 11lb. to Sea Rover. It is hard to think Prince Paradise can win on his running at Sandown Park behind Cyllarus.

4.15.—HARRY FOWLER WELTER HANDICAP (1m.).—The decisive victory of NUN'S VOW over a well-backed horse at Ripon strongly suggests success to-day. Lucca, however, will be a danger, especially if ridden by H. Wragg.

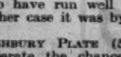
4.45.—BISHOPSGARTH HANDICAP (6f.).—Negligence ran well enough at Thirsk to promise an early improvement, but I prefer the chances of LONG SPAN, who also is fit and running into form.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

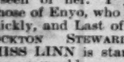
Newmarket will be represented in each of the six events at Stockton to-day. This is a favourite meeting with our trainers. The coughing that has been going through the stables will make a difference to the number of runners, but I believe that most of the prizes will be won by Newmarket horses.

In the Trial Selling Plate Some Pep will run for Colling and Wearing a Crown for Leach.



See the same in every glass

Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER



Jun. Both these animals are useful in this class of race, and they are now very well. SOME PEP may prove the best.

GOOSANDER runs for the Harewood Selling Plate. He has done a lot of work this season, but he is one of the hardy kind, and whatever wins this race will have him to beat.

The Wynyard Plate is a nice stake to win. Maltese Cross will represent Stanley House, but from what I have seen of him in home gallops I doubt if he is good enough to win this race. GOLDEN BESS has proved herself very useful, and she is fully expected to win.

I doubt if the Stockton Stewards' Handicap will come to Headquarters. Filament has been sent on from Redcar. She holds two engagements, but I believe this will be the selected race for her.

The Great Northern Leger will not be a difficult race to win. In spite of his big weight I believe ALGONQUIN will prove the winner. Shamiana and Buckshot will not run.

Austin has gone for the Harry Fowler Welter Handicap, but I am afraid she is moderate.

In the Bishopsgarth Handicap I like the chance of PERFECTIVE, who has been giving satisfaction lately.

WOLVERHAMPTON

We shall not have many runners at Wolverhampton.

REBEL SAINT should run well for the Shrewsbury Selling Handicap.

I like the chance of MARIGOT for the Bushbury Plate. She is an improving filly.

BUCKS MAIDEN is just a useful animal in her class, and she looks to hold a good winning chance in the Ruckley Handicap.

CAT O' NINE TAILS is greatly fancied to win the Netherton Stakes.

WOLVERHAMPTON PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.30.—The SHREWSBURY SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 150 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
CRAGFORD (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) Douglas-Pennant	a	9	12
aSILVER CASTOR (Mrs. J. Grieve) ..... Maw	4	8	12
PUTTER (5lb. ex.) (Sir A. Butt) ..... Marsh	4	8	5
ARRIVAL (Mr. L. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	a	8	6
DOTTIDA (Mr. Reid Walker) ..... Street	4	8	6
ALONE (5lb. ex.) (Mr. A. H. Hughes) ..... Kelly	4	8	5
aSWEET HELEN (5lb. ex.) (Mr. N. Luke) C. Armstrong	4	8	1
GOOD STORY (Mr. J. E. Cottrell) ..... Gilbert	4	8	0
aREBEL SAINT (Mr. F. B. Barling) ..... Barling	3	8	0
TWOFOLD (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... Hugh Powney	5	7	11
SAUCY BOY (Mr. C. W. Langlands) C. Langlands	5	7	9
AVOCETA (Mr. T. R. Rimell) ..... Rimell	3	7	8
DOVE PROSPECT (Mr. S. McGregor) ..... Bullock	3	7	8
PUCCINI (Mr. H. M. Martineau) ..... F. Armstrong	5	7	6
GOLDEN CAPTIVE (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris	4	7	4
aPLACID (Lord Glanely) ..... Digby	3	7	3
aLASS LADY (Mr. C. Barlow) ..... Connell	3	7	0
LONE FLIGHT (Mr. J. E. Cottrell) ..... Gilbert	3	7	0
aFINLAND (Mr. R. C. Woods) ..... R. Woods	3	7	0
aHONEY (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

REBEL SAINT, C. Richards.

3.0.—The HIMLEY JUVENILE SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
GOOSANDER (Mr. V. Malcolm) ..... Leach, jun.	8	11
aQUEEN OF MARS (Mr. J. E. Rowson) Douglas-Pennant	8	11
MARGARET OF RICHINGS (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris	8	11
LALL C, by Star and Garter (Mr. L. F. Smith) W. P. Lowe	8	9
aMODARA C, by All Alone (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	8	9
BLACK JAKE (Mr. H. J. Brueton) ..... Pendarves	8	9
aTENNIS BLOUSE (Mr. C. R. O. Clarke) ..... Barthropp	8	6
WITCH HAZEL (Mr. C. R. O. Clarke) ..... Barthropp	8	6
DUCHESS OF FLORENCE (Mr. H. T. Creighton) Bullock	8	6
OPUS (Mr. G. H. Darvell) ..... A. Yates	8	6
MISTRY (Mr. J. A. Fawkr de Trafd.) ..... J. Beary	8	6
TWIN SPIRIT (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	6
MARY LOCHIEL F. by Flying Orb (Mr. E. H. Gregory) Goldsbrough	8	6
PIRTON (Mr. R. A. Holbech) ..... Rimell	8	6
aGOOD COMPANION (Mr. M. Markham) ..... Barling	8	6
LAURA (Mr. T. Mott) ..... Thrale	8	6
MOUNTAIN DANCER (Sir L. Parkinson) ..... Bullock	8	6
ETCHING (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... T. Cannon	8	6
LEVANOC (Captain C. H. Tremayne) ..... Cottrill	8	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

QUEEN OF MARS, C. Ray; LALL COLT, J. Collins.

3.30.—The BUSHBURY PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
aRULE NIBS C, by Chivalrous (Lady Aylesford) Douglas-Pennant	9	3
aLUCKY MICHEL (Mr. V. Rosenthal) ..... Molony	9	0
EYES OFF (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	8	9
aWHITE SLAVE (Mr. J. Wittouck) ..... Braime	8	9
EDGAR'S LADY F. by Jackdaw (Mrs. F. A. Clark) Cottrill	8	9
aOBJECTION (Mr. R. L. Glaspool) ..... C. Chapman	8	9
LADY PALATINE C. by Scherzo (Mr. J. E. Cottrell) Gilbert	8	7
SUNNY ISLE C, by Pommern (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) Cottrill	8	7
GANADOR (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawford) Cramsie	8	7
MASSINGHAM ABBEY (Mr. J. A. Dewar) Pickering	8	7
WING SHOT (Mr. J. J. Dunn) ..... J. Beary	8	7
CURLEY (Mr. W. Hall) ..... Moreton	8	7
CRIQUETTE C, by Denman (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Johnson) ..... Sneyd	8	7
aBACK ISLE (Mr. J. E. Jones) ..... Barthropp	8	7
PUTTING GREEN (Mr. A. M. Melville) ..... Nugent	8	7
CHALMINSTER (Mrs. R. Wallace) ..... R. Colling	8	4
aMARIGOT (Mr. W. J. Alcock) ..... Fred Butters	8	4
MOURNER (Mr. H. Coventry) ..... Rimell	8	4
TUCKSHOP (Mrs. H. Dyke Dennis) ..... Barthropp	8	4
TREECREEK (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering	8	4
FLORAL GIFT (Mr. R. Fenton) ..... Private	8	4
JOY FOR EVER (Mr. R. W. Forester) M. Hartigan	8	4
DUSKY SUN (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	4
POINDER (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	4
BACHELOR GIRL F. by Knight of the Garter (Mr. J. Lorigan) ..... Macnee	8	4
HEMATITE (Lord Lonsdale) ..... Pickering	8	4
aSUN LUCK F. by Tonton (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) Barthropp	8	4
HAPPY SCOT (Mr. E. J. Marshall) ..... Morris	8	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LUCKY MICHEL, J. Sirett; EYES OFF, C. Ray.

4.0.—The WALSALL HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile.

	St	lb
PEACE PACT (Mr. R. L. Glaspool) ..... C. Chapman	8	6
aTOLON (Mrs. F. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	8	3
MAITRE (Mr. R. Day) ..... R. Day	8	3
FINANCIER (Mr. W. F. Larkin) ..... Larkin	8	0
HOOFBEAT (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	0
SONGASAXPENCE (Mr. T. Richardson) ..... Bullock	7	12
MOLONEY (Mrs. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan	7	12
MOUNT BUCK (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	7	10
MISS COLIN (Mrs. B. C. Fairfax) ..... Morris	7	9
TOUAREG (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) ..... Gilpin	7	9
IRONSIDE (Mr. C. W. James) ..... Tennyson	7	9
AUTUMN TINTS (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	7	9
SAINT GALL (Capt. V. D. Sainsbury) ..... Heskett	7	8
TRUNCHEON (Mr. F. W. Horlock) ..... Wal. Griggs	7	8
TEA ROSE (Mr. J. Brown) ..... Moreton	7	6
DUNDEE (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..... L. Cundell	7	6
KING FINCH (Mr. E. J. Marshall) ..... Morris	7	2
DUCKIE (Mr. J. Wittouck) ..... Braime	7	2
SIDE CAR (Mr. W. Seaward) ..... Whalley	7	2
GATE CRASHER (Mrs. R. G. Borwick) ..... Morris	7	0
SEABOARD (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering	7	0
aMISTRESS (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) Pratt	7	0
ROYAL BAZAAR (Mr. S. H. Combe) ..... In Ireland	6	12
aADINE (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ..... Molony	6	12
ACHARN (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris	6	12
PROVOY LAD (Mr. H. J. Brueton) ..... F. Hudson	6	12
ALEXANDRA DAY (Mr. W. de Selincourt) G. Armstrong	6	10
CAMP GIRL (Mr. A. J. Redman) ..... C. Smith	6	8
PERPLEXITY (Captain D. P. Simson) ..... C. Chapman	6	8
TRANSITIVE (Brigadier-General C. Lambton) P. Cannon	6	7
SIR. BRUNO (Mrs. Castle) ..... E. Parker	6	7
DANEON (Mr. Joseph Benson) ..... Elsey	6	7
aVENETIAN BLIND (Colonel F. Lundgren) ..... Barling	6	7
JAPONICA (Mrs. M. B. Reardon) ..... J. Reardon	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SOMERSET, G. Richards.

4.30.—The RUCKLEY HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
GUY MANNERING (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	4	9	0
YUTRILL (Mr. S. A. Barry) ..... Whalley	6	8	6
KIRSCH (Mr. W. J. Grosset) ..... Rimell	4	8	4
aFRANCONI (M. J. Wittouck) ..... Braime	a	8	0
aBUCKS MAIDEN (Mr. E. N. Lyons) ..... Barling	4	7	12
NORMAN BARON (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	4	7	12
FOOTMARK (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... C. Chapman	4	7	10
aWESTERN FLIER (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4	7	8
FINAL WINK (Sir W. Chilcott) ..... Gooch	a	7	8
HOT DE LUCCHESI (M. J. Wittouck) ..... Braime	5	7	2
SILVORO (Sir Darcy Lindsay) ..... Edwards	4	7	2
aTELESCRIPTOR (Lady A. Compton-Cyder) Cole	4	7	2
FLARE LIGHT (Mr. C. E. Howard) ..... Higgs	4	6	12
KNIGHT BACHELOR (Mr. C. R. Taylor) Coulthwaite	a	6	12
aON APPROVAL (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) ..Dick	5	6	12
aCOUP DE GRACE (Mr. J. M. Woodville) ..Sneyd	3	6	12
DIVA PRINCE (Mr. A. J. Smith) ..... Gilbert	4	6	9
JACK WOOD (Mr. R. W. Armstrong) R. Armstrong	3	6	9
FANANDE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ..... Cunliffe	3	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WESTERN FLIER, G. Richards; FINAL WINK, F. Fox.

5.0.—The NETHERTON STAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
FIREBALL (Lord Allendale) ..... R. Gordon	5	9	0
LUCKY SON (Mr. T. Aspinall) ..... D. Taylor	a	9	0
CAMP NEWS (Mr. R. F. Barthropp) Barthropp	5	9	0
aPOTOMAC (Sir B. Sheffield) ..... Higgs	4	8	12
BLACK ARMSTRONG (Mrs. G. H. Peacock) Rennison	4	8	12
aLOVELACE (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) Barthropp	6	8	11
CUPBEARER (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4	8	9
MASSAI (Lady Ludlow) ..... Sneyd	4	8	3
BOARDWALK (Sir A. Britt) ..... Marsh	3	8	3
aCAT O' NINE TAILS (Mrs. J. Carruthers) R. Colling	3	7	10
aADLON (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	3	7	10
aSTROLL (Mrs. Chester Beatty) ..... T. R. Leader	3	7	7
TOUAREG (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) ..... Gilpin	3	7	7
SINCERE (Mr. L. Irving) ..... Golightly	3	7	7
aCOUP DE GRACE (Mr. J. M. Woodville) Sneyd	3	7	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BLACK ARMSTRONG, J. Collins; BOARDWALK, F. Lane.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

DONCASTER CUP.—Trimdon (at 9 a.m. yesterday).
EBOR HANDICAP (YORK).—Lemon Car (at 9 a.m. yesterday).

STOCKTON MEETING

HAREWOOD SELLING PLATE.—Grand Rock, Lava.
MANDALE SELLING PLATE.—Gala Prince.
THORNABY SELLING PLATE.—Vandalusia, Overflow.
WYNYARD PLATE.—Jessamint colt.
ELTON MAIDEN PLATE.—Raymark.
STOCKTON HANDICAP AND ZETLAND PLATE.—Gay Vista.
STOCKTON ENGAGEMENTS.—Nursewood, Sun Pet, Half Wit, Cherry Whisky.

WOLVERHAMPTON MEETING

BUSHBURY PLATE.—Orangepeel colt.
STAFFORDSHIRE HANDICAP.—Sterling Boy.
WOLVERHAMPTON ENGAGEMENTS.—Forum II., Lenox.

MISCELLANEOUS

BRYN SELLING HANDICAP (HAYDOCK PARK).—Abbey Wood.
PRESTON HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (HAYDOCK PARK).—Negligence.
GARSWOOD HANDICAP (HAYDOCK PARK).—Tongking.
PRINCE OF WALES'S NURSERY HANDICAP (DONCASTER).—Galahardin.
NONSUCH PLATE (HURST PARK).—The Dominie.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN SIR EDMUND BUSHBY'S NAME.—Sunny Bar.
HURST PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Bojo, Smolensk filly.
HAYDOCK PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Half Wit, Primaus.
Ted, Smolensk filly, Bower of Roses.
HAMMERSMITH SELLING PLATE (HURST PARK).—Rossalda.
COVENTRY NURSERY (BIRMINGHAM).—Prince Evan.
GREVILLE MAIDEN PLATE (BATH).—Sunny Sue.
BADMINTON PLATE (YORK).—Anne.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE DUKE OF PORTLAND'S NAME.—Kemmel.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR.—Derrydare, Marching Captain.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Siegfried, Accredit, Golden Oracle, Follow Thru, Consigned filly (2 yrs), Queen d'Or filly (2 yrs), Xenophobe (dead).

STOCKTON PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.45.—The TRIAL SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
PHEIDON (Sir D. Broughton) ..... Farquharson	a	9	10
BRIGHT STEEL (Mr. R. C. Cain) ..... J. Renwick	5	9	10
JOLIMENT (Mr. H. Warner) ..... F. Armstrong	6	9	10
aSOMME GOOSE (Mr. C. Baxter) ..... Gunter	5	9	7
aDARNLEY (Sir E. Bushby) ..... F. Armstrong	5	9	7
aSOME PEP (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Carruthers) R. J. Colling	5	9	7
aWEARING A CROWN (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) Leach, jun.	a	9	7
aKING PAO (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... F. Hartigan	a	9	7
LONESOME (Mr. C. F. Waller) ..... H. Smyth	6	9	7
TANGHIA (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Watts	4	9	0
ELVER (Mrs. C. E. Moore) ..... Coldbeck	8	11	
ALPHEUS (Mr. H. Stobart) ..... R. W. Colling	3	8	11
PLANETSEA (Mr. M. Allreich) ..... Osborne	2	7	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PHEIDON, R. Perryman; BRIGHT STEEL, J. Thwaites; SOMME GOOSE, —; SOME PEP, P. Beasley; DARNLEY, J. Simpson; WEARING A CROWN, H. Leach or F. Powell; KING PAO, —.

2.15.—The HAREWOOD SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
THE LIMPET (Mr. V. Thompson) ..... Bazley	9	0
DETRIMENT (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Storie	9	0
aGOOSANDER (Mr. V. Malcolm) ..... Leach, jun.	8	11
CA-TOO-SA (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ..... Gwilt	8	11
PERENNIS (Mr. M. Allreich) ..... Osborne	8	6
CRAVEN LASSIE (Mr. A. Boasman) ..... Peacock	8	6
TECLA F. by Vencedor (Mr. J. Gorman) ..... Yapp	8	6
CRACKABERRY (Mr. S. Perryman) ..... Drake	8	6
MUFFLER (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	8	6
aACHTEMEDIA (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	8	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

THE LIMPET, —; DETRIMENT, —; GOOSANDER, H. Leach; ACHTEMEDIA, T. Burns. J. Thwaites rides either THE LIMPET or DETRIMENT.

2.45.—The WYNYARD PLATE of 600 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs.; for two-year-olds. T.Y.C. (five furlongs).

	St	lb
JEROME FANDOR (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) ..... Elsey	9	0
aENVO (Mr. W. G. Lang) ..... Farquharson	8	13
aCANDESCENT C, by ARGOSY or DILIGENCE (Sir Abe Bailey) ..... Cottrill	8	12
aMALTESE CROSS (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8	12
aLAST OF THE LENAS C, by Twelve Pointer (Mr. J. L. Dugdale) ..... Peacock	8	12
aGOLDEN BESS (Mr. W. B. Duckworth) Leach, jun.	8	9
SEASCAPE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	9
aLONE ISLE (Mrs. A. Mackintosh) ..... F. Hartigan	8	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

JEROME FANDOR, H. Wragg; ENVO, R. Jones; CANDESCENT C, Bullock; LAST OF THE LENAS COLT, J. Taylor; GOLDEN BESS, H. Leach; LONE ISLE, T. Burns.

3.15.—The STOCKTON STEWARDS' HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
LION HEARTED (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..O. Bell	4	9	3
SARGASSO (10lb. ex.) (Lord Derby) Frank Butters	4	8	8
BARRACK LAW (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..O. Bell	4	8	7
aENVOS BRITTON (Major A. Benson) ..F. Hartigan	4	8	5
L'ODEON (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Rintoul	5	8	3
aMISS LINN (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	4	8	2
aKEN HILL (Mr. J. Armstrong) ..R. Armstrong	6	8	12
aFLAMENCO (Lord Durham) ..... Frank Butters	4	7	8
aKODAK (Mr. J. L. Dugdale) ..... Peacock	5	7	4
ROSOLIO II. (Lord Michelham) ..... O. Bell	4	7	2
aCLOUD NYMPH (Mr. N. Fiedler) ..... F. Armstrong	6	7	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ENNIS BRIDGE, T. Burns; MISS LINN, R. Jones; KEN HILL, —; FILAMENT, T. Weston; KODAK, A. Richardson; CLOUD NYMPH, —. J. Dines rides either KEN HILL or CLOUD NYMPH.

3.45.—The GREAT NORTHERN LEGER, a plate of 1,000 sovs., of which 100 sovs. to go to the breeder of the winner, and 50 sovs. each to the owner and breeder of the second; to run at three years old. Leger Course (one mile and five furlongs).

	St	lb
aALGONQUIN (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Watts	9	10
aSEA ROVER (4lb) (Mr. A. R. Cox) ..... Lawson	8	13
aPRINCE PARADISE (12lb) (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) Pratt	8	5
SHAMIANA (4lb) (Mr. J. B. Leigh) ..... C. Leader	8	3
aTINKER'S WELL (8lb) (Mr. J. L. Dugdale) Peacock	7	13
BUCKSHOT (12lb) (Mrs. R. Dawson) ..... R. Day	7	12
aCARMIUS (12lb) (Mr. M. D. Peacock) ..Peacock	7	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ALGONQUIN, R. Perryman; SEA ROVER, R. Jones; PRINCE PARADISE, G. Bezant; TINKER'S WELL or CARMIUS, W. Nevett.

4.15.—The HARRY FOWLER WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
aFILAMENT (Lord Durham) ..... Frank Butters	4	9	1
SUNNIER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. L. Glaspool) C. Leader	4	8	9
BLUE FUNK (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving) R. J. Colling	5	9	7
aLUCCA (Miss M. Marks) ..... G. Armstrong	5	8	4
YRARLY (Mr. B. Warner) ..... F. Armstrong	5	8	4
aAUSTIN (Mr. E. M. Clayton) ..... J. Jarvis	5	8	2
aCOMRADE (T. Putnam) ..... Peacock	4	7	9
LION AID (Mr. I. Isaacs) ..... Botterill	4	7	7
aNUN'S VOW (Mr. C. R. Baron) ..... Peacock	4	7	7
aSNACK (Sir L. Greene) ..... Gunter	6	7	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FILAMENT, —; LUCCA, J. Thwaites; AUSTIN, J. Simpson; CORKS OR NUN'S VOW, W. Nevett; LION AID, —; SNACK, R. Charlton.

4.45.—The BISHOPSGARTH HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. Six furlongs.

	St	lb
POOR LAD (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..O. Bell	9	1
PERUKE (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury) Holland	8	9
aZAMBELLI (M. P. Wertheimer) ..F. Hartigan	8	4
aGOLDEN GLOW (Mr. W. Albrecht) ..Osborne	8	13
aGRAZIA (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	7	13
aLONG SPAN (Mr. G. Hedley) ..... Boyd	7	8
aPERFECTIVE (8lb. ex.) (Cooper) ..... Leach, jun.	7	7
aFRENCH FLUTTER (Mr. R. Faulkner) Leach, jun.	7	7
NEGLIGENCE (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	7	7
aROYAL BLOOM (Mr. W. Gray) ..... M. Tagg	7	7
aKAVEROY (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... G. Armstrong	6	7
DESCENDER (Mr. B. Stephenson) ..... T. Webb	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PERUKE, S. Wyse; ZAMBELLI, T. Burns; GOLDEN GLOW, H. Leach; LONG SPAN, ROYAL BLOOM, —; PERFECTIVE, F. Powell; NEGLIGENCE, A. Richardson; KALEPOT, —; GRAZIA, —. W. McCafferty rides either LONG SPAN or ROYAL BLOOM.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

WOLVERHAMPTON

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

2.30.—Chirpy, Win 29s. 9d.; Place 7s.; Twofold. Place 2s. 6d. Aunt Mary, Place 3s. 6d.

3.0.—Pheidon, Win 3s.; Place 2s. 3d.; Benburb, Place 8s. 9d.

3.30.—Tom Tit III., Win 4s. 6d.; Place 2s. 3d.; Fortress, Place 2s. 9d.; Rosamond's Choice, Place 4s. 3d.

4.0.—Land o' Burns, Win 7s.; Place 2s. 9d.; Knight of the Vale, Place 3s. 3d.; Pergamus, Place 3s.

4.30.—Abbots Pride, Win 7s. 3d.; Place 4s.; I Am the Captain, Place 5s. 9d.

5.0.—Culloden, Win 9d.; Place 2s. 6d.; Coup de Grace, Place 6s.; Scotch Don, Place 2s. 3d.

African Double, 4.0 and 4.30.—Land o' Burns and Abbots Pride, 52s. to 2s.

WOLVERHAMPTON RESULTS

2.30 (2.38).—The KINGSWINFORD SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile.

CHIRPY, b g, by Son-in-Law—Mont d'Or (Mr. A. Lowry), 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... F. Lane 1
TWOFOLD, b g, by Meleager—Bachelor's Twin (Mr. A. Lowry), 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... J. Sirett 2
AUNT MARY, ch m, by Rochester—Verna (Mrs. D. J. Rhodes), 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... F. Fox 3
Royal Heroine (Mr. T. R. Rimell), 6 yrs, 8st. 8lb. ..... T. Tidey 0
Saugor (Mr. B. Dennis), 5 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... E. Forsyth 0
Vie (Mr. H. Leader), aged, 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Lovelace (Mr. R. D. Dennis), 6 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Winter Royal (Mr. G. Gilbey), 5 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... W. Wells 0
Mute Swan (Mrs. H. S. Martin), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... K. Robertson 0
Well Hit (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 4 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... P. Nelson 0
Kettle (Major J. G. Morris), 4 yrs, 7st. 2lb. (car. 7st. 3lb.) ..... A. Lister 0
Bagby Grange (Dr. H. Wynne Davies), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... G. Walsh 0
Happy Dust (Mr. C. S. Green), 5 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Jack Whitehouse (Mr H. Whitehouse), 5 yrs, 6

Letters to the Editor

FRUITGROWERS' COSTS

LESSON OF BLACK CURRANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—After travelling in most of the countries named by Mr. Arthur Hirst in his letter to you to-day, I settled in Sussex and devoted myself to fruitgrowing. If Mr. Hirst is as wise about black currants as he is about the inefficiency of our marketing methods, perhaps he will tell me how a better marketing scheme could have converted my deficit into a profit, viewing the following figures:—

Our six acres produced 13 tons 14cwt. of black currants this season and were sold for £525 (shillings and pence omitted throughout). The outgoings were:—

Market charges and salesman's commissions	£85
Pickers and extra time	157
Baskets and packing materials	81
Freight by railway and cartage	73
Annual cost of permanent labour, manures, sprays, rent, rates, taxes, at £30 per acre	180
Total	576
Deduct sales	525
Deficit	£51

These figures refer to a trifling six acres only, but the owners of 1,000 acres of black currants are similarly inconvenienced. Some have not picked their crop through inability to pay for the pickers, the baskets, and the freight to market. They were wise.

Mr. Hirst refers to marketing as if it were the main item, whereas labour is obviously the chief consideration. In the above figures £157 is for casual labour and about £143 for permanent labour (see item £180). Thus the total labour bill on six acres came to about £300, all of which was paid out locally.

I agree with Mr. Hirst that facts have a nasty habit of remaining what they are and that it would be foolish of me to close my eyes to these figures or to assume that our competitors in France and Holland give away their fruit from generosity. But what are their labour costs? He seems to think that if black currant growers would "stand up and work wisely and well," if they would endeavour to "thrive on competition" and "sympathize with the plight of the poor consumer" in a year of high currant prices, then we should be happy and prosperous. Meanwhile, there are acres and acres of black currant fields in England producing sufficient for our wants without any foreign import, but they can only profit their owners, under our high labour costs, if currants sell at 6d. a lb. This season the southern climate of France knocked out our early market and the Dutch our later markets by selling at 3d. a lb. They pay no British tax or duty or labourer; but if we send a box of apples to France it pays a duty at their port of entry or remains there to rot. Is this quite fair? Mr. Hirst, like Mr. Snowden, and other free importers, lectures us on marketing and cooperation and incites the "poor consumer" against the producer, if he be a British producer. But the odd point is that, notwithstanding the cheapness of black currants this season, the poor consumer had to pay the usual prices for his jam and his currant tart.

The truth is that the theory of free imports does not work out. They are not cheap to the consumer, nor are they fair to the producer. Moreover, the foreigner does not lower his tariff out of generosity. Why should he?

We have appointed ourselves the grand dumping ground of the world, a convenient refuse hole for the surplus of anything and everything which is unsaleable at home. It may be black currants this season or something else next year, and no one should blame the foreigner for accepting our kind invitation to dump. If his black currants are unsaleable at home he can get 3d. a lb. here rather than nothing at all. They won't keep.

I admit that Covent Garden is inadequate as a market for fruit, that it is expensive, dilatory, and out of date, but if it were improved it might still stimulate the distribution of foreign fruit rather than that of the home-grown article, though no doubt we should pay for the costly improvement.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR MAXSE.

Pittleworth, Sussex, Aug. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is hard to bear letters like that of Mr. Hirst in your issue of August 16. In Norfolk we grow black currants of the very highest quality, and the methods of culture are most up to date and efficient. A large quantity of the fruit is marketed through a co-operative scheme under a Norfolk mark, and the distribution of hundreds of tons is arranged by the most efficient manager, so that none of the markets is overloaded. I have no doubt that similar organizations exist elsewhere.

Mr. Hirst's line of argument appears to be that if the Dutch can continue to send black currants to this country and sell them at very low prices the inevitable inference is that their methods of culture and marketing are superior to those in force here. What he seems to overlook is that if only a comparatively small quantity—and the imports have not been large—is unloaded on a market already adequately supplied with home-grown fruit, as ours has been this year, the effect is to cause a serious glut. This course, as the imports are not large, can be persisted in without any serious loss to the exporting country, but with the almost certain result that English growers will soon grub their bushes in despair.

Now it takes three years at least before there is any appreciable return from a plantation, and, even so, growers might well argue that they were not again going to subject themselves to the same risk; so that unless some assistance is given them it is inevitable that the control of the trade in black currants, and in other soft fruits too, will pass to the Continent and will no doubt prove to be a prize well worth the comparatively small sacrifice now being made to acquire it. When this happens I do not imagine that Mr. Hirst will find the Continental growers any more sympathetic to the British consumer than he expects the British grower to be. I believe your readers, however, are much more interested in how best to help their own countrymen in their desperate plight; and the obvious way in this, as in other similar situations, is to prohibit importations where it can be ascertained that home supplies are sufficient for all needs.

There is another aspect which is becoming yearly more serious, and that is the growing reliance of jam-boilers on pulp preserved with sulphur dioxide for jam-making. This process bleaches the pulp and enables it to be kept almost indefinitely, but by the time it has been washed to remove most of the sulphur and coloured the resulting jam is poor stuff indeed. Is it to be wondered at that people are often put off jam altogether?

The case which has been made from time to time in your paper for the accurate definition of foodstuffs seems to be singularly appropriate here. Jam means to most people a conserve of fresh fruit and sugar without preservatives or anything else. The adoption of such a definition would be an immense advantage both to the fruit-grower and to the public; and if jam-boilers feel they must continue to turn out their present production let them do so, but under some other name than jam.

Your obedient servant,
J. A. CHRISTIE.

The Manor House, Framingham Pigot, Norwich, Aug. 17.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

REPRESENTATION OF BUSINESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The suggestion has been made by a correspondent that the business men of India should be represented at the Round-Table Conference, and there is much to be said for the idea. It was trade which first took the British to India; trade has kept them there, and it is through trade that India's connexion with the British Empire will be maintained.

Owing to the difference in social customs, Indians have never mixed freely with the British temporarily domiciled in India, and consequently the two peoples have failed to understand each other thoroughly. Social intercourse is more common now than it was during the last century, but trade has always been a common ground upon which different nations and races can meet; at the present time the Indian business men and the British business men in India have a mutual respect for each other, and, moreover, their constant intercourse gives each a better understanding of the points of view of the other on matters not connected with trade. Both are interested in the development of the resources of the country, which is being checked by the prevailing state of unrest. Let representatives of the business community, Indian and British, meet at a round-table conference of their own and formulate their plans for the government of the country; these would be of such a common-sense and practical nature that they could not be ignored by the official Conference when it meets in October next.

There has been a growing tendency within recent years for the Indians and British to become more intimately connected in business: they are to be found as co-directors of banks and joint stock companies, and there are several instances where their partnership in private firms has been an unqualified success; two notable examples are those of Sir David Yule with Sir Onkar Mull Jathia, and Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee with Mr. Martin. Were this principle extended it would be to the advantage of all concerned, and we should hear less of the false cry of British merchants exploiting India; it would tend to bring more Indian capital into industry, and instead of a boycott of British goods there would be a demand for them, for the Indian and British interest would be identical. Moreover, it would pave the way for the adoption of the policy of Imperial preference, which an economically free India will never concede under present conditions.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. BROWN.

53, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

LIBERALISM AND TARIFFS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Though a Liberal ex-chairman and hitherto convinced free-trader, I find that the decline of over £17,000,000 in our exports for July creates an impossible situation. Anyone acquainted with the City must know that investors have lost confidence in our power to sell goods and are unwilling to supply the capital which is needed to find British workers employment.

We can make them confident only by securing an assured market. This the British Empire will give if safeguarded by tariffs against the foreigner. For this reason I have offered my services to Dr. Pinnard, the disowned Liberal candidate for Harrow, who has taken this logical attitude. I hope that other Liberals will support me and that something may be done to form a group of Liberal Imperialists who are determined to secure an Imperial Zollverein, opposed to such steps as the Egyptian surrender and ready to fight Socialism in a manner present Liberal members seem unwilling to do.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK M. MOIR.

10, Sudbury-hill, Harrow.

BARNSTAPLE MILLENARY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your admirable leading article on the millenary of my native town of Barnstaple mentions a famous case of electoral corruption as far back as 1818; but, in his reminiscences, Sir Henry Hawkins (Baron Brampton) attributes his defeat in 1865, on the only occasion when he sought Parliamentary honours, to the wholesale bribery and corruption indulged in by the burgesses of Barnstaple.

The famous Judge wrote:—"I began to perceive that *money was the only thing they wanted* [the italics are his]. I was plainly told that £500 distributed in small sums would make my election sure, but I refused to give a farthing." Finding himself at the bottom of the poll, Sir Henry from the hustings denounced the election as having been won by "the most scandalous bribery and corruption." His experience at Barnstaple, however, stood him in good stead when later as a Judge he was called upon to deal with bribery petitions. In fairness to my fellow-townsmen of another generation I should add that electoral bribery was then universal, for Sir Henry Hawkins before contesting Barnstaple was told that the lowest figure at which Totnes could be bought was £7,000 "as an instalment to commence"!

As president of "Barumites in London" in 1925 I publicly made statements similar to those in your article as to Athelstan's Charter and Barnstaple's quota of five ships to the Spanish Armada, but my faith in these statements has since been shaken by the following comments of Mr. R. Pearse Chope, the editor of *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*:—"In 1930 the Barumites intend to celebrate the millenary of their mythical charter of which their own historian, the late Mr. J. R. Chanter, said: 'No actual charter of Athelstan is in existence or has ever been proved to have existed.'"

As to the five ships—the names of which are inscribed on a tablet erected in Queen Anne's Walk, Barnstaple, as: "The Dudley, The God Save Her, The Tiger, The John of Barnstaple, and The Unicorn or The Prudence," Mr. Chope wrote, in the *Devonian Year Book*, 1930, "Now, of these ships the first three belonged to Sir Richard Grenville and were fitted out at Bideford; the fourth also belonged to Grenville but did not sail until after the others; and of the alternative (!) fifth, The Prudence certainly was not built until two years later, and The Unicorn, which is first mentioned in 1589, could only have been a small ship of less than 100 tons."

Yours faithfully,
T. SIMPSON PEDLER, Hon. Secretary,
London Devonian Association.

5, Elm Court, Temple, E.C.4.

TELEPHONE FORMALITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Considered in the mass, the men operating at night in the telephone exchanges of the London area may or may not be as efficient as the women on duty by day. It is a nice question, as your entertaining "third leader" of this morning recognizes. But before telephone subscribers grow perturbed at the presence of motes in the eyes of these male operators, why do they not attend to the beams in their own?

However promptly or slowly one is connected with the telephone number for which one asks, the connexion being made, one is usually greeted with a "Hullo!" or a "Yes?" and has to expend time and breath in inquiring (*a*) if the number is the number one wants; and (*b*) if one is addressing the person to whom one wishes to speak. Millions of minutes must thus be wasted daily by subscribers, and at the busy hours thousands of other telephone callers, in haste to be connected in their turn, must receive an "engaged" signal avoidable by greater dispatch on the part of those so "engaged," and thus still more time is squandered.

Yet the instructions in the Directory are both simple and clear. On taking off the receiver, "Announce your identity at once on these lines: If a private house (*a*) 'Mr. John Brown speaking,' or (*b*) 'Mr. John Brown's house' if someone else speaks for Mr. Brown. If a business house: (*a*) 'Brown and Co.,' or (*b*) 'Brown and Co., Mr. John Brown speaking.'"

Of these four ways of answering the telephone as occasion may require, only one is in general use. In most business houses equipped with private exchanges the answer is indeed "Brown and Co." But the other forms of answer are practically dead letters. The private subscriber or his servant simply ignores them, with consequent annoyance and delay for the person ringing up.

The matter is, I submit, one more urgent than the improvement of the night service in the exchanges. If telephonic efficiency is what we want, let it begin at home.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MONTGOMERY BELGION.

Savile Club, 69, Brook-street, W.1, Aug. 16.

TRAFFIC IN OXFORD

REMEDY WITH THE RAILWAYS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Various correspondents have explained the inconvenience and loss caused to residents in Oxford by the present arrangements for road traffic. As in some measure representing in the matter the large number of residents on the two main roads leading northwards from the city, I desire to support the plea of your correspondents for an early reduction of the traffic nuisance.

At present, the local authority has the impossible task of controlling local and through traffic with a staff adequate only for local traffic. The urgent matter, therefore, is to complete the necessary by-pass roads, so as to separate the two classes of traffic. When this has been done, Oxford residents will be able to arrange with the City Council for as complete a control of local traffic as the ratepayers are prepared to finance. This part of the traffic problem in due course will doubtless be discussed further in the local Press.

If it is admitted that by-pass roads are urgent, less conviction is apparent as to the need for economy in their construction. Whatever may be the division of the cost of construction and maintenance between the central and local treasuries, neither has money to waste.

The motor industry and the motoring habit which have so wonderfully developed, constitute one of the few profitable parts of English life to-day. Instead of investing carefully part of this concentration of wealth in road schemes which will cheapen and stimulate road traffic for long periods, much of the money is being wasted by allowing on the roads traffic which essentially belongs to railways.

Meanwhile the railways are languishing through lack of business. Under our present unintelligent system the discharged railwaymen, who know their business on the railways, will doubtless be offered work on the roads to which they are not suited. Hence men will follow materials from the right to the wrong place. Heavy traffic is going by road solely because road transport is cheaper than railway transport. There is only one remedy—to lower railway charges. At present the railway companies appear to be thinking of making profits, and the railwaymen of how to maintain wages and limit work, with the only result that the companies are losing their profits and the railwaymen their livelihood, because traffic rightly persists in moving by the cheapest route. If, instead, the companies will concentrate upon getting the traffic regardless of profit, and the railwaymen upon preserving employment, the profits and a high standard of labour conditions are likely to follow.

During the War, as a staff officer I had a good deal to do with the English railways, and I know the extreme efficiency of which they are capable. If they will put into their present problem the same unselfish vigour, I am convinced they will succeed. Since the War I have had indirectly a good deal to do with the large numbers of railwaymen who are keen cultivators of allotments. My horticultural friends know that before they enjoy their fine summer crops much hard preparatory work and unremunerated time have to be invested during the winter months. I urge them to press their trade unions to adopt a similar and equally necessary principle to the labour year, so that through vigorous work, if necessary for long hours, during the coming autumn and winter, the railways may be restored without prohibitive cost to their potential efficiency. Traffic, profits, and improved labour conditions would almost certainly follow the adoption of such a policy.

Action by the railways alone will not suffice. The Government, which provides the bulk of the money for roads, ought to limit road traffic to loads of five tons or some such reasonable weight. This would restrain the unreasoning minority, if such there be. It is, however, essential that cheap railway transport be available before the Government restricts road transport. Otherwise traffic costs would rise and business suffer.

With a restricted weight for vehicles, main roads of far less costly construction than are now contemplated would prove more lasting. One of the most serious road nuisances would disappear, and what should be a great national industry—motor-touring on the best of roads among some of the world's best scenery—would be stimulated. I would like to see this policy started with the by-pass roads about to be made round Oxford.

In conclusion, may I appeal to the manufacturers of motor-vehicles to pay more attention to reducing noise in the working of commercial vehicles and the cheaper cars? In most directions improvements in motor-vehicles are manifest. In the matter of noise, however, only the drivers of the more expensive cars are encouraged by the manufacturers to associate noiselessness with good driving.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
RONALD HART-SYNNOT, Bursar, St. John Baptist College.

Oxford, Aug. 18.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There are several points in Mr. Wilkinson's letter which are susceptible of attack. His comparisons of the Chinese civil war with the Great War are unfair; it would take a great deal more than a bare statement to prove that it "has probably cost more lives, mostly non-combatant, and certainly infinitely more misery." What struck me particularly in travelling in China was how little the vast majority of the people were affected by the widespread civil war, and what a low number of casualties there was.

For the League of Nations to act effectively would require a considerable army. To protect Shanghai alone required 15,000 British troops, to say nothing of American, French, and Japanese. The difficulties of League action are therefore manifest.

Mr. Wilkinson complains of the loss of trade in the past 10 years. I think he will find that the total trade of China was considerably greater in 1929 than in 1919. The loss has been only in potential trade.

Yours, &c.,
CYRIL BENTON.

Palace Hotel, Scheveningen.

AIRSHIP TRANSPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Commander Acworth writes:—

Distance between places ceases to be absolute, as in all other forms of transport, and becomes relative; thus a 40 miles per hour wind to an 80 miles per hour airship or aeroplane causes a variation of 4,272 miles in the distance between two places separated by 3,200 geographical miles. With the wind favourable the 3,200 miles shrink to 2,118 miles, whereas, if unfavourable, the 3,200 miles swell to 6,400 miles.

It seems fairly obvious that the absolute distance between two places cannot be changed by any wind blowing over or between them. Again, is not a steamer steaming in and with or against a sea current under exactly the same conditions as an airship or aeroplane flying in a favourable or unfavourable wind? Commander Acworth argues from the latter conditions that air transport must always be useless. Does he argue on the same lines as regards steamers? I fancy not.

Pace Commander Acworth, all forms of transport are liable to delay owing to wind resistance. Have not trains been brought to a standstill in a gale? Commander Acworth appears to be confusing units of space with units of time or energy. The Chinese, hundreds of years ago, discovered Commander Acworth's proposition regarding "relativity in speed," and made their *li* (4 of a mile on the flat) longer going downhill than going uphill.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. S. COX

Bedford.

"LA BELLE ALLIANCE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—So seldom do *The Times* Correspondents give grounds for questioning the accuracy of their information that when such an opportunity occurs it cannot be allowed to pass without comment. One would like to believe that your Brussels Correspondent is correct when he states in to-day's paper that the "farm" known as La Belle Alliance owes its name to the historic meeting of Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo. Sir Herbert Maxwell, in his monumental "Life of Wellington," has, however, another tale to tell (Vol. II., page 57) of "the little tavern" of La Belle Alliance which is mentioned by name as frequently Napoleon's headquarters during that fateful day. In a footnote Sir Herbert adds that:—

"This name, which derived so much significance from the events of the day, had its derisive origin in the marriage of a former proprietor, who was old and ugly, with a pretty young woman in the neighbourhood."

That the building was well known at the time as La Belle Alliance would appear from Craan's map of the field, dated 1816, and reproduced in the work above quoted.

GILBERT BENTHALL.

Prestwood, Great Missenden, Bucks, Aug. 15.

Points from Letters

FARMING FROM WHITEHALL

Agriculture has suffered and is still suffering from too much political interference. It is to be feared that the proposals of the Labour Government will result in still more amateur farming from Whitehall. Import boards, mass purchases, guaranteed prices, fixed wages, fixed hours, subsidies, and all the rest of the paraphernalia of State interference have already brought the industry to disaster. The farmers want to be left alone to manage their own affairs. The Corn Production Bill of evil memory had to be abandoned owing to the inability of the taxpayer to carry the heavy financial responsibility involved. The fixing of wages and hours without regard to the peculiar circumstances of the industry has done more than anything else to depress and cripple farming. If only these interfering Departments, with half-boiled ideals, would leave this and other industries alone we might begin to prosper again. The farmers, like the rest of us, will need to get together for the purpose of adopting more businesslike methods. Their slogan should be "Put not your faith in politicians." Let the farmer look inwards and rely on his own good sense and hard work.—Mr. H. B. JOHNSON, "The Croft," Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.

ECONOMIC PRICE

The president of the Miners' Federation says he is sure the people of this country are willing to pay such an economic price for coal as will enable the miner to receive a decent wage. Is he willing to pay an economic price for food which will allow that protection which is necessary to enable the agricultural labourer to receive a decent wage? The term "decent wage" means much less in the mouth of the agricultural labourer than in that of the miner; and whereas in the one case the rise in the price of coal is a certainty, in the other a scientific adjustment of import duties on certain foodstuffs need not necessarily raise the general cost of living, and might, in fact, taking all things into consideration, eventually lower it.—Mr. H. M. NORREYS, 51A, Charleville-road, W.14.

USELESS EXPRESSIONS

The expressions of which your correspondent complains, although possibly meaningless, are not always altogether unnecessary. Most business men have experience of the over-talkative person whom it is their misfortune to have to interview, and know how on such occasions it is very difficult, unless one rudely butts in, to intimate that one wishes to say something, and it is then that the meaningless signal such as "Of course," "Oh yes, but . . . ," &c., is very useful. When used in writing or in other ways are they not intended to be taken as pauses much in the same way as a chord is often struck in music?—Mr. H. L. POWELL, 20, Old Broad-street, E.C.4.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

The high cost of small houses, referred to in your City Notes of August 9, is in consequence of the absence of competition with the thousands of houses that have become unsaleable since 1914 by reason of the control enforced by the Rent Restriction Acts. Consequently builders have only had to compete with each other as to the price to be charged for houses erected since the start of the War, with the result that successive Governments and local authorities have paid, and are continuing to pay, excessive prices.—Mr. JOHN S. CRAWSHAW, Roseville, 12, Montague-road, W. Southbourne, Bournemouth.

SIR HENRY LYTTON

As one who was not thought of until quite a number of years after Sir Henry Lytton, as Robin Oakapple, first began his bashful wooing of Rose Maybud, may I express my delight—which I know will be shared by all lovers of the Savoy opera—at Sir Henry's announcement at Hammersmith (King's Theatre) on Saturday that he has decided, after all, not to retire just yet? His reason was greatly to the liking of the audience—"You simply won't let me!"—Mr. E. F. J. DEAN, 41, Court Way, Colindale, N.W.9.

FREE TRADE AND CAPITAL

Mr. John H. Willis maintains that the income from foreign investments calls for no export from the home worker, and that this is the reason the home worker stands workless. But this argument assumes that he could produce nothing else, either for consumption at home or for export, and the standard of living of the masses proves conclusively that herein lies no cause of unemployment. It is true that if every one's needs and wants were satisfied tribute trade would diminish employment, yet one could hardly term this unemployment. The workers would merely be enjoying that additional leisure which they crave. Countries suffer from unemployment whether their balance of trade is favourable or unfavourable, and the notion that the latter is the cause of unemployment is as fantastic as the idea that it arose from the use of machinery.—Mr. J. R. HECHT, Candlelight, Warwick-road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

SHELTERS IN PARKS

During the heavy rains and storms it seems strange that no rain-shelters are provided in our beautiful public parks for the many thousands of people and little children who flock there to listen to the excellent music provided.—NEVA FANE, Eaton-square, S.W.1.

FLEUR-DE-LIS

The "Fleur-de-lis" of France owes its origin to Louis VII., who, in the middle of the twelfth century, took the iris flower as his blazon on his expedition with the Crusaders. From that time the iris was called "Fleur-de-Louis," which contracted into "Fleur-de-Luce" and thence into "Fleur-de-Lis." Dr. Turner says that in 1858 the iris was called "Floure-de-Luce," and Spenser, who always preserved the old spelling, shows the words in a new form when he wrote:—"Small match with the fayre Flowre Delice." From these examples it would appear that the "s" should be pronounced in "Fleur-de-lis."—Mr. EDMUND W. HARRISON, Chamberlayne House, Maidstone.

HOLIDAYS IN CORSICA

I agree with Mr. Davies that there is a typhoid area in Corsica, but, as it is deserted during the annual epidemic, visitors run no risk, and during my stay there I did not hear of a single case, nor have I ever heard of a case indirectly from the many people I know who have visited the island.—Mr. GEOFFREY HEDLEY, the Savile Club, 69, Brook-street, W.1.

A CLOSE TIME FOR FRUIT?

We have close times for fish and fowl: why not for fruits, soft fruits, from, say, one week before until three or four weeks after the average time of maturity, during which the importation of such fruits should be prohibited? This would protect the grower and the preserver, as the jam maker could always fill his requirements with partly cooked foreign fruit if the English grower would not sell at a reasonable price during the close season. The trees in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire are loaded with plums, which are being offered by the roadside to passing motorists at 1d. per lb.—Mr. A. E. SPIERS, Hampstead.

EROS'S HOME

Lord Edward Gleichen, in writing of Eros and his "ugly setting," "his unlovely home," expresses one view. Here is another, which one trusts is nearer to the thought of London. In springtime and summer the Circus, above all else, is a perpetual carnival of conquering youth. Young men and maidens throng its pavements, with all the future in their hearts. Among them, above them, stands Eros, embodying the high dreams and hopes of youth. Love throbs latent beneath the surge of traffic; the vulgarer incidents of the Circus are transmuted as one's eye lifts to the lovely dream in bronze, proclaiming unshamefastly the old truth that "it is Love that makes the world go round." There he stands, confounding Mammon, Love triumphant over lust and lucre. Where else in the world could Eros preside more Christianly? Eros, just there, is a miracle of rightness, and his message travels to the world's end.—REV. ARTHUR OGLE, East Ilsley Rectory, Berks.

HITTERS AND HITTING

I was in the front row of the pavilion at Lord's, at the south end, in June when Hendren hit a ball over my head. I never remember seeing a ball look so high in the air. Probably it would have "carried" the pavilion had it been straight. Only those in the centre and on the top could judge that. It landed against the wall of the tea-garden behind, incidentally—as he told me later—almost on the head of an ex-Cabinet Minister, who had been sitting beside me only a few minutes before.—CAPTAIN GEORGE S. C. SWINTON, The Grand Hotel, Bagnoles-de-L'Orne.

A WELLINGTON MEDAL

The letters on the Culloden medal tempt me to ask about another gold medal, the size of a tiny silver penny piece. It is by Wyon, with his initials under the head of the Duke of Wellington. The reverse has a wreath of laurel round the date 1815. The story goes that these miniatures were struck for the Great Duke to give to his generals, but the die broke at the thirteenth medal, and the Duke gave them to members of his family instead. I have shown mine, but never met with any information.—Mrs. COPE, Finchampstead Place, Berkshire.

Books of the Day

STUDIES IN KEATS

THE GRECIAN URN'S ORACLE

STUDIES IN KEATS. By J. MIDDLETON MURRY. (Oxford University Press. London: Milford. 7s. 6d. net.)

While we await Mr. J. Middleton Murry's edition of the poems of Keats, he gives us a volume partly informative but more usually interpretative, a sequel to his "Keats and Shakespeare." The "Studies" at first sight seem miscellaneous, and certainly are various in theme; now Mr. Murry is sketching the course of Keats's relations with his early friend George Felton Mathew, now detaching "The Meaning of 'Endymion,'" or again watching Keats's use of the single word "speculation." Yet the essays (there are six of them) fall into a sequence; the first five are in the order of Keats's experience from 1815 to 1820; the last one is of general effect.

Mr. Murry adds as an appendix two reviews of Keats's first book, for the discovery of which he thanks an American student of Keats—Miss Roberta Cornelius. The first of these, appearing in that uncommon journal *The Champion*, to which Keats himself contributed, is said to be by B. R. Haydon. It is highly laudatory, and much longer than a first book of verse would readily receive nowadays. The other review (from the *European Magazine*, May, 1817) betrays some petulance, makes a retort to the *Champion* critic, offers a good deal of rhetorical, hostile advice—and ends with a vision of Keats ultimately "binding his brows with the glorious sunbeams of immortality." It was, as Mr. Murry traces, the expression of an outclassed mind, and an almost discarded friend—G. F. Mathew, whose name is familiar to all readers of Keats's early poems, although this matter of his resentment at Keats's advance into the friendship of abler men is fresh.

The most debated point of the Odes—the value, local or general, of the Grecian Urn's oracle on Truth and Beauty—also occupies Mr. Murry (who, in fact, is filling in vacant spaces in his former volume on Keats). Where doctors (the late Poet Laureate included) are shown disagreeing so much, it is unlikely that a final certainty will be established by Mr. Murry even; more so when the very text is not quite certain, and the question must arise whether the Urn is speaking two whole lines, or only the words "Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty." Mr. Murry declares that "it is the poet himself who adds

that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."

It seems a small point, but actually is a great one. If the Urn is supposed to speak all the last two lines, then they are not Keats's dictum on human life, but his version of the appeal of Greek art to later ages and troubled lives. Then the dispute about the general force, or particular propriety, of the oft-repeated phrase would have little chance of continuing.

But Mr. Murry, who so tenaciously presents Keats's verse as a philosophic unity, is against us. He cites Mr. Buxton Forman against us too in the problem of the Urn's, and the poet's shares of the two final lines. Forman, however, had his doubts. "In the manuscripts," he noted, "there are no turned commas"; but he yielded to the printed texts, though still "disposed to regard the words

that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know,

as a part of the Urn's lesson, and not as the poet's personal comment." We hope Mr. Murry may remove all need or excuse for conjecture here in his forthcoming edition of Keats.

NEW NOVEL

Whether the characters in Mr. J. B. Priestley's ANGEL PAVEMENT (Heinemann, 10s. 6d. net) will make so many friends as did those of "The Good Companions" may, perhaps, be doubted, but they are drawn with the same vivacity, intimate knowledge and sympathy. Having done his England, Mr. Priestley now bends his all-embracing gaze upon London—not London the cosmopolitan, not the political or financial centre, but London the vast hive in which an infinity of little beings live out their lives. A decaying firm, housed in a dingy office in a City passage, contains a few typical beings who converge from different homes, with different hopes and different dreams, upon the dirt and drabness of Angel Pavement, E.C., where the ineffective public school man, Mr. Dersingham, head of Messrs. Twigg and Dersingham, importers of inlays and veneers, presides over the activities of a cashier, a junior clerk, a typist and an office boy.

The morning entry of these individuals, excellently observed, follows the prologue. Trade is bad, spirits are none too high. Mr. Smeeth, the anxious cashier who loves his work, fears for his security. Miss Matfield, housed in a women's hostel, finds all life "foul." Turgis hopelessly longs for romance, and the office boy dreams of fame as a detector of crime. The life of this dreary office is galvanized by the unexpected entry of the unscrupulous Mr. Golspie, whose arrival from the Baltic had been described in the prologue. He holds out possibilities of wealth and prosperity, on the basis of a substantial commission. Dersingham allows himself to be exploited, Smeeth gets a rise, Miss Matfield is swept, half-unwillingly, into being the companion of Mr. Golspie's pleasures, and Turgis, after being the day's plaything of Golspie's predatory daughter, goes almost mad with thwarted passion. These individual "Arabian nights," separately studied, form the substance of the novel, and display that same remarkable wealth of humanity which distinguished Mr. Priestley's previous novel. The interiors, the contacts, the conversations, indeed the whole fabric of a few lives, are opened up to us with a warm and generous assiduity that is entirely convincing. They are all characters whom we have met, and through Mr. Priestley's glass we know them more completely, as we know how Mr. Smeeth felt when Fred Mitty became odiously merry on his whisky, how Lilian Matfield talked with her depressed comrades at the Burpenfield, and how Turgis, burning with indescribable longings, fruitlessly sought romance on a Saturday night.

The end is abrupt. The Golspies vanish, leaving a wreck behind them and small chance for the survivors. We have been treated to a magnificent peepshow, whose very richness compensates, in part, for its fragmentariness. Mr. Golspie, Smeeth and Turgis remain in our minds, the first for his convincing unscrupulousness, the second for his pathos and the third for his passion.

** The arrival of a good companion for Mr. and Mrs. Priestley is announced on page 1, column 1.

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CASTLE ACRE PRIORY

REPAIR OF NORFOLK MONASTERY

PROGRESS OF THE WORK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Progress is being made with the repair of Castle Acre Priory, the ancient monastery in Norfolk which has been placed in the care of the Commissioners of Works by Lord Leicester, the owner. The site has been partially cleared of fallen earth and débris, and original floor levels have been exposed, while walls which were in a state of decay and in some cases dangerous are being consolidated.

The Priory is situated in a rather isolated position adjoining Castle Acre village, near Swaffham, and it is perhaps not so well known to the general public as other monastic houses of less importance. The monastery, which was originally one of the larger Cluniac foundations, preserves a good part of its ancient buildings. A considerable area of the church still exists and its twelfth century front is one of the finest of its type in the country. There are also considerable remains of the dormitory, chapter house, infirmary, cloister, and other rooms which were devoted to the special services and functions of monastic life. The actual date of the foundation is uncertain, but it was probably about 1090, and it is dedicated to St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul. The headquarters of the Cluniac Order in England were situated at Lewes, and Castle Acre was a cell of that Priory. It became an independent member of the Order in 1351, and was surrendered to the Crown at the suppression of the monasteries in November, 1537.

In the south-west of the church proper are buildings belonging to the outer court consisting of the Prior's parlour and chapel. These are the only portions that are roofed, and they contain interesting features such as a floor of medieval tiles, fragments of wall paintings, and some chimneypieces. To the north of the church, and situated some little distance from it, are the remains of the gatehouse (a fifteenth century structure), and adjoining it are ruins of the precinct wall. Stone was probably too expensive to be imported by the medieval builders of the Priory, and flint, the local material, was used in the majority of the walls. A number of stone dressings were essential for the purpose of ornament and stability, and the material used was a hard Shelley limestone, possibly obtained from the Barnack quarries.

STYLE OF TREATMENT

The scheme of repair includes the consolidation of defective masonry and the removal of earth and débris, so that the true plan of the church and claustral buildings can be seen by visitors. There have always been differences of opinion as to the best method that can be adopted when dealing with ruins of this description. The remains of abbeys and castles are precious inheritances, and those who undertake repairs assume a great responsibility. The work done during the Gothic revival in the 1850's involved so much rebuilding and redesigning of medieval buildings that in some instances they became totally altered and lost a considerable part of their architectural and historical interest. There was an inevitable reaction, and, as is usual, instructed opinion swung perhaps too far in the opposite direction. Some architects became scrupulously careful to show that their work was conspicuously modern.

Ideas change with experience, but it is obvious that the less the architectural features and the character of the masonry are altered by the execution of repairs the less criticism there is likely to be. Naturally the repairs involve the removal of ivy and trees from the wall-heads. But this is a matter for regret only to those who do not fully appreciate the great damage done by their continued growths. In the repair of Castle Acre Priory care is being taken not to mar the harmony of the original work.

The floors of the nave of the church, the presbytery, and the chapels have been cleared, and remains have been found of the medieval floor tiles and also indications of the steps that existed between the nave and the presbytery. The excavations that have been carried out have enabled the Office of Works to make considerable improvements in the appearance of the cloister court, the chapter house, and refectory, where the ground has been levelled and laid down with turf. The bases of the walls of these buildings, which were previously hidden by accumulated soil, are now visible. Workmen are engaged on the wall of the dormitory, which in some places has become dangerous in consequence of the movement of the subsoil. When the wall has been consolidated it will be possible to remove the wooden supports which have been there for some years. At the present rate of progress the repairs will probably take four or five years.

*** A photograph will be found on page 14.

SEAMEN'S RIOTS AT SOUTH SHIELDS

POLICE-COURT CHARGES

Charges arising out of the recent seamen's riots at South Shields were gone into by the South Shields magistrates yesterday. Four white men and an Arab boarding-house keeper were charged with inciting to riot, and 19 Arabs and two white men were charged with rioting. Three of 19 Arabs were also charged with wounding police officers, and others were charged with assaulting the police.

Mr. A. G. Flintoff, solicitor, prosecuting on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that before the disturbance meetings had been held under the auspices of the Seamen's Minority Movement against a form for signing on seamen known as "P.C. 5," and against the rota system of signing on Arabs. He alleged that the white men charged with inciting told the crowd they would have to use force to stop "scabs," and when a man went into the office to sign they shouted, "Now's your chance," and an Arab defendant shouted to his compatriots, "Stop them." Then a riot started, loaded sticks and stones being used against the police, who were obliged to make a baton charge.

Dealing with the wounding charges, Mr. Flintoff said Police-constable Cash was still in a critical condition.

Evidence was called in support of the opening statement, there being nearly 40 witnesses in all in waiting.

The hearing was adjourned.

AIR SURVEYS

DIVISION OF HOME AND FOREIGN FIELDS

Air surveys in many parts of the world, particularly in Africa and South America, have now become so large an undertaking that the Aircraft Operating Company has decided to concentrate on this work overseas and to relinquish its interest in the firm of Aerofilms, Limited, which has devoted itself specially to aerial photography in the British Isles. Until this decision was made, the Aircraft Operating Company held a controlling interest in the home company. Henceforth the two firms will work separately, though for the present their headquarters will remain in the same premises at Hendon.

Mr. H. N. St. V. Norman will become chairman of Aerofilms and Mr. H. Hemming and Major C. K. Cochran-Patrick, whose duties as directors of the Aircraft Operating Company involve frequent journeys abroad, have left the board of Aerofilms. This firm will continue to carry out its photographic work in this country and will develop the service side of the business by setting up an establishment at Heston Air Park, where advice and supplies of materials will be available.

A BABY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

A verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned at an inquest held at Martlesham, Suffolk, yesterday, on the body of FREDERICK BURTON, a nine months' old baby, who was accidentally shot by a brother five years old on Sunday. It was stated that the family travelled the country with a motor-car and trailer. On Sunday morning the father loaded his gun to shoot a rabbit, and later went to get some petrol. While he was away, a daughter stated, her five-year-old brother took up a gun, pointed it at her, and said, "I will shoot you." She heard a report and saw that her baby brother had been shot. The Coroner told Burton he should never allow his children to play with a gun.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIA

NEW LEAVE RULES

The Secretary of State for War has given approval to certain amendments in the regulations governing the grant of leave to British Service officers in India pending reversion to the Imperial establishment. Officers governed by the staff leave rules (para. 892 and 892A) will be allowed to take such leave as may be admissible to them under the existing regulations provided it is taken within the tenure of their appointments. In cases in which a unit of a supernumerary officer, who is vacating an appointment, is stationed in India the officer will be attached to that unit pending absorption and be regarded as eligible for leave in or out of India under normal rules. If he is finally posted to the India unit he may complete his leave at the discretion of the local commander, but if posted to the home establishment unit his leave will be terminated from the date of rejoining. Cases in which no unit of the officer's regiment is in India will be dealt with under existing rules. R.A. officers up to captain who are supernumerary will be restricted to three months' leave from the date of vacating an appointment.

Officers registering their names for home service, or being normally transferred after five years in India with the R.E., Signals, &c., and six years with Infantry, R.A., &c., will obtain the privilege leave credited to them, and the period of the voyage will not be deducted therefrom. This leave, or the balance of it if he takes part of his leave in India, will begin to count 22 days from the date of embarking. Furlough will not be granted in lieu of, or in extension of, privilege leave, and reversion to the home establishment will be effective from the date of arrival home or the expiry of the privilege leave if that is later.

Regimental officers whose unit becomes an Imperial liability will continue to be governed by existing rules. When an officer's reversion to the home establishment is approved while he is on leave at home on private affairs, any leave extending beyond the date on which he can be posted for duty by the War Office will be cancelled. Leave under Indian regulations will be inadmissible to an officer who proceeds home for exchange. If an exchange is approved any balance of leave extending beyond the date of his successor's embarcation will be cancelled. The various regulations affected will be amended in due course.

SUSPECTS IN CROWD AT THE OVAL

THREE MEN CHARGED

At the Westminster Police Court yesterday, ALFRED ALBERT CHANDLER, 27, traveller, of Overdale-road, South Ealing, was charged before Mr. Boyd as a suspected person loitering at Kennington Oval on Saturday afternoon with intent to commit a felony.

Detective-Sergeant Gribble deposed that he saw Chandler with three other men hustling the crowd at the entrance gate of the Surrey cricket ground. Chandler put his hand in a man's right-hand waistcoat pocket, and after being lost sight of for a time was seen again to leave by the exit gate and reappear five minutes later at the entrance again mingling with the crowd as before. On being arrested and told he would be charged he said, "I am sorry this has happened. I have stolen nothing."

Detective-Sergeant Beavis gave corroborative evidence, and Chandler was remanded on bail.

At the same Court THOMAS DOYLE, 34, of Este-road, Clapham, and STANLEY FREDERICK PLAYER, 41, of Speke-road, Battersea, were charged with loitering at the Oval Cricket Ground with intent to commit a felony.

Detective Kennedy stated that Doyle and Player and another man were kept under observation outside the Surrey Cricket Ground on Saturday, and were seen suspiciously examining cars parked outside. Player opened the door of one car and looked inside. On arrest he said, "I was near the cars, but I did not steal anything."

The prisoners were remanded.

GROWING FLOWERS IN GAOL

A WORK FOR PRISONERS

The work undertaken by the Prison Gardening Association has already had the effect of changing waste and dumping ground at Holloway Prison into flower gardens, which the women prisoners tend.

Miss M. D. STUBBS, of the National Gardens Guild (in conjunction with which the Prison Gardening Association works), described yesterday how the transformation was brought about. She said she had been attending Holloway Prison for the past two years, and that the prisoners came voluntarily to her lectures and classes and did all the gardening themselves. They had three classes, each lasting two hours, every week, and her pupils were from 25 to 70 years old. Some were only strong enough to pick seed pods; some wielded a pick-axe to break up the hard ground. They were very friendly and keen about gardening. In one of the plots, they grew lettuce which she believed they were allowed to have for tea. To be able to get out in the open air among the growing life of plants and flowers, Miss Stubbs added, gave these women a fresh mental outlook.

This work of beautifying prisons is increasing, and lecturers have already been attached to well over 20 prisons. Miss Stubbs would be grateful for gifts of seeds and outdoor plants sent to her, care of the Governor of Holloway Prison.

WIRELESS SETS FOR THE BLIND

POOR RESPONSE TO APPEAL

The committee of the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund announced last evening that inadequate resources might prevent the fund supplying wireless sets to more than 10,000 homes of blind people in this country.

A survey just completed shows that 18,000 homes require sets, and that the cost of supplying them will be at least £45,000. The fund is still £25,000 short of this amount, and the committee last night issued an urgent appeal for help in order that distribution of sets might be maintained. About 6,400 sets have already been given to blind persons.

Up to the present time the committee has received £15,000 from the general public and 1,000 sets from the radio trade, while a gentleman has celebrated his engagement by offering to provide sets to all blind residents of Gloucestershire.

WOMAN'S ALARMING EXPERIENCE

At the Croydon Police Court yesterday, SAMUEL WILLIAM AYLING, 44, described as a bricklayer, of Portslade, Sussex, was charged with having assaulted Mrs. F. M. Carter, of Thornton Heath. Mrs. Carter said that on Saturday she was talking in the street to her father, when Ayling, who was a stranger to her, came up and stood a few yards away. He beckoned to her several times, but she took no notice. Then he took hold of her arm, and putting his hands on her throat said, "Now I have got you, I am going to strangle you." She struggled and got away, but he ran after her and caught her. He dragged her under an arch, tearing her clothing. He held her by the throat with both hands until her father compelled him to release his hold. Ayling said that he knew absolutely nothing about the incident. At the MAGISTRATE'S request Ayling was examined by Dr. Watson, who reported that Ayling was mentally confused, possibly in consequence of epilepsy. Ayling was remanded in custody for a week for medical observation.

UNREGISTERED MONEYLENDERS

Mr. CLARKE HALL, the Old-street magistrate, who recently declared that hundreds of women living within the jurisdiction of his court were being ruined by unregistered moneylenders, stated yesterday that he had received a number of letters about the operations of people who were carrying on this illegitimate business. Several of these communications, he said, gave details of what were apparently very bad cases. He proposed to hand the letters over to the police for inquiries.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND

CIVILIANS' CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

The annual meeting of the Civilian War Claimants' Association, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel, E.C. Mr. George M. Judd, the chairman of the executive committee, presided.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the demurrer filed by the Attorney-General to the petition of right put forward by the association (reported in *The Times* of July 22, 23), and said the demurrer prevented the association from bringing out for the information of the Court the facts on which their claim was founded. An appeal had been entered, and would probably be heard next term. Behind the facts, and unconnected with the case, were very grave public scandals, which were bound to come out if ever the facts were made public. The facts behind the claims made by civilians in respect of loss of life from air raids and bombardments, so far as they were not directly connected with the case, he proposed to lay before them. In Article 232 of the Treaty of Versailles Germany undertook to pay for all damage done to the civilian population. On February 12, 1921, the British Government put in its claim for presentation to Germany for the death and injury of civilians from air raids and bombardments. The claim read:—"Pensions granted to civilian victims of the War and their dependents—for deaths of civilians, £32,436,256; for injury of civilians, £3,054,607. It would be seen that on this date the Crown led Germany to believe that it was paying pensions to dependents of those who had been killed, and also to those civilians who had been permanently injured.

In the air raid on Folkestone on May 25, 1917, 72 people were killed and 91 injured and 80 houses were wrecked or damaged. With one exception all the cases of death had been traced and followed up with a view to finding out how many had received the pensions which in 1921 the Crown, as the basis of its claim against Germany, had stated had already been granted. In the case of the deaths of these 72 people the Crown claimed from Germany £105,264, as being the capital value of the pensions granted, which would represent over £5,000 a year. On May 10, 1927, the Town Clerk of Folkestone informed the association that only one pension had been granted—£1 a month to a widow. This instance could be multiplied. Over 50 per cent. of the deaths from air raids and bombardments had been investigated by the association with similar results. Why tell Germany in 1921 the pensions had been granted? Evidently the Crown felt that such civilian claimants were entitled to receive pensions, and it was the work of the association to try to bring these honest theories into equally honest practice. If there were another war, were the people of this country prepared to face the fact that however much they were knocked about the compensation for the injuries they suffered would enrich the Crown? This position was founded on an antiquated theory of the Royal prerogative, which was evoked once, but never since in a case similar to their own.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by SIR EVELYN DE LA RUE and carried unanimously. The executive committee were re-elected.

SUN-BATHING FOR CHILDREN

NEW CENTRE IN REGENT'S PARK

Regent's Park now has a children's sun-bathing centre, which was opened yesterday by the Mayor of St. Pancras, Mr. Henry E. Capes, and is under the direction of the St. Pancras Borough Council and the Sunlight League.

The centre, which is near Gloucester-gate, and close to one of the poorest quarters of London, where there is a large child population, consists of a neat brick-built shelter, provided by an anonymous donor, and a railed-off enclosure where, under the supervision of a trained nurse, children can play and sun-bathe, wearing only bathing costumes or slips. At present only children from two to five years old who are recommended from the local infant welfare centres will be received, but it is hoped next year to extend the facilities to school children up to 14 years of age. There were about 50 present yesterday.

Mr. WILLIAM CARTER, M.P., presided at the opening ceremony, and Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, sent a message wishing the centre success.

The MAYOR OF ST. PANCRAS said that St. Pancras was the first London borough to adopt a scheme to provide sun-bathing facilities for children. He appealed to mothers to take every advantage afforded by the centre for their children's health and welfare.

Mr. PERCY ALDEN, chairman of the Save the Children Fund, said the only way in which hospitals could be made unnecessary was to give young people an opportunity of taking advantage of sunshine. Children who bathed in sunshine never suffered from rickets.

DR. BACK, assistant medical officer of health for St. Pancras, said that all babies should be brown, because it meant that they were starting life with a good store of vitamin D, which spelt health.

ACCIDENT IN WELSH MINE

THREE MEN KILLED

Three men were killed by a falling lift at the Cwmneol Colliery, Cwmaman, Aberdare, about midnight on Sunday. The victims were H. Harry, aged 60, of Kingsbury-street, Cwmaman; William Joyles, aged 45, of Elizabeth-street, Aberdare; and Glyn Jones, aged 22, of Gwaur-street, Aberaman.

The men were engaged at the pit bottom in pushing a tram into the lift, when the weight of the tram broke the lift rope and the lift crashed down on the men. Joyles and Harry were married, but Jones was single.

MANORIAL RIGHTS IN SUNDERLAND

3,000 OWNERS REQUIRED TO PAY COMPENSATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SUNDERLAND, AUG. 18

About 3,000 property owners in Sunderland are required to pay amounts from £2 upwards as compensation for the extinguishment of ancient manorial rights, under the Law of Property Act, by which all copyhold property becomes freehold. Large parts of Sunderland are in the Manor of Houghton, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor. The anomaly in Sunderland is that, though these rights were never exercised during the last 100 years, now that they are extinguished compensation must be paid.

Through representations by the Sunderland Law Society the lords of the manor fixed a scale of lower payments which operates up to January 1. After that date a higher scale will be enforced. Many owners are taking advantage of the present lower scale, which for houses with ground rents ranges from £2 on a value of £500 up to £6 on values of £1,500. For houses free from ground rents there is a higher scale up to £14 on values of £1,200, and for properties above £1,500 value special valuations are made.

Compensation payments do not, of course, affect ground rents, which must continue to be paid to the ground landlords. On nearly all properties changing hands during the last 12 months compensation agreements have been carried out and rights extinguished, and lawyers are advising clients to take advantage of the lower scale operating before January 1. The steward of the manor has intimated to the Law Society that so long as the present flow of compensation agreements continues he will not take any steps to compel other copyhold property owners to pay compensation due, but those who do not pay before January will, of course, be required to pay on the increased scale whenever called upon after that date.

There is considerable feeling in the town that these payments should have to be made for extinguishing rights about which representations were made by Sunderland lawyers at the time the law was framed in 1922. These were not successful.

HUSBAND'S ALLEGED THREATS

Stating that her husband had escaped from Cheddleton Mental Hospital, and was now threatening her life, a woman asked the Burslem (Staffs) magistrates yesterday for protection. "I dare not go out at night. I am making this application both for his own sake and mine," she said. A police-inspector suggested that a warrant should be issued against the man for using threats, and this course was agreed to.

THE BROMLEY CONTEST

EFFECT OF FOURTH CANDIDATURE

MR. CAMPBELL'S CRITICISM

Candidates—Mr. E. T. Campbell (U.); Mr. V. C. Redwood (United Empire); Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.); Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BROMLEY, AUG. 18

The parties are adjusting themselves to the conditions of what promises to be an unusually interesting by-election, forced by circumstances upon the constituency at the most inconvenient time of the year. There may still be some doubt whether the Independent candidate who has come forward in the name of the three-weeks-old local branch of the United Empire Party will be nominated on Saturday. That, as has been explained already, depends upon the response to the appeal for financial assistance which is being made to sympathizers throughout the country. If the necessary money is subscribed, Bromley will be the first constituency in which an official Conservative candidate will be challenged at the poll by a nominee of the United Empire Party. It is pointed out, however, and it was emphasized by Mr. Campbell at a public meeting to-night, that the fourth candidate is not the representative of, and has no connexion with, the Empire Crusaders, the organization which was formed by Lord Beaverbrook. Significance is attached also to the fact that, unlike the journals controlled by Lord Rothermere, Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers have hitherto allowed the intervention of the United Empire candidate to pass almost unnoticed.

The Conservative Party in the constituency have now to face the possibility of having to fight on two fronts and of their voting strength being divided. Both the Liberal and the Labour candidates have already expressed the pleasure with which they view the prospect of their opponents being distracted by internal discord and their efforts are directed to widening the breach. The Conservatives are confident, however, that the intervention of the independent candidate will have the good effect of preventing their supporters from indulging in complacent reliance on the safety of the seat for their party. It is realized that the danger of apathy might be considerable during the holiday season if the by-election were to proceed on the normal three-party lines. Mr. Campbell has made his position perfectly clear. He believes in the ideal of "Empire Free Trade," but he is equally convinced that to attempt to achieve it by precipitate methods would be disastrous both to the cause and to the Conservative Party. He criticizes the Government severely for their lavish expenditure and for their incapacity to deal with the serious industrial position after they had gained office by making extravagant claims for Labour policy. In reply to the attacks on tariffs which are levelled from both the Labour and the Liberal platforms he contends that the Conservative policy alone can meet the serious situation in which British industry now finds itself.

MR. REDWOOD'S INTERVENTION

In the course of his speech at Downham to-night Mr. CAMPBELL dealt with Empire policy. He said he considered that Lord Beaverbrook had done untold good to the country by educating the whole country through his Press to the possibilities of the development of trade within the Empire. He considered that the policy of Lord Beaverbrook and of the Conservative Party was identical, and it was merely a question of procedure or method. "I have read in the *Daily Mail*," he proceeded, "that a man unknown in Bromley, a Mr. Redwood, may be put up as a candidate by a local branch of the United Empire Party. What standing this branch has, or what support they are likely to get from Lord Rothermere seems undetermined in view of the fact that they are sending round the hat to get subscriptions. On reading the bills convening the meeting addressed by Mr. Redwood last Friday, I could find no mention of any question of adopting a candidate. The bills merely invited people to come and hear explained the policy of the United Empire Party. As the meeting, which was an open one, developed into an adoption meeting, the only description one can apply to Mr. Redwood is that of a 'political gate crasher.' At any rate, it is very significant that Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers, more especially the *Daily Express*, have made no mention of Mr. Redwood's candidature. As a matter of fact, I think Lord Beaverbrook realizes that my views and his are nearly identical, and that the success of this great policy is dependent upon the success of the Conservative Party. I have been at pains to inform the electorate that this is so, and, therefore, I appreciate Lord Beaverbrook's action in withholding his support of the new candidate, whose only object in standing is seemingly to wreck the Conservative Party, and to ruin and defer for many years any chance of the carrying into effect of our Empire policy.

"I want the electors of Bromley to realize that, as far as I can see, Mr. Redwood is the nominee of the United Empire Party, and not of the Empire Crusaders, which is the organization of Lord Beaverbrook. The policy announced by Mr. Redwood last Friday would not appear to differ in any material manner from that expounded by myself as the nominee of the Conservative Party."

A MINISTER ON INDUSTRY

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, speaking in support of the Labour candidate last night, said that never since the Tory Party had taken up the policy of protective tariffs had they been able to maintain a consistently united programme on the matter. That state of affairs was particularly operative at the present moment. All the Tories wanted to tax the people's food, but only a proportion of them had the honesty to say so, and that section of Conservative opinion was represented by Mr. Redwood. The official Tory candidate, on the other hand, hedged on that important issue, and asked the electors not to press the question at this stage, but to leave the ticklish matter over for further consideration. The Tory Party to-day was no more possessed of a constructive policy for the government of the country than it was during its 4½ years of recent power, when notoriously it hopelessly muddled our national affairs.

Far from assisting the Labour Government to secure national industrial efficiency, the Tories had obstructed business in the House of Commons and had openly rejoiced in the increased unemployment figures, which were the result of world economic causes, and not of the fact that a Labour Government was in office. Moreover, the Tory Party in Parliament and outside was encouraging the dangerous mood of economic defeatism which was all too prevalent among many leaders of industry, for what the nation needed from the big employers was, instead of whining so much about their trials and troubles, to get on or get out, in which latter case they should make way for public enterprise organized in the true spirit of vigorous commercial management.

By grants under the Development Act, by the Coal Mines Act, and by the Road Traffic Act, the Labour Government was assisting industry to adapt itself to modern conditions. That was the true line of advance. All the Tories had done was to pour cold water on the efforts of the Government, to play the fool in Parliament, and to encourage a disastrous spirit of depression among all classes of the community. The country had no more use for the Tory policy of negative submission to depression now than at the last general election. In any case, the Tory Party, being split from top to bottom on fundamental questions of leadership and policy, was unfitted to undertake the responsibilities of Government. The Labour Government, as a result of the world depression which was affecting protectionist countries like America even more than us, was faced with exceptional economic difficulties, but he claimed that, particularly allowing for the fact that they were in a minority, their legislative and administrative record had shown courage and initiative.

EXPLOSION OF NITRIC ACID IN AN OMNIBUS

Passengers had to use their handkerchiefs as gas masks yesterday to save themselves from the fumes which filled a Newcastle Corporation omnibus when a half-gallon bottle of nitric acid burst. It is stated that a messenger boy was carrying the bottle and that he and another passenger were almost overpowered by the fumes.

LENGTHENING OF R 101

FORTHCOMING FLIGHT TO INDIA

In less than a fortnight the lengthening of the airship R 101 by the insertion of an extra bay will have been completed, and the trials which must precede the journey to India will probably begin about the middle of next month. The extra time, when the new bay is finished, will be needed for the replacement of the whole envelope. Like R 100, this airship has been covered with fabric "doped" before being fixed on the hull. That method has proved unsuccessful on both ships, and the fabric of R 101 is being replaced, panel by panel, with new material as it becomes available, which is being "doped" after being placed in position. It is expected that the ship will be fully ready for her trials by the middle of September. She will leave for India at the beginning of October.

The speed with which the extra bay has been fitted is a tribute to the simplified method of construction. Girder joints are no longer riveted, but are secured by bolts. In this case a start was not made on the work of assembling the bay until after the departure of R 100 at the end of last month. At that time not a single girder or other part for the big ring frame or for the new longitudinals had been delivered to the airship shed by the manufacturing department. On July 29 the airship was divided, with her bows close up against the door of the shed, and the after part was floated away to the opposite end, leaving just enough room for the insertion of the new bay when it was built.

The construction of this bay was then begun on the ground beneath, a simple process now that the parts have been standardized, rather like the fitting together of a huge "Meccano" model. In less than a fortnight the framework was ready and was hoisted between the two halves of the ship and the first attachments of the longitudinals were made in 40 minutes. The work was awkward in the confined space, and the time remarkably good. This week the longitudinals will be finally bolted in position and the lengthened frame will then be ready for service.

The work then remaining will be the replacement of the gasbags taken out for the insertion to be made, and the fitting of a new gasbag into the new bay. This addition will give the airship about 500,000 cubic feet more capacity, and will increase her lift by about 15 tons. She will therefore be the biggest and the longest airship in the world, for although hitherto her cubic capacity has been much greater than that of the Graf Zeppelin, the narrow girth of the German airship has meant that it had the greater length. R 101 will now be the longer by a few feet.

BAKERS' CONFERENCE

BREAD AND INFLATED PRICES

The policy of Empire free trade was condemned yesterday by Mr. H. J. Keens, president of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners, and Allied Workers, at the annual conference of the union at Portsmouth.

Mr. KEENS said that Empire free trade meant taxation on things imported into this country, and, taking a moderate figure, bread was likely to be at least a 1d. a quartern more than under prevailing conditions. That meant to the householder an additional expenditure of nine millions for bread annually. The sanest policy was not one of taxation at all, but one of import boards, regular prices, and a properly elected committee with power to prevent gambling with food. "The humbug of the whole thing," he continued, "is this—flour before it touches our shores passes through as many people as you have fingers on your hand, and each gets something. This results in inflated prices which the public pay."

The GENERAL SECRETARY said that he had received a letter from the Medical Research Board stating that they were inquiring into the possibility of making a scientific investigation into the disease of dermatitis in relation to the baking industry, and the conference repeated its demand for the abolition of night baking and urged the Government to take action in the matter.

In order to prevent Communists using branch organizations of the union the conference adopted a resolution submitted by the executive that branches should not be affiliated to any body not recognized by the Trades Union Congress or the Labour Party.

Many of the delegates called attention to accidents which occurred in connexion with dough-making machines, and it was decided to ask for a working agreement which would provide that there must be more than one person present while dough was being mixed.

The conference adjourned until to-day.

CUSTOMS PROSECUTION

TOBACCO IN WASTE PAPER BALES

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday, before ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE TRUSCOTT, LOUIS LESSER, 28, commercial traveller, of no fixed abode, was charged with having between January 1 and May 11 last made false declarations relating to a consignment of dutiable goods imported from Antwerp. He pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. J. P. Davies, who appeared for the Board of Customs and Excise, said that in May last a number of bales, described in the declarations as containing waste paper, free of duty, arrived from Antwerp at the West India Docks. A bale was tested in the usual way, and the officials decided to open the whole consignment. It proved to contain 2,102lb. of tobacco. The duty was £1,028 16s. 4d. The defendant was further charged with having "harboured" a quantity of unmanufactured and unstripped tobacco. The defendant was arrested on Saturday on a warrant issued in May. He had been living at Liverpool under an assumed name.

Mr. B. M. Cloutman, V.C., who defended him, said the defendant had had no information that a warrant had been issued. He had been living in the same boarding-house for the last three months.

The hearing was adjourned till next Tuesday.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER DISMISSED

Basing his decision on the evidence of Sir Bernard Spilsbury, Mr. Marshall, at the West London Police Court yesterday discharged JAMES LOUIS BOGUE, 37, described as a carpenter, of Courtnell-street, Westbourne Park, who was charged on remand with the manslaughter of Jack Hill, 50, at Dartmoor-street, Notting Hill-gate, by striking him on the face in the public bar of the Swan-publichouse on August 10. Witnesses for the prosecution had alleged that Hill kept abusing Bogue and challenged him to fight. Finally Hill aimed a blow at Bogue, who struck Hill in the face and the latter fell against the radiator and lost consciousness. He died in St. Mary Abbot's Hospital. Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that during a *post-mortem* examination he found that death was due to the bursting of a tumour of long-standing in the brain. Such hemorrhage might have occurred naturally at any time. Mr. MARSHALL, when discharging Bogue, said that he did not seem to have used more violence than was justifiable.

COLOURED SEAMEN AT CARDIFF

Several hundred unemployed coloured seamen assembled outside Cardiff city hall yesterday afternoon and demanded to see the Lord Mayor. Under the new registration scheme Arabs and Somalis have to register at the Seamen's Union Office at Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry, and are then engaged in rotation for whatever berths are available. The scheme, which was devised to counter the alleged activities of crimps, has occasioned much resentment among these classes of seamen, and police reinforcements have been drafted into the docks area to deal with possible disturbances. The Lord Mayor declined to see the men, who hung about the building for a considerable time until they were persuaded by the police to disperse.

TWO FIREMEN INJURED

Two firemen—Second Officer A. C. Turrell and Fireman Linscer, of the Shoreham Brigade—were injured yesterday afternoon in fighting a fire that broke out at the Old Rectory, Wiston, Sussex, the residence of Herr Von Zur-Muehlen, music teacher.

A rung at the top of the ladder gave way beneath Turrell, who, in falling, knocked down Linscer, who was also on the ladder. The two were picked up unconscious and removed to Worthing Infirmary. The building was seriously damaged.

TRAFFIC IN BIRTH CERTIFICATES

ITALIAN WAITER POSING AS ENGLISHMAN

At Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday DOMENICO VARIA, 26, an Italian waiter, who gave an address in Frith-street, Soho, was charged with landing in the United Kingdom without permission, and with using a name other than that by which he was known on August 4, 1914. He pleaded "Guilty" to both charges.

Detective-Inspector Scutchey said that the prisoner came to this country on September 15, 1929, to learn the English language, and it was extended until June 15, 1930, on the express condition made by the Home Office that he must not seek employment. He left on April 24, 1930, for France. On July 26 last he left St. Malo and arrived at Jersey the same day, stating that he was a tourist and wished to remain for a month. It was discovered that he was working at an hotel and was immediately ordered to leave the island. On August 4 he arrived at Guernsey and was allowed to land there on condition that he reported to the Aliens' Officer within 24 hours. This he failed to do, and made his way to London via Southampton. On searching the prisoner he found on him a copy of a British birth certificate in the name of Leslie Richard Chandler, also two letters addressed to Richard Chandler, 48, Frith-street, Soho. On claiming his luggage at Waterloo Station on August 7 the prisoner gave and signed the demand note in the name of Richard Chandler. In the prisoner's possession the witness also found a National Health Insurance card and an unemployment card, by which it appeared that the prisoner was working in this country on the previous occasion in the name of Richard Chandler, against the Home Office instructions.

Mr. MEAD.—How did he get this birth certificate? Does it apply to him?

The inspector said the prisoner told him he paid a man £2 for it. The witness added that he understood there was a traffic in that sort of thing in Soho.

The witness agreed with Mr. Stallon, for the defence, that anybody with 3s. 7d. could get a copy of a birth certificate.

Inspector Scutchey said that a letter found in the prisoner's possession from *Humanité* showed that he was connected with the Communist Party. The first paragraph of this read:—

Dear Comrade.—We have received your letter of the 16th inst., with which we were very pleased, because it showed that you still have the greatest confidence in the Communist Party, in spite of the closing of the B.O.P. [Banque Ouvrier et Paysanne], due to the furious attacks of the bourgeois Government.

Inspector Scutchey said that the rest of the letter showed that the prisoner had deposited 10,000f. in the bank.

Mr. Stallon expressed regret on the prisoner's behalf, and said he had worked in Paris for the past five years. He suggested that the prisoner should be allowed to return to Paris.

Mr. MEAD said the prisoner had been guilty of a deliberate and systematic endeavour to avoid the conditions laid down by the Home Office and had been guilty of the serious offence of personation by fraud. He sentenced him to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, on each offence, to run concurrently, and recommended his expulsion.

THE HOTEL INDUSTRY

CHANGES IN 21 YEARS

The current number of the *Hotel Review* marks the completion of the twenty-first year of publication of that journal, and opportunity is taken to review the many changes that have occurred in the hotel industry during that period. The position is perhaps best explained by one contributor who states that hotel control to-day means a science instead of a domestic occupation. The public, it appears, is more difficult to please now than it was 21 years ago, the visitor who formerly came to an hotel for one or two months' stay, bringing his drag and horses, being now supplanted by "the motorist who rushes to his room, frequently does not have time to dress for dinner, and departs in the early morning." "To-day," observes another writer, "it is almost impossible to please the public, as they generally expect a Ritz Hotel in 'no man's land' at nothing at a time."

A fire occurred in the Roman Catholic Church, Bangor, County Down, on Sunday night. The vestry was seriously damaged, but the main building was saved.

News in Brief

The new register of electors for Twickenham Division shows a net increase of 7,732, the total voting strength being 70,148.

Mrs. Mary Jane Riminton, who died at Worthing on Saturday, would have been 100 years old had she lived until August 28.

A stack of 20 tons of hay belonging to Messrs. Jones Brothers, Oswestry, was discovered ablaze on Sunday night. The fire was extinguished yesterday morning about 11 o'clock.

A signal lamp man, Ralph Taylor, aged 21, of Finsbury Park, was knocked down by an L.N.E.R. train at Holloway North Box, between Finsbury Park and King's Cross, yesterday, and died on the way to hospital.

On Sunday night a man stole some jewellery from a house in Chartfield-avenue, Putney. Mr. Cooke, son of the occupier, caught hold of him and held him while other occupants of the house telephoned for the police, but he broke away before the arrival of the police.

Sentence of 66 days' imprisonment was promulgated by an Aldershot Court-martial yesterday on Private George Robert Wilson, 21, of the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, who was found *Guilty* last Thursday of deserting from the Army in January, 1929.

John Withers, 37, joiner, was remanded till Friday at Leeds yesterday on the charge of being concerned with three other men in highway robbery. It is alleged that Fred Wright, a market salesman, while mounting the steps at a club entrance, was seized and pulled down by four men and robbed of £11.

A safe containing £60 was stolen by motor bandits early yesterday from the shop of Messrs. Stewart and Co., confectioners, Coburg-place, Bayswater. Three men were seen outside the shop by a police-constable, and as he ran towards them they jumped into a motor van, which was driven quickly away.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The John Garlick Chair of Commerce, University of Cape Town, is vacant. (p. 3)

An advertising manager is wanted by an important textile concern. (p. 3)

An advowson in South Devon is offered for sale. (p. 1)

An advertiser is seeking "the most original and creative lay-out artist in the country." (p. 1)

An assistant marine engineer draughtsman is required by the Singapore Harbour Board. (p. 3)

Notice is given of an application for registration of an organization to be known as the Association for the Promotion of Cooperation between Scientific and Technical Societies and Institutions within the British Empire. (p. 1)

Notice is also given of the prospective registration of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund. (p. 1)

Several posts for salesmen and representatives are announced by English firms. (p. 3)

FORMER ROYAL JOCKEY'S LOSS

BOOKMAKER'S CLERK CHARGED WITH HOUSEBREAKING

Gold watches presented by King Edward and Lord Astor to Herbert Jones, the former Royal jockey, figured in a charge of housebreaking preferred at Bow-street Police Court yesterday against ALBERT EDWARD WEBSTER, 35, a bookmaker's clerk, of no fixed home.

Mr. Jones, who lives at Trumpington, Cambridge, said that while he was staying with relatives in the Great West-road, Isleworth, on April 24, the house was broken into and about £150 worth of jewelry, &c., stolen from a drawer in his bedroom. The property included watches given to him by King Edward and Lord Astor and the owner of a horse on which he won the Duke of York's Stakes.

Other witnesses stated that the cases of the watches,

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

TEACHERS OF BEAUTY

By CALLISTHENES

We have read through more than once the recent attack made upon the Art Schools of the country by Mr. Henry Dowling, Decorative Adviser to Messrs. John Line and Sons, on energy of thought and expression. We have not personal experience such as his of the Art Schools, and are not able to judge of the justice of his criticism in detail. But with its general statement of the relations between art and industry in this country we are strongly in agreement.

"Many Art Schools," he said, "are like isolation hospitals—known only to those with relatives in them."

"Our Schools of Art must train students to be attracted by industry. Think hard," he said to the teachers, "how best to frame your curriculum to make use of the ever-growing opportunities for the absorption of your students into industry."

This seems to us the soundest of advice, but the sentence in which we took most interest was one that concerns our own branch of the nation's business.

"You must bear in mind," he said, "that the present-day retail store is a great teacher of beauty, and has become even more important than the museum or gallery in popularising aesthetics."

Here is a statement of fact which we in this House have always known to be true, of a responsibility which we have always tried to live up to.

The big retail distributing houses of London have more influence than museums or galleries because for every visitor to a museum or gallery there are a thousand to the Stores. They have more influence because their beauty is not remote and academic. It comes home to the business and bosoms of men. It is linked intimately and immediately with their own practical needs. It is an answer to their own demands. It is allied to their own living judgment or living problems.

This strong influence as a teacher of beauty has come to the big modern Store in proportion as it has itself sought beauty. The modern store has, or should have, beauty of architecture, beauty of internal arrangement and equipment, beauty in the selection and arrangement of its merchandise.

Some have sought it more resolutely than others. We are proud to believe that this House can claim something of leadership in the movement towards more beauty in commerce. Certainly none has sought it more whole-heartedly.

Our responsibility as a teacher of beauty to thousands who never visit a gallery or a museum is one which we shall never abuse or take lightly. As long as this House exists so long it will continue to put into every aspect of its work, its building, its merchandise, its decoration, all the beauty which the artist and the craftsman can supply, all the comeliness which is in our ideal of the perfect Store.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST, LTD. — *Founded* 1873

THE TRUST is the largest organization in this country for providing higher education for girls. There are TWENTY-FIVE SCHOOLS under its management, with over 9,000 pupils.

THE STAFFS are composed mainly of mistresses of University education, and the teaching is by up-to-date methods. Pupils in these schools have won 153 University Entrance Scholarships in the last five years.

THE CURRICULUM. Girls can be sent in for the General School Certificate Examination, after which provision is made for specialization according to each girl's particular needs. These schools prepare girls for a useful life at home and for the Universities and professions.

There are BOARDING-HOUSES (marked by an asterisk) licensed by the Council in charge of competent House Mistresses where every care is taken of the girls' health.

PLAYING-FIELDS where organized games are played are attached to all the Schools.

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WITH
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POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, REGENT STREET, W.1.
LAST WEEK.
Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. *Langham 1744.*

"THE TIMES"

While on holiday, and when staying in remote districts beyond the reach of newsagents, readers of *The Times* are reminded that the Publisher will be pleased to post *The Times* to any address in the British Isles at the rate of 1s. 9d. a week post free. Orders should be sent to:—The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

NON-FERROUS METALS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

Dr. Douglas Ingall, Principal of Constantine College, Middlesbrough, has been appointed Assistant Director of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, and will take up his new duties in January. Only a week or two ago Dr. Ingall was appointed director of the Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, but the governors have allowed him to withdraw.

Entertainments

LYRIC THEATRE

"LET US BE GAY"

BY RACHEL CROTHERS

Kitty Brown	Tallulah Bankhead
Bob Brown	Arthur Margetson
Perkins	Cyril Carlisle
Whitman	Ballenden Powell
Willatus	Ernest Haines
Mrs. Bondicault	Helen Haye
Struthers	Walter Fitzgerald
Dierdre Lessing	Joan Matheson
Townley Town	Francis Lister
Bruce Dean	Ronald Ward
Madge Livingston	Cecily Byrne
Wallace Grainger	Eric Cowley

They loved each other. They really and truly did. When he slipped, he apologized, but, when he apologized, she fairly howled. His slip, he protested in despair, was of a kind that did not affect the truth and reality of his love for her, his wife. Would she not forgive him? She would not. All her ideals were shattered. Never, never, would she believe anything again. And by the time he had gone out into the passage for ever and she had flung herself down again on her desolate bed, we knew that for the duration of this play we were doomed to share her unbelief.

Not that, as things turned out, there was much to believe or disbelieve. Three years later they met by chance in a country house, where the story of their marriage and divorce was unknown even to Grannie, all-knowing Edwardian though she was. Her plan was to lure Kitty Brown as a means to lure Bob Brown away from her inexperienced but eager granddaughter Deirdre. Bob, though the three years had been a fickle interval for him, followed Kitty about (as in prologue), lavishing truth and reality upon her. Kitty, who had spent her three years in a gay pretence of fickleness, called up her ancient battery of shattered ideals. She would not allow him to hurt her so again. She would not take the risk—even for their children's sake. And yet she loved him. Why wouldn't she say so? For no other reason so good as that a little squeal of rapturous yielding had to be reserved to get the curtain down on the fifth scene.

Meanwhile, the struggle of the evening was to find excuses for keeping the curtain up. There was a trio for male voices about a place called Paree (Miss Bankhead at the piano), and a solo for Bob (Miss Bankhead still at the piano), and what, since we seemed to have wandered into a harsh and somnolent talkie, had better be called an exterior shot of two bedrooms (Miss Bankhead on the communicating balcony). Mr. Margetson was Bob quietly, a self-righteous rake; Mr. Eric Cowley and Miss Cecily Byrne were attendant decorations; Miss Matheson, as a young girl condemned to drunken humiliation, suffered with discretion, and Miss Bankhead, though her heart was breaking, was gay. Seeming to believe himself to be in a *milieu* wherein sensitive acting would produce its reward, Mr. Francis Lister played comedy and was lost; and Miss Helen Haye, whose business was to be rough-tongued and dictatorial, was useful in solving the authoress's difficulty in getting people on or off the stage. She just shouted at them and they moved, like a marine sentry bitten by a dog. It is, in the theatre, a tedious method of egress. However, if they had not gone in that manner, they might have been there still.

ART EXHIBITIONS

GOUPIL GALLERY

With a number of paintings from the summer exhibition as a nucleus, the Goupil Gallery, 5, Regent-street, has opened another exhibition of contemporary British painting and sculpture. The subjects are as widely different as Mr. Sidney Starr's "In the Café Royal" (No. 58) is from Miss Ethel Walker's "Flowerpiece" (No. 62), and schools as widely divergent as those of Mr. Philip Connard and Mr. Bernard Meninsky are given an equally fair show. But the impression given by the exhibition as a whole is one of unassuming accomplishment, making it a fair representation of what is most traditional in modern British art. Well-known names are to be found among the newcomers—Mr. Elliott Seabrooke, Mr. David Bomberg, deserting his favourite Palestinian scenes for the more subdued landscapes of Spain, and Mr. Meninsky are a few of them—but there are sufficient of the less known to show that the particular virtues one expects to find in Goupil artists are not confined to the few who have one-man exhibitions there. Mr. Derwent Lees's characteristic "Lyndra in the Orange Dress," making its effect without ostentation; Miss Nadia Benois's "Trooping of the Colour," and Mr. Otto Frieszs's "Munich Under Snow" are perhaps the most striking of the new paintings. But among them all there is none to equal the gracious sureness of Mr. William Nicholson's "The Blue Shop," or Pissarro's "Campagne Orovida, Le Cerisier," which are as fresh now as when the summer exhibition was opened.

DECORATED PANELS

Miss Marion Drada and Mr. Ian Braestead show at the Brook-street Galleries, 14, Brook-street, New Bond-street, a series of decorated panels which are a new venture in applied art. Those painted on crêpe de Chine and silk might be used for a variety of purposes in interior decoration—in place of wallpaper and as shades for wall lamps are two uses which immediately suggest themselves—and those on cotton, less costly in material, might, if designed on a larger scale, be of use in theatrical sets. Miss Drada's and Mr. Braestead's experiments with different styles show the adaptability of the medium. There are geometrical designs such as "The Flower" and "The Twins," plain-colour masses recalling poster work in "Landscape," and such more obviously decorative designs as "Weeping Willow."

NEWS FILM PROGRAMME

THE AVENUE PAVILION

The experiment of a film programme entirely composed of news items and "interest" subjects was begun yesterday at the Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue, with every appearance of success. The venture, for which British Movietone News is responsible, is the outcome of a similar experiment in New York, where an all news programme has received cordial support during the past eight months.

The subjects chosen for yesterday's performance could scarcely have shown a more catholic taste in topical events. First one places the scenes from the Test Match at the Oval, which, though designed to emphasize the dramatic, certainly give one a better view of the play than could be obtained from a seat at the ground. From the Oval we are transported to Cardington to watch the arrival of the airship R 100; thence, by a wide-sweeping route, to the Hungarian Royal Ballet at Budapest, to a religious ceremony at Pekin, an overhead glimpse of Rio de Janeiro, and to the skyscrapers of New York. Perhaps the most impressive item, photographically, was that of Vesuvius in eruption, in which the sound of volcanic rumblings added much to the terror of the scene.

It is clear from the programme as a whole that the use of sound incomparably assists the illusion of realism, though leaving nothing to the play of the imagination. This was especially evident in the scenes of Miss Johnson's homecoming at Hull. There were 27 items in the opening programme; yet the hour's entertainment seemed to pass all too soon. Filmgoers will no doubt be glad to travel still farther under such engaging guidance, and the question arises whether the world is large enough to satisfy them.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN MUSEUMS

INCREASED ATTENDANCES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The growth of public interest in the principal London museums has become noticeable in the past through its reflection in the figures of attendance. From the Bank Holiday figures recently given in *The Times* it might be supposed that the public attendances at some museums had leapt to nearly twice (in one instance nearly four times) the proportions of the previous year. But Bank Holidays are tricky guides dependent on the weather, and it is safer to compare the results for the financial year ended last March with the total admissions for the similar period ended in 1929.

The most popular, naturally, is the British Museum, in Bloomsbury, where we find admissions of 1,173,957 in 1928-29 extended in the following twelvemonth to 1,243,759. Taking the months of January, February, and March separately in the two years, the monthly figures for 1930 show a progress of a little more than 12,500, 10,000, and 15,000 respectively.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, exhibits an increase for the twelvemonth from 910,377 to 939,482. Here in February and March of this year the monthly figures showed in each case an increase of over 4,000 visitors, as compared with last year, while last November and December the increases were 14,000 and 8,000 respectively. At the Science Museum the figures have changed even more startlingly, from 877,425 in the twelvemonth 1928-29 to 1,153,687 in 1929-30, an increase of over 30 per cent. There is a similar increase in the sale of Science Museum publications from 24,000 to 32,000, and a graph prepared by the director's staff shows that the Museum has reached a peak of attendances by a steep and almost straight line of increase since 1925, when less than 430,000 visitors were counted.

WAR MUSEUM RECORD

At the Imperial War Museum there has been a growth of 33 per cent. in attendances, and of 36 per cent. in the receipts from the mutoscopes or penny-in-the-slot cinematograph machines which show War scenes. The sales of War photographs were only a few short of 10,000, giving an increase of 13 per cent. over the previous year. Much of the new interest is no doubt due to the same influences which recently popularized War books and War plays. The small floor-space of the War Museum has been so severely taxed on public holidays that it has at times been considered desirable to admit no more of the public until the crowds have slightly cleared. The total visitors for the 12 months ended March 31, 1930, numbered 313,879.

The cinemas of the Imperial Institute, where admissions have risen from 222,000 odd to over 283,000, is another place from which a surplus of would-be visitors have often had to be excluded, and the galleries as a whole have had 463,060 visitors in the 12 months under consideration, as compared with 340,183 in 1928-29. The increase of 36 per cent. here is even more noticeable than the jump in visitors to the Imperial War Museum.

The observations of officials of the various museums upon the incidence of their visitors at different periods of the year have certain points in common. Weather which is neither too fine for the public to wish to be indoors nor too wet to prevent them venturing out obviously encourages attendances. The museums in South Kensington are often filled in the late afternoon, especially over week-ends and public holidays, with visitors who have spent the earlier hours in the parks. The Easter and August holidays naturally draw the largest numbers of school children and adult visitors, but the Christmas holidays do not provide the same crowds owing to bad weather and the competition of other entertainments. Next to August, when oversea visitors greatly increase the attendances, April is the general "peak" month for museum-goers.

THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION

The relative numbers at other times are largely affected by events in and even outside the museums. Thus the Italian exhibition at Burlington House appears to have caused a decided overflow, not only to the British Museum, which was holding a special exhibition in this connexion, but also to the Victoria and Albert Museum, where the permanent collection was enhanced in popular value by a special course of lectures of Italian art. The visit of the aeroplane which won the Schneider Cup to the Science Museum last November vastly swelled its attendances, and the popular wireless demonstrations are perhaps another contributory cause to this museum's increased public. The Imperial Institute appears to obtain a cumulative popularity from the visits of school children during term-time, as they frequently bring their parents in the holidays.

Special types of visitors have been observed by the officials of several museums during the present summer, especially German students and the curators of collections in the provinces and abroad, but it is clear that the general public is becoming itself less shy, while the museums are progressively adapting their methods of display. The reports of the recent Royal Commission may, moreover, have been directly, as well as indirectly, effective, through the attention they have drawn to the possibilities of these collections.

"THE ROAD OF POPLARS"

A WAR PLAY AT THE COLISEUM

Where the *estaminet* now attracts custom on the Menin Road the Cambridge Farm stood during the battles in the Salient. The British officer, when he received his orders to withdraw his men to the Cambridge Line, misread the *rendezvous* as the Cambridge Farm, despite the warning of his Cockney non-commissioned officer Charley. The result was that the party was trapped and that only two escaped with their lives, the officer and Charley, and both of them spent the days of peace brooding over the tragedy. Charley was unable to tear himself away from the Menin Road and became the general utility man at the *estaminet*; his officer could not resist the urge to return.

Thus Mr. Vernon Sylvaine leads up to his central theme in *The Road of Poplars*. There are other characters, it is true, but they do not really matter. The thing which impressed the Coliseum audience was the portrayal of fear by the general utility man, which gradually spread to the brain of the other man until he, also, could hear the left, right, left, right of those who had passed on as Last Post sounded from the Menin Gate.

It was a poignant little scene beautifully played by Mr. Henry Caine as Charley and by Mr. George Zucco as the ex-officer. Perhaps the play might have ended more effectively with the sound of the Last Post in the distance, but Mr. Sylvaine preferred to develop his idea a little further. When the utility man shot the ex-officer with a German revolver, one of his coveted war souvenirs, the audience was left to decide for itself whether the author wished to end on a note of melodrama or of fantasy—for the inhabitants of the *estaminet* heard the shots, but could find no corpse after the audience had seen the officer stagger out to join his dead comrades. It is frequently said that theatre audiences have grown tired of war plays, but the Coliseum audience yesterday afternoon welcomed *The Road of Poplars* with every sign of appreciation.

MISS WINIFRED BROWN

Now that Miss Johnson has stepped out of the limelight for the time being it is the turn of Miss Winifred Brown, the winner of the King's Cup Air Race, to take the centre of the stage. She does so literally at the Coliseum, where, standing by the side of her aeroplane, she tells the story of the race with an accent which confirmed the statement of Mr. Norman Long, who introduced her, that Miss Brown comes from Lancashire. She told the tale of her achievement with becoming modesty and with a welcome touch of humour, but it has already been told so fully in print and on the screen that there was nothing new for her to say. One wonders whether this is a definite policy on the part of Sir Oswald Stoll to transplant to the Coliseum every woman who wrests a sporting trophy from the opposite sex. If so, he may have to change his programme twice weekly to keep pace with the supply.

VISITORS TO ST. KILDA

The last steamer to convey sightseers to St. Kilda, before the islanders leave for the mainland, set out from Glasgow yesterday. On the way the vessel will make a series of calls at Western ports. The passengers include the Duchess of Grafton, the Earl and Countess of Cassillis, and Sir Robert and Lady Wilson.

It is expected that all the St. Kilda families will be transferred to the mainland about the end of next week.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC

The Promenade Concert to be broadcast by the National Station at 8 o'clock this evening includes in its programme three modern works, as well as part of Schubert's Rosamunde music and Tchaikovsky's First Pianoforte Concerto, in which Elly Ney is the soloist. Marian Anderson will sing an aria by Donizetti. The modern works are Mahler's First Symphony, a set of Wallachian Dances by Leos Janacek, and a Symphonic Poem by Henri Rabaud.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, August 19, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12**:—Margaret Fieldyde (soprano); Vernon R. Jones (baritone). **12.30**:—Organ of Tussaud's Cinema. **1**:—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. **1.30**:—England v. Australia: An Eye-Witness Account of the Fifth Test Match at the Oval. **1.40**:—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel (continued). **2.5-2.30**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.30**:—England v. Australia: An Eye-Witness Account of the Fifth Test Match at the Oval. **4.40**:—Orchestra from the Prince of Wales's Playhouse, Lewisham.

5.15:—Children: Songs at the Piano, by Winifred Bury; A Game of Bluff (Sheila Braine), told by Cyril Nash; How the Giant Lost His Appetite (H. A. King). **6**:—Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley, reading Humorous Verse—2. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.30**:—England v. Australia: An Eye-Witness Account of the Day's Play in the Fifth Test Match at the Oval, by Major G. A. Faulkner. **6.40**:—Schubert's Pianoforte Music, played by Cyril Smith. **7-7.20**:—Holidays Off the Beaten Track, 4—Wandering in Poland, by Mr. H. Wilson Harris. **7.30**:—Billy Francis and His Orchestra, from Birmingham.

8:—Promenade Concert: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood; Marian Anderson (contralto), Elly Ney (pianoforte), relayed from the Queen's Hall, London. **9.45**:—Weather; News. **10**:—Discovering Antiques, by Mr. Edward Knoblock. **10.15**:—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **10.25-12**:—Band, from Gleneagles Hotel, from Glasgow. **12-12.30 (261.3m.** only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME 842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Maura O'Connor (soprano), Cyril Whittle (baritone), The New Harmonic Trio: Eleanor Heine (violin), Kathleen Jacobs (violoncello), Kathleen Murray (pianoforte). **1**:—Organ of the Regent Cinema, relayed from Bournemouth. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet; Dorothy Canberra (soprano); Topliss Green (baritone). **7.45**:—The Luton Red Cross Band, Herbert Thorpe (tenor); Foster Richardson (baritone). **9**:—Weather; News. **9.20-10.30**:—Lilian Keyes (soprano), George Pizzey (baritone); B.B.C. String Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell. **12.12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME 626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional Programme. **1**:—Organ of the Picture House, relayed from Lozells, Birmingham. **2-3**:—The Jan Berenska Pianoforte Quintet. **5.15**:—Children.—Coward's Catch, an episode on the Monmouth Rebellion. A Play by Una Broadbent. Songs by Olive Tomkins (soprano); Leslie Lewis and his Xylophone. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Pattison's Salon Orchestra; Edith Athey (soprano), Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Corporation-street, Birmingham. **7.45**:—London Regional programme. **9**:—Weather; News. **9.15**:—Midland News. **9.20-10.30**:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—Edinburgh programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.55**:—Harry Gordon, the Man frae Inversnecky, and his company, relayed from the Beach Pavilion, Aberdeen. **8.40**:—Edinburgh programme. **9.45**:—National programme. **10.15**:—Scottish News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **1.30**:—National programme. **2-3**:—The Orchestra; J. Howard Montgomery (baritone); Mark Hemingway (trumpet). **4.30**:—National programme. **4.35 approx.**:—The Orchestra; J. Howard Montgomery (baritone); Mark Hemingway (trumpet); Gethyn Wrykeham-George (violoncello). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Stop Press. **6.15**:—National programme. **10.15**:—Regional News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12-2**:—National programme. **4-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **1-2**:—National programme. **2.5-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. Lewis Davies—A Tramp Abroad. Walks round Merthyr. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Egwyl Gerddorol—Welsh Musical Interlude. The Old Scenes of Aberdare Fair by John Devonald. **7.30**:—National programme. **10.15**:—West Regional News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30-2:—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Leipsechi Gandhiye. **7.45**:—Talk (to be announced). **8**:—Concert—the Station Orchestra; Edie O'Dwyer (soprano); the Station Celeste Orchestra; H. K. White—Musical Chat; Mme. K. G. Poulsky—'Cello Solos; Tadhg MacFhirbhisig—Amhrain Gaedhilge; Oscar MacRisteard—Mandoline Selections; John Clarke Barry and Company—Talkie Themes; the Station Orchestra. **10.20**:—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records, from Edinburgh. **4**:—Herring Fishing Bulletin, from Edinburgh. **4.5**:—The Octet; Christine Shepherd (contralto), from Edinburgh. **5.5**:—Duncan Clark (reciter), from Edinburgh. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Miss Kate Lovell; Stories of Northern Yowsa—5, Ancient Gymskirls, from Liverpool. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Professor R. S. Conway: Britons Abroad. **7.30**:—Parker Lynch; Dramatic Excerpt, Othello. **7.45**:—Municipal Orchestra, Whitby, directed by Frank Gomez; Reginald Stead (violin), relayed from the Spa, Whitby, from Newcastle. **9**:—Nan Browne (musical comedy numbers); Calnan and Taylor (Scottish entertainers); Kilnton Shepherd (light Ballads); Janine Bernard (Pickwickian character studies); and the Northern Wireless Orchestra. **9.45**:—National programme. **10.15**:—North of England News. **10.25-12**:—Dance Band, relayed from the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12-2**:—National programme. **2-3**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7**:—Miss Mary Kelly: The Village Pageant. **7.30**:—National programme. **10.15**:—Local News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **1-2**:—National programme. **2.5-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Cardiff programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Cardiff programme. **7.30**:—National programme. **10.15**:—West Regional News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12**:—Manchester programme. **1-2**:—Manchester programme. **4**:—Manchester and Newcastle programme (see Manchester). **5.15**:—Manchester programme. **6**:—Liverpool programme (see Manchester). **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Manchester programme. **7.45**:—Newcastle programme (see Manchester). **9**:—Manchester programme. **9.45**:—National programme. **10.15**:—North of England News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of Transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call AEJ 1 (349m.), 5kw.—2:—Trio Concert and News. **8-10**:—Interval. **10**:—Chimes, Weather and Exchange Quotations. **10.5**:—Orchestral Selections. **10.15**:—Song Recital. **10.45**:—Reading from the Works of Miguel Capsa. **11**:—News. **11.5**:—Vocal Quartet Recital. **12 (midnight)**:—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—7:—Song Recital. **8**:—Concert relayed from Zagreb (308m.). **10**:—Time and News. **10.15**:—Quartet Concert from the Works of Slav Composers.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 25kw.—4.30:—Programme from Leipzig. **5.30**:—Talk: Changes in German Musical Organizations. **6**:—Talk: German Parliamentarians. **6.30**:—Elementary French Lesson. **7**:—Health Talk: Poisoning by Fumes. **7.25**:—Talk: The Co-operative Work of German Intellectual Workers. **7.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **8**:—Recital of Songs. **8.30**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9**:—Programme from Stuttgart, followed by Political Newspaper Review and News from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6.40:—Song Recital by Franz Baumann—Four Selections from the Talking Film: Studenten sein, wenn die Veilchen blühen; Two Selections from the Talking Film: Der Jazzkönig (Schwarz); Little Pal, from the Talking Film: Say it with Songs. **7.5**:—The Interview of the Week. **7.30**:—The Musical Magazine—Review of New Music, with Introductory Talk. **8.30**:—Popular Talk. **9**:—Symphony Concert, followed by Political Newspaper Review, and Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

BERNE (405m.), 1kw.—7.59:—Time and Weather. **8**:—Talk on Poisonous Fungi. **8.30**:—Concert of Operetta Music. In the interval at **10**:—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (27m.), 12.5 kw.—7.30:—Programme from Prague. **9**:—Programme from Bratislava. **10.15**:—Orchestral Concert. **10.35**:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), **2kw. and GLEIWITZ** (253m.), 7.5 :—Weather, followed by Talk: Impressions of Wireless in the North. **7.30**:—Programme from Königsberg. **8.30**:—Nju—A Drama (Osalp Dymow). **9.40**:—Song Recital from the Works of Bittner and Marx. **10.20**:—Political Newspaper Review from Berlin (Whitzleben). **10.35**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **11**:—Wireless Review.

BRNO (342m.), **2.4kw.—7.30**:—Programme from Prague. **9**:—Programme from Bratislava. **10**:—Programme from Prague. **10.15**:—Programme from Bratislava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), **1kw.—6**:—Trio Concert. **6**:—Talk: The History of Music. **6.30**:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—Le Journal Paris. **8.15**:—Tonical Talk. **8.20**:—Carmen—Opera (Bizet). **10.15**:—Concert organized by the Flemish Socialist Radio Club of Antwerp (S.A.R.O.V.).

BUDAPEST (550m.), **20kw.—6.30**:—Relay of the Eucharistic Procession on the Danube, in connexion with the Festival of St. Imerich. **8**:—Concert of Hungarian Music. **9.15**:—Talk in German, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Press, followed by Gramophone Records and Tziganc Music from the Margarita Island.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw.) and **KALUNDBORG** (1,153m., 7.5kw.—5:—Instrumental Concert—Pianoforte solos in the intervals. **5**:—Children. **5.40**:—Oscar Wilde's Personal Exchange Quotations. **6.30**:—Talk: Town Dwellings. **8**:—Ballroom Dancing. **9.50**:—Report of the Danish Wireless Club. **9.50**:—Danish Song Recital from the works of J. P. E. Hartmann. **10.10**:—Accordion recital. **11**:—Dance Music from Nimb's Restaurant. **12 (midnight)** (in the interval):—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (413m.), 1kw.—7.45:—Agricultural Bulletin. **8**:—Time from the Observatory. **8.5**:—Press Review. **8.15**:—Concert and News from Warsaw (1,411m.).

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw. and **LANGENBERG** (456m.), 7.5kw.—3:—Instrumental Concert—Pianoforte solos by Oscar Wilde. **6.50**:—Weather and News. **7.15**:—Programme from Stuttgart. **11**:—Twelfth Report of the Wireless Burglar Pursuit. **11.5**:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), **FLENSBURG** (218m.), **HANOVER** (360m.), **KIEL** (232.2m.)—6.50:—Talk: Sport in England. **7.5** (from Hanover):—Mandoline Concert. **7.50**:—Exchange Quotations. **7.55**:—Weather and Rye Market Prices. **8**:—Concert—From Mendelssohn to Wagner. **10.30**:—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notes. **10.50** (from Hanover):—Concert from the Café Kroepke.

HILVERSUM (announced **HUIZEN**) (1,875m., 6.5kw. After **5.40 p.m.**, on **1,071m.**):—**7.35 a.m. till Close down**:—Programme of the Algemeene Vereeniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.). **7.40 a.m.**:—Time and Gramophone Records. **9.40**:—Time and Divine Service. **10.10**:—Concert from the Amphitheatre, Amsterdam. **11.40**:—Time Signal. **11.55**:—Quintet Concert. **1.40**:—Gramophone Records. **2.40-3.10**:—Interval. **3.10**:—Concert from the Café Modern, Amsterdam. **4.10**:—Concert by a Children's Choir. **4.40**:—Children. **5.10**:—Orchestral Concert. **6.55**:—Talk (to be announced). **7.40**:—Time and Orchestral Concert. **9.40**:—Weather and News. **9.55**:—Musical Moments—Programme from the Casino, Rotterdam. **11.10**:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,800m., 40kw.—7.25:—Talk by Hannes Jukkuri. **7.45**:—Selections of Light Music. **8.5**:—Orchestral Selections. **8.45**:—News. **9**:—News in Swedish. **9.15**:—Military Band Music from the Kaupeli Restaurant.

LANGENBERG (472m., 17kw., and **AIX-LA-CHAPELLE** (227m., **COLOGNE** (227m., **MUNSTER** (227m.).—7:—Report on Economics, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15**:—Talk—Germany and Eastern Europe: Poland as the Centre of the Problem of the East. **7.40**:—Talk for Workers. **8**:—Josma Selim, the Virtuoso of Viennese Song—Memorial Talk with Gramophone Illustrations. **8.30**:—Orchestral Concert from Elberfeld, followed by News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices.

LEIPZIG (259m., 1.5kw., and **DRESDEN** (319m.).—**4.30**:—La Veuve Grapin, operette in one act (Pioton). **5.35**:—Economic Notes, followed by Weather and Time. **6.5**:—Talk—The Great National and International Women's Organizations. **6.30**:—Talk: The Care of the Disabled. **7**:—Talk—The Child and Property. **7.25**:—Talk—Everyday Questions of Economics. **7.40**:—Quartet Concert. **8.40**:—Bicycling—Der Verbrecher aus verlorener Ehre (Friedrich Schiller). **9.25**:—Concert of Contemporary Music for Violin and Pianoforte. **10.15**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music from the Café Picadilly.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—8:—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Dance Music. **7.25**:—News. **9.30-11**:—Chimes, Time, and Opera Selection, Marina (Arrieta), on Gramophone Records. News after the opera.

MILAN—Call 1MI (500m.), 7kw.—7.20:—Announcements. **7.30**:—Concert of Light Music. **8.15**:—Giornale Radio, Weather. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—Literary Review. **8.40**:—Concert of Chamber Music. **9.10**:—Symphony Concert, followed by Dance Music. **11** (in the interval):—Giornale Radio. **11.55**:—Commercial Bulletin.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m.), **10kw.—7.30**:—Programme from Prague. **9**:—Programme from Bratislava. **10**:—Programme from Prague. **10.15**:—Programme from Bratislava. **10.35**:—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review.

MUNICH (533m.), **1.5kw., and AUGSBURG** (560m.), **KAISERSLAUTERN** (276m., **NURNBERG** (239m.).—7:—Talk: The Eastern Borders of Bavaria. **7.30**:—Programme to be announced. **8**:—Concert by the Station Trio. **9**:—The Trial of Socrates—A Play in Four Acts (Kyser). **10.20**:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (493m.), **0.5kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD** (368m.), **HAMAR** (587m.), **NOTODDEN** (447m.), **PORSGRUND** (453m.), **RJUKAN** (447m.).—**7.15**:—Weather and News. **7.20**:—M. Georg Wesmuls, pianoforte recital of his own Works. **8**:—Time Signal. **8.1**:—Concert, relayed from the Exhibition at Ndaros (453m.). **9**:—Talk: Cemeteries, reprinted from Ndaros. **9.35**:—

Imperial and Foreign News

SETTLEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

THE "GREAT SLUMP" AND AFTER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

New Zealand has for many years enjoyed a favourable reputation for its capacity to produce wool, meat and dairy products of consistently high quality. The lot of the farmer in this distant Dominion is supposed to be a happy one. But the continuous prosperity, unbroken up to 1920, has been lacking in recent years; and not only have established farmers suffered hardships, but there has been a pronounced check to new settlement.

New Zealand, like Australia, is committed to a definitely "protective" policy, and has used similar legislative expedients to maintain a high standard of living and to create a variety of sheltered occupations. A pioneer in labour legislation and in State enterprise, New Zealand has employed tariffs and immigration restrictions as additional safeguards, and the tradition, established in the 90's by Ballance and Seddon, that the welfare of the working classes must be the first care of Government has been well maintained.

It is obvious, however, that the two countries cannot employ the same methods for the attainment of their common object, nor is it reasonable to expect that the results should be identical. Australia is a continent as large as the United States of America, possessing natural resources which give her a potential capacity to absorb a large population.

New Zealand is no more than an island group with a total area rather less than that of the British Isles. Natural resources are definitely limited, more especially iron and steam-coal. Though protective tariffs have been long established, New Zealand would not have been justified in attempting the promotion of secondary industries to the extent that Australia has done; and so New Zealand has been content to import the greater part of her requirements in manufactured goods.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Thus Australia has based a "protective" policy on the promotion of secondary industries, while using primary industries, more especially agriculture, as a source of exports. New Zealand has continued an intensive agricultural exploitation for which the climate is so well suited. One country has concentrated on the attainment of "self-containedness"; the other has developed the largest *per capita* oversea trade in the world. It has, however, proved just as difficult in New Zealand as in Australia to give agriculture the benefits of "protection." While nearly all other occupations have been artificially sheltered, farming has been exposed to the vagaries of world-markets, with the result that wages and internal prices have been maintained at a high level relative to the returns obtained in agriculture.

Lack of alternative industries, coupled with the geographical limitations of New Zealand, has made agriculture subject to the law of diminishing returns which has not operated in Australia. From the all-important introduction of refrigeration in 1882 to 1911 there was ample scope for expansion, and New Zealand agriculture obtained a well-deserved reputation for prosperity. But after 1911, and more especially during the "boom" period from 1919 to 1921, the economic pressure on the land, resulting from a period of sharply rising prices and lack of other employment for capital and labour, assumed threatening proportions. Land values were forced up to extraordinary heights, genuine development was overshadowed by an atmosphere of speculation, and agriculture became temporarily overloaded. Measured by standard values, the productive efficiency of the farm population declined by nearly 20 per cent. during the 1911-21 period, and when the big break in export prices occurred the difficulties rapidly became acute.

A GREAT RECOVERY

The story of the "Great Slump" is one of the most dramatic chapters in New Zealand history. First wool and then dairy produce fell from "boom" values to levels well below those of the pre-War period; and, though prices gradually recovered, the blow almost ruined a farming community which had staked its whole future on the maintenance of high export values. Wool was temporarily unsaleable; fat cattle consigned to England did not pay the cost of freezing and shipping. Many farmers were glad to earn wages at any kind of work, while their families milked scratch herds in improvised yards to pay the store bills. Men who had bought and sold land until their nominal assets ran into five or six figures found themselves penniless, and thousands of mortgages were not worth the paper on which they were written.

The subsequent recovery has been hardly less remarkable. Land values have been brought back to more reasonable levels; fictitious figures have been abandoned, and losses written off. For several years there was a steady decline in the farm population, while production rapidly increased, so that efficiency was once more regained, and the output per person in agriculture is now probably the highest in the world.

It must be noted, however, that this rapid recovery has been brought about almost entirely by increased production from land already in use, mainly by means of fertilizers and live stock improvement. Fewer people are producing more from practically the same area of cultivated land, and new settlement has been barely sufficient to make good the wastage represented by inferior land gone out of cultivation.

This suggests that New Zealand has, temporarily at least, reached "saturation point" in the sphere of land settlement. The present Government is certainly committed to an active policy, but it is doubtful how far it can succeed in overcoming economic obstacles. The "protective" policy operates, as in Australia, to make sheltered occupations more attractive than farming, and, although secondary industries are of minor importance, other occupations such as commerce, transport, and the professions have absorbed more and more of the population in recent years. Wages and internal prices have remained at much the same high level that they reached in 1921, though export prices are considerably lower; and this reacts unfavourably on production costs. Finally, concentration on agriculture has already brought into use nearly all the land which can readily be farmed, and the remaining areas will be expensive to develop.

Since New Zealand is almost wholly dependent on exports of agricultural produce (wool, meat, and dairy products), her future progress will be limited by an ability to increase these exports. It is questionable whether it would not be wisest, at any rate under present conditions, to be content with the gradual improvement of existing farms, a process which has already shown remarkable results, and one which is capable of still further development. Fertilizers, for instance, are known to give rapid and profitable returns; yet, though their use has increased by leaps and bounds during recent years, less than 20 per cent. of the sown grassland is manured annually

It is to be hoped that each year will see a gradual reduction in the area of uncultivated land and a gradual increase in the farm population. But any policy which aims at increasing rapidly the number of people on the land, whether by bringing new land into use or by subdividing existing farms, is fraught with serious risks. It will inevitably mean heavy expenditure at a time when the national finances are hardly in a condition to stand extra strain. If it results, as it may well do, in a reduction in the output per person, then it will check that natural increase in efficiency which is so vital in a country accustomed to a high standard of living, and will tend to reintroduce those elements of speculation and overloading which were so largely responsible for the disaster of 1921-22.

Land settlement is not merely a matter of crowding the largest number of people on to the land. Its true purpose is the expansion of agricultural production on a sound basis. If New Zealand decides to "make haste slowly," it will be because the country has learned the wisdom of consolidating gains before attempting new advances.

THE INDIAN STATES AND FEDERATION

CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, AUG. 18

At a meeting of the United Planters' Association at Bangalore the Yuvarajah of Mysore made an indirect reference to federation in India, when, having drawn attention to the fact that the planters had "just federated," he added, "Thereafter, let your constitution grow."

The significance of the remark is increased by the circumstance that the Dewan of Mysore has convened a meeting for to-morrow at Bangalore of leading officials and non-officials, including the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin and the President of the Pudukkottai Council of Administration. The conference is expected to discuss the character of the relationship between the Indian States and the future Government of India; the attitude of the Indian States towards a scheme of all-India federation pending the creation of a Federal Constitution; the possibility and desirability of the Indian States being represented in the Central Legislatures of British India; the Council for Greater India, as recommended by the Indian Statutory Commission, and the constitution and functions of such a Council; a Supreme Court for India; and the claims of the Indian States for financial compensation from British India.

Mr. Milner, chairman of the Planters' Conference, declared that the planters would willingly cooperate in any scheme of reforms devised for India, and the planters' representative in the Madras Legislature said the planters wanted only equal status of citizenship with all other communities.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

ARRIVAL OF FIRST INDIAN DELEGATE

The first delegate to the coming Round-Table Conference on Indian Reforms to arrive in London is the Chief of Sangli, who, as stated in an article in *The Times* of August 13, is one of the Ruling Princes on the delegation from the States.

The Chief Saheb is accompanied by the Rani, who is a scholar of great repute and president of the Poona Seva Sadan, which exists to promote the social and educational progress of Indian women. She also has administrative charge of the education of women and girls in the Southern Mahratta State ruled by her husband. Sangli has a Representative Assembly which has been in existence for 22 years and has legislative authority. The administration is largely modelled on the best features of British Indian methods and institutions. The Chief Saheb, the Rani, and their children will leave London shortly for a tour in the North of England and Scotland.

The secretarial staff of the Round-Table Conference will include Mr. H. G. Haig, Secretary of the Home Department, Government of India, and Mr. K. S. Fitze, I.C.S., who has had wide experience in the Political Department. While Sir Geoffrey Corfield, Mr. A. Latifi, and Mr. Bajpai will more particularly assist the Indian delegates from British India, Mr. Haig and Mr. Fitze will be chiefly concerned with rendering assistance to British delegates.

PUNJAB EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The India Office announces that the King has accepted the resignation, on account of ill-health, of Sir Alexander Montagu Stow, Indian Civil Service, from his seat on the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab, and has approved in his place the appointment of Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bt., Indian Civil Service, temporary member of Punjab Executive Council, to be a permanent member of that Council.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

PEACEFUL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, AUG. 18

The 100th anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated to-day by memorial services in all the Viennese churches and by illuminations and gatherings in many other parts of the country, notably at Bad Ischl.

Bad Ischl was the Emperor's favourite summer resort, and here he spent 60 consecutive summers. It was from here that he set out on stag and chamois hunts and hare shooting expeditions. For this reason members of many Austrian hunting clubs and ex-Servicemen's associations gathered at Ischl yesterday, and at night the initials F. J. were traced in electric lights on the Sirinskogel, the hill-side facing the Royal Villa.

The display of the black and yellow flags and other emblems of the old monarchy had been strictly forbidden throughout Austria, and this probably accounted for the peaceful character of all the celebrations. The Capuchin crypt in Vienna, where the Emperor's remains are preserved, was visited to-day by thousands of Viennese.

THE "GOLDEN AGE" OF HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Aug. 18.—Addressing the successful cadets of the Ludovico Military Academy to-day, the Regent, Admiral Horthy, said that during the long reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph "Hungary lived in a golden age, enjoying prosperity and security." When the young Emperor acceded to the Throne Europe was shaken by the fever of revolution. No one had the right to hold him, then only 18 years of age, guilty for the sad events of that time. His last years were passed amid the thunders of a war which he never desired. Events beyond his control hurled the Monarchy into the hurricane of war, and involved Throne and empire alike in a terrible disaster.—*Reuter.*

ISSUES AT STAKE IN INDIA

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR'S VIEWS

The full text of the Maharajah of Bikanir's statement of July 18 to the Associated Press of India on the subject of the correspondence exchanged between the Viceroy, on the one hand, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on the other, has reached this country. [A brief summary of the statement from Reuter's correspondent at Simla appeared in *The Times* on July 21.] The Maharajah's statement opened with a reference to the political situation, which "cannot but cause the gravest anxiety to the Princes and States who, through treaties of alliance and friendship, are bound by indissoluble ties to the Crown . . . . . by friendship and attachment to the British Empire, and by the most patriotic feelings to their own country."

After expressing the fullest confidence in Lord Irwin, concurring with the views expressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar in their letter to the Viceroy, and describing any rejection of the hand of friendship proffered by the British Government as a grave blunder, the Maharajah said:—

"It is obviously impossible for the British Government to approach the Congress leaders for a cessation of the non-cooperation movement. I have now taken active part in the administration of my State for 32 years and am a firm believer in strong rule. Any challenge to the supremacy of a Government—whether it be the British Government or the Government of an Indian State—must inevitably be taken up. Revolution, or forces moving towards revolution, must be put down; and no Government worthy of the name can abdicate its functions. But it of course follows that side by side with firmness the rule must be beneficent, just, and sympathetic, and at the same time tempered with mercy; and it is no less essential that we should not be handicapped by any false notions or mistaken considerations of prestige. . . . It therefore follows that wise statesmanship and the interests of India as well as of the Empire demand that every avenue possible should be explored and every opportunity wisely, tactfully, and sympathetically taken advantage of to bring about more cordial and closer relations between the Government and the people. As I pointed out at Guildhall 13 years ago, people who hold that India can be ruled at the point of the sword do a grave injustice to both Great Britain and India, and that the retention of the British connexion—in which I, in common with my brother Princes, am a firm believer—must rest on much firmer foundations than force. . . .

CHANGE IN INDIA

"Again, in 1917, I ventured to bring home the fact that India even then was changing very rapidly and beyond the conception of those who—on the strength of former residence or service in India, or, while residing in England all the time, have had official connexion with this country—pose as critics of those who have had the burden and responsibility and the duty of carrying on the King-Emperor's Government out here. It is impossible for them really to be aware of the remarkable changes going on, or appreciate the situation as it now exists in India.

"I own a house and spend a month or two every year at the seaside, in Bombay—admittedly the present storm-centre in India—and, though I was ill for part of the time, yet throughout my stay there last May and June I kept my eyes and ears open, and was able to go about and see things for myself, and I also met frequently several loyal moderate and liberal friends among British Indian leaders. I can thus claim to speak with some authority . . . when I testify to the extremely grave situation and the unmistakable depth and force of the widespread national awakening. The movement has taken a firm hold on people of practically all classes and communities of Indians, at least in the Bombay Presidency, including a very large percentage of the commercial community. . . . No doubt with all the power and resources at the command of Great Britain, a great Government like the British Government, with a mighty Empire at its back, can ultimately crush . . . this movement. But even then the struggle is not likely to end as quickly as some may imagine and the situation . . . is apt to get worse before it gets better. . . . In the meanwhile there will be created in an ever-increasing degree intense and widespread feelings of bitterness and hatred—the incalculable harm arising from which it is impossible fully to foresee at the present moment."

Tremendous issues were at stake; and there had never been greater need for bold statesmanship. If the Round-Table Conference were to do good the Indian problem must not be handled on preconceived or party lines. Indians, too, must remember their responsibilities. As he had said a couple of months ago, if all the Indian parties and communities concerned unitedly put forward reasonable and legitimate claims at the Conference, and if they were advanced with sagacity and moderation and decorum and restraint, they would really prove irresistible.

STATES AND BRITISH INDIA

He was glad to feel that the cloud of suspicion and distrust against the Princes and States had been removed, and that it was at last realized that the Princes had no intention of standing in the way of British India attaining her legitimate goal. But only lately he had noticed it stated, among certain other not very generous remarks, that the Princes' attitude at the London Conference regarding British Indian affairs would be the chief test as to whether or not they would agree to serve as the Ulster of India. There was no ground for alarm in British India as regards the importance attached to and the emphasis very rightly laid, by the Princes and States—as had been acknowledged by more authoritative sources than one—upon the solemnity and binding character of their treaties and the relations of the Princes and States being with the Crown, and therefore in future with the Viceroy and not the Governor-General, or its natural corollary that such political relations with the Crown could not and should not be transferred to anyone else without the express and free consent of the Princes. . . . The Princes and States stood solid only upon two essential conditions—namely:—

(1) That equitable and satisfactory agreement is arrived at between the parties concerned for the position of the States in the future Constitution of India on terms just and honourable alike to the States and British India; and

(2) That India retains the British connexion as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations under the aegis of the King-Emperor.

U.S. IMMIGRATION LAWS

TEST CASE WON BY STEAMSHIP COMPANY

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A test suit brought by the North German Lloyd Line against the Collector of Customs of New York for the recovery of $2,177 50c. [about £440] paid in fines for bringing undesirable immigrants into the port of New York has been decided in favour of the steamship company. Federal Judge Woolsey ruled that the company had a right to rely on the visas issued by American Consuls to prospective immigrants.

Over 50 similar actions are pending for the recovery of fines aggregating $360,000 [£72,000]. The suits are by British, German, French, Italian, and Spanish steamship companies. This test suit is based upon the bringing here of five immigrants, four of whom were rejected because they had cardiac trouble and one because of atrophy of the muscles of the left arm. In each case the company was fined $250 [£50] and the cost of the passage home of the immigrant. In each case the immigrant came to New York with a visa from an American Consul abroad authorizing the company to accept him as passenger.—*Reuter.*

THE BALLY BRIDGE OVER THE HOOGHLY

Two-thirds of the steel employed in the manufacture of the Bally Bridge over the Hooghly River at Calcutta is being rolled by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, at their works at Jamshedpur. The spans are being manufactured by Braithwaite and Co. (India), Limited, a subsidiary company of Braithwaite and Co., Engineers, Limited, of Broadway-buildings, Westminster, at their Calcutta works.

FILMS FOR THE COLONIES

SCOPE FOR BRITISH FIRMS

The report of the Colonial Films Committee was issued last evening as a White Paper (Cmd. 3630, price 6d. net).

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir William Brass, M.P., was appointed in March, 1929, by Mr. Amery, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, "To examine the arrangements existing for the supply and censorship of cinematograph films for public exhibition in the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, and to consider in what way these arrangements could be improved, with special reference to the following points:—

(i.) The desirability of developing the use of the cinematograph as an instrument of education (in the widest sense);

(ii.) The desirability, on political as well as economic grounds, of encouraging the exhibition of British films.

In July, 1929, Mr. H. Snell, M.P., succeeded Sir William Brass as chairman, and the Committee's terms of reference were amended to cover specifically the use of the film for educational purposes for adults as well as in schools, and to direct particular consideration to the problem of censorship.

The White Paper also contains the findings of the Colonial Office Conference on the Committee's report, and a dispatch from the Secretary of State to the administrations of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories indicating the action which it is proposed to take in the matter.

The report itself falls into three headings. First, the supply and use of educational films. The Committee points out the importance of the use of the film as an instrument of education and suggests various practical measures by which plant can be installed and experiments begun without any large expenditure. The Colonial Office Conference insisted on the importance of the use of the film in education, especially with primitive peoples, and not only for children but also for adults.

As regards the supply of British films, the Committee points out that at present the market in the Colonial Empire is largely dominated by foreign films. Apart from existing cinemas, it calls attention to the possibility that in certain directions the market may expand rapidly. For example, there are only 38 cinemas in British territory in Tropical Africa, though the population is approximately 36,000,000.

The Committee calls attention to the importance of taking steps now in order that British industry may get a footing in this market. It accordingly suggests the creation of a small central organization in London, under the auspices of the Federation of British Industries to act as a centre for the supply of British films. A small Government guarantee is suggested during the initial year of the operation of a supervisory board for this organization.

On the question of censorship the Committee points out the danger of demoralizing films. It suggests measures for stiffening local arrangements for censorship, and also suggests that a proposal for a central board of censorship in London for all films going to Tropical Africa should be carefully examined in the Colonial Office. It points out, however, that, apart from the negative aspect of censorship, the positive aspect of fostering the supply of good films must also be considered.

A minority report by Sir Hesketh Bell lays stress on the importance of censorship measures and emphasizes the necessity for establishing a central board of censors in London.

"The injury that can be done," says Sir Hesketh Bell, "to primitive people by the exhibition of demoralizing films representing criminal and immodest actions by white men and women can hardly be exaggerated. The success of our government of subject races depends almost entirely on the degree of respect which we can inspire. Incalculable is the damage that has already been done to the prestige of Europeans in India and the Far East through the widespread exhibition of ultra-sensational and disreputable pictures."

SOMALI PETITION TO THE KING

PROTEST AGAINST BEING CLASSED AS NATIVE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, AUG. 18

Another phase of Kenya's racial problems is presented in a petition which the Somali community known as Ishaak Shariffs have addressed to the King, with a view to "remedying and ameliorating the harsh and inequitable treatment" which the petitioners consider they have suffered and are still suffering at the hands of the Government.

The petition asserts that the Ishaak Shariffs are of Asiatic origin and extraction, being emigrants from Aden and Southern Arabia, and are, in fact, Arabs. Many generations of the community have emigrated to and permeated Egypt, Somaliland, and East Africa. In countries under the sovereignty and protection of his Majesty the Ishaaks are recognized as Arabs and Asiatics and are not treated as natives of Africa. The petition recalls that the Somalis were pioneers in the cattle trade of Kenya and asserts that they have been instrumental in enlightening and encouraging the native in methods of civilized trading, while they also played a part in war time.

It is stated that in 1919 the Governor of Kenya, after representations had been made to him, recognized the Somalis as Arabs and Asiatics by exempting them from native taxation and requiring them to pay retrospectively the non-native poll tax which is payable by Europeans and Asiatics. Despite these facts, the petitioners say they are treated by the Kenya Government as are the natives of Africa, being included in criminal and civil legislation within the definition of the word native, and also being compelled to use African hospital accommodation. In spite of the representations of the last 2½ years, they say, no action has been taken; therefore the petitioners pray his Majesty to declare that they should no longer be regarded as "natives" but henceforward have the rights and privileges of Asiatics.

The Arab residents of the Coast Province, as subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar, have also sent a petition to the Governor objecting to their inclusion in any legislation under the definition of natives.

NEW TYPE OF FRENCH CRUISER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, AUG. 18.

The naval dockyard at Brest has received the plans of a new 10,000-ton cruiser which will be laid down there at the end of the year. The new ship will be called Algérie and will differ radically from the cruisers hitherto built in France. Like the latest British cruisers, it will be flush-decked from stem to stern and armoured enough to protect it against 8in. shells. It will have one funnel instead of two, and its speed will be reduced to 32 knots. It will be armed with 8in. guns.

HIRE-PURCHASE IN SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 18.—Dr. Malan, the Acting Prime Minister, in a speech here to-day, stated that the rumour [not published in *The Times*] that the Government were no longer going to prosecute persons for contravening the hire-purchase law in regard to motor-cars was without foundation.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH CONSULATE AT CHANGSHA CLOSED

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—The British Government are, it is understood, closing the British Consulate at Changsha. The Standard Oil Company, whose installation at Changsha is unfavourably placed for purposes of protection, are removing all their stocks as a matter of business precaution.—*Reuter.*

EGYPTIAN ELECTORAL LAW

CABINET'S PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, AUG. 18

The friends of the Government discountenance various reports published in the London Press this morning about intended modifications in the Egyptian Constitution. I understand that the Cabinet will make a statement about this to-morrow. It is still being considered what will be the best moment to issue the Government's programme, which is likely to involve changes in the electoral law, but no attempt will be made to alter the Constitution, as has often been stated in the Press, as the Cabinet wishes to remain constitutional.

Under the proposed amendment of the electoral law, elections will almost certainly be made in two degrees, in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution. This would mean universal manhood suffrage, as every 30 men would choose an electoral delegate, who, according to the law, will probably have to possess certain qualifications as to education and property.

From the Cabinet's point of view any change in the law will be useless unless the Wafd fails to secure a majority, as, if it should return to power, it would immediately repeal the amending Act, but the Cabinet is confident of success as a result of appealing to the wiser elements in the population. Ziwar Pasha failed to win the General Election of 1925, which was held on the two degree basis, but the large Wafd majority then obtained may be accounted for by the fact that Zaghlul Pasha had returned from his exile to the Seychelles just before the election and was hailed as a hero. Nowadays, although there is no one in the Wafd with the personality or popularity of Zaghlul Pasha, the Wafd still has great power in the country.

The local Press has already begun to comment on the possible significance of the presence of the Leader of the Opposition, Mustafa Pasha Nahas, and his lieutenant Mahmud Fahmy Effendi Nekrashi at to-day's luncheon at the Residency, and no assertion from official quarters that it is a purely social affair will dispel the belief that Makram Bey Ebeid's mission to London is being successful.

KING'S SHIPS IN THE BOSPORUS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 18

H.M. light cruiser Curaçon, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral A. J. Davies, and the destroyers Ardent and Antelope, belonging to the Mediterranean Fleet, which are on their way to Constanza, anchored here for a few hours to-day. The Rear-Admiral visited the Vali and the G.O.C. troops, Constantinople. He afterwards lunched at the British Embassy with Mr. Helm, the Chargé d'Affaires.

THIRTY-TWO DROWNED IN FERRY ACCIDENT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.—Thirty-two persons were drowned in the Hooghly to-day when a boat in which they were crossing the river capsized. Fifty-four workers employed in the jute mills had taken their places on the ferry, which, owing to the force of the tidal currents, turned turtle. Twenty-two of the passengers were rescued by a launch.—*Reuter.*

THE BULGARIAN CHURCH

MGR. PAISSY'S PROMOTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, AUG. 18

Mgr. Païssy, Bishop of Znepolé, Vicar-General of Mgr. Stephen, Archbishop of Sofia, has been elected Metropolitan of Vratza by the Diocesan Assembly in succession to Mgr. Clement, who was also President of the Holy Synod, and died in May. Fifteen votes were cast for Mgr. Païssy, 10 for Mgr. Maxim, Bishop of Branitza, Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Lovetch, and 13 were divided among three other candidates. The election is subject to the canonical confirmation of the Holy Synod, which has the right to choose between the two candidates who obtained the most votes, but its choice on this occasion is not in doubt, as it was the Holy Synod itself which nominated Mgr. Païssy.

The elevation of Mgr. Païssy to the dignity of Archbishop of Vratza marks the triumph in the Bulgarian Church of the Modernist movement led by the Archbishop of Sofia, Mgr. Stephen, over the Conservative and strictly dogmatic school led by the nonagenarian Archbishop of Varna, Mgr. Simeon, of whom Mgr. Maxim is a convinced disciple. The Conservatives remain firmly attached to domestic Orthodoxy, are intransigent in the question of putting an end to the schism which at present divides the Church of Bulgaria from the Œcumenical Patriarchate, and are disinclined to make any move towards a canonical understanding with the non-Orthodox Churches. The Modernists, on the other hand, are working resolutely for such an understanding and are more disposed to facilitate the closing of the schism, which has become an anachronism.

*** Mgr. Païssy, who was recently in London as delegate of the Church of Bulgaria to the Lambeth Conference, was born near Sofia in 1888. He studied in the Bulgarian Seminary in Constantinople, at Chernovitz, at Leipzig, and at Munich, where he became a Doctor of Law. He took Holy Orders in 1909, became Archimandrite in 1922, and was consecrated Bishop in 1923. Mgr. Païssy has acted as librarian and assistant legal adviser to the Holy Synod, as lecturer at the Seminary of Sofia, and as Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Sofia.

RUSSIAN MINERS' SEARCH FOR FOOD

DONETZ BASIN DESERTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, AUG. 18

The difficulties in the Donetz Basin, which have engaged the attention of the Soviet leaders for the last few weeks, are now being given great prominence in the Soviet Press.

According to the newspapers, the chief reason for the widespread desertion of miners and the catastrophic decline in production is that the men are leaving their work to search for food, the cooperatives having failed to maintain even the minimum supplies. The Moscow Press states that since the beginning of July the production of Donetz coal has fallen about 1,000,000 tons behind the plans for this period, and that the decline is more than the total deficiency during the previous nine months.

Travellers from Russia state that conditions akin to famine prevail in Leningrad and a great part of the northern territory, where even members of the Communist Party are unable to obtain the necessary minimum food. Cases of actual starvation are alleged, and mortality indirectly due to malnutrition is stated to have become alarmingly high.

Telegrams in Brief

Several men were killed and over 40 were injured in a railway collision at Kreuzwald, near METZ, yesterday.

Ridvanbegoglu Khusrev Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador to PERSIA, will leave Constantinople to take up his post on Monday next.

A Blue Book on the "Colonial Office Conference, 1930. Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings," is issued by H.M. Stationery Office [Cmd. 3629, price 3s. 6d.].

The World Congress of Astronomers, which has concluded its sittings in BUDAPEST, has decided that the next planet to be discovered shall receive, as a compliment to Budapest, the name of Buda.

A League of Nations sub-committee met at THE HAGUE yesterday to consider the draft convention on the taxation of foreign touring motor-cars prepared by the Fiscal Committee. —*Reuter.*

Mr. Veeraraghavan Acharya, eldest son of Sir Vijayaraghava Acharya, who was Commissioner for India at the Wembley Exhibition, was killed in a riding accident while undergoing survey training at MADRAS. He was considered one of the most brilliant of younger Indian Civil servants.

A DUTCH proposal to boycott German goods in consequence of the German policy with regard to the imports of Dutch butter and cheese has been withdrawn following negotiations between representatives of the German Chambers of Commerce, the Dutch Chambers of Commerce, and of the Governments of the two countries.

Major Fred Richardson, of Victoria, B.C., who was born in England and has been a member of the Canadian teams for Bisley for 15 years, beat 149 younger men when he won the Governor-General's match at OTTAWA on Saturday with 245 points for five ranges. At the conclusion of the match he was chaired, and Sir George Perley presented him with the gold medal.

In the procession on Friday, the Feast of the Assumption, in SEVILLE the statue of Our Lady of Kings was conveyed for the first time on a wheeled vehicle. Forces of police were at hand, as it was feared that the substitution of a wheeled vehicle for the traditional bearers might give rise to disorder. There was, however, no disturbance; but several newspapers deplore the innovation.

A post-office motor-car conveying mails and passengers between Spindelmühle and Hohenelbe, in Northern Bohemia, skidded yesterday on the wet road, broke through a wall, and ran into the river Elbe, which was in high flood. Thirteen passengers were thrown into the water. Seven bodies were recovered, and seven injured passengers were rescued by the fire brigade and soldiers summoned from Hohenelbe.

MAIL-BAG THEFTS AT KARACHI

SERIOUS LOSS FEARED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, AUG. 18

Seven mail-bags containing registered articles were found to have been tampered with at the Karachi General Post Office this morning. Twenty-six bags, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Quetta, were placed in a room adjoining the veranda of the Post Office, and the door was fastened by two strong locks. When the staff arrived this morning they discovered that both locks were missing, and that duplicate keys had apparently been used. Twenty-nine registered letters and five registered and insured parcels are missing. The parcels were insured for 950 rupees (approximately £71 5s.), but the value of the insured letters is not at present ascertainable, though it is believed to amount to many thousands of rupees.

Out of 140 registered articles in the mail-bag from Bombay six were missing, and out of 11 registered articles in the mail-bag from Madras nine were missing. One registered article from the Ahmedabad bag was missing.

The Air Mail bag from Bombay, containing one registered bag and numerous unregistered articles, was intact.

The police are investigating the matter.

Other Foreign News on pages 10 and 12

"Seen the new SILVER CROSSLEY?"

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THE AFRIDI RAID

OFFICIAL STORY

PROMPT AND HEAVY PUNISHMENT

STILL CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

A detailed account of the Afridi descent into the Peshawar plain and of the tribesmen's attempts to enter the city and cantonments is given by the Government of India in its weekly appreciation of the situation, issued last night.

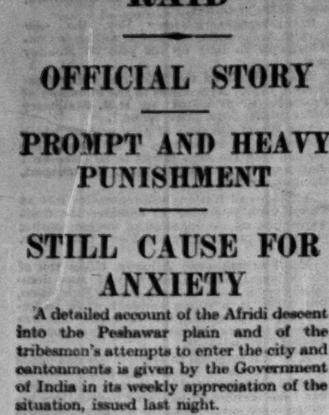
The official account shows that, although the numbers of Afridis in the Peshawar District and Kajuri Plain have decreased and that "prompt and heavy punishment" by aerial bombing has had a sobering effect on the tribesmen, there are other potential sources of danger. The Government of India says that recent events on the Frontier have not so far had serious reactions on the general political situation, but developments there are being watched with interest.

A Reuter message from Peshawar of yesterday's date says that south of the Bara River a party of Rajgul Kuki Khel, while withdrawing last Friday night, sniped at the Barley Hill picket in the Khyber Pass. Some shots were also fired at an aeroplane reconnoitring near Bagh, in Afridi Tirah.

STORY OF THE RAID

The following is the Government of India's weekly appreciation of the situation up to August 16:—

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—(*a*) Tribal.—The focus of interest in the tribal situation during the week has been the activities of an Afridi *lashkar* in the Peshawar District and on the district border. Detachments from the main *lashkar* which were reported in last week's summary to have got into the district remained there at varying



strength throughout the week. Numerous large gangs concealed themselves in the thickly-wooded belt to the south and south-east of Peshawar and among the ravines farther to the east, and were a constant source of trouble and anxiety to the authorities. They also made several unsuccessful attempts in small parties by night to enter the city and cantonments. Taking advantage of the cover afforded by the high crops, they were generally able to elude the military whose efforts were directed to their expulsion. For this reason decisive military action against them is difficult at the present season. Moreover, they undoubtedly received shelter, food, and some active assistance from villages in the neighbourhood of Peshawar. They at one time succeeded in cutting all communication with Peshawar, and one party forced its way into a supply depôt, where it did some damage before being driven out.

The Orakzai situation has remained uncertain throughout the week. As reported in last week's summary, a number of Orakzai undoubtedly accompanied the main Afridi *lashkar*, and some took part in activities inside Peshawar District. Two sections of the tribe raised a *lashkar* of sorts in Tirah with the intention of attacking Kohat, but general enthusiasm appears to have been lacking, and by the end of the week nothing had materialized. On the Kurram border, however, overt action was taken against Government by another Orakzai section, the Massozai, with their neighbours, the Para Chamkannis, who made an attack on militia posts and villages in the Kurram Valley. Militia and village levies engaged them with good spirit. Prompt and very successful air action was taken against the hostile formations, and, after due warning, against the villages from which they came. Heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted, and considerable damage was done to the villages of the more prominent hostile leaders. European women were evacuated from Parachinar as a precautionary measure, but by the end of the week all was comparatively quiet again.

This prompt and heavy punishment undoubtedly had a sobering effect on the tribes concerned, and probably did much to restrain the enthusiasm of the Tirah Orakzai. By the end of the week the number of Afridis remaining in Peshawar District had greatly decreased, and so also had the main body of the *lashkar* in the vicinity of the Kajuri Plain. The situation, however, continues to be one of considerable gravity and danger.

POTENTIAL DANGERS

In addition to the actual incursion of Afridis from the west, other potential sources of danger to Peshawar District are the Mohmands and other tribes to the north, and the Pass Afridis, Hassan Khel, and Asho Khel to the south, while on the Kohat and Kurram borders the Orakzai and kindred tribes, though quiet again for the moment, remain an uncertain factor and a possible menace. The Mohmand sections on the actual District border are generally well disposed, but the upper Mohmands and the Safis, who are under the more direct influence of the Haji of Turangzai, have only remained quiet up till now because of internal dissensions among themselves. The Haji has been the recipient of constant appeals for assistance from Tirah Afridis, and his efforts to effect a settlement of internal disputes have at last met with success. In these circumstances it must be anticipated that overt action against Peshawar District on the part of the Haji's following of Safis and Mohmands may develop before long, and that the Haji's friend and ally, Alingar Fakir, will exert influence to bring about the cooperation of the Utman Khel.

To the south of Peshawar District the attitude of the Pass Afridis remains satisfactory, though constant efforts are being made by Tirah Afridis to enlist their cooperation. The Hassan Khel and the Asho Khel are less reliable. Some of them are already known to have joined the Afridi hostiles in the District, and they are in a position to make trouble in the Nowshera area if opportunity offers. To meet this situation special measures were found necessary, and Martial Law has been proclaimed in Peshawar District by Ordinance promulgated on the evening of August 15.

From Waziristan itself there is little to report, and conditions there have remained normal throughout the week. The Saifali section of the Kabul Khel Wazirs in Birmal have, however, been showing some signs of unrest under the influence of a hostile Mullah who recently fled from the Bannu District.

(*b*) INTERNAL.—Congress agitators of Bannu District have been making strong efforts throughout the week to spread propaganda in the Khattak country in the southern portion of Kohat District, but have encountered spirited opposition, including counter-propaganda, and have had very little success. Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

The communal disturbances in Sind, to which reference was made in last week's appreciation, have spread over a large area on both sides of the Indus, and a serious situation has developed. The population of the villages is almost entirely Muhammadan, with a small section of Hindu moneylenders and traders, to whom many of the Muhammadans are indebted. Communal feeling is therefore aggravated by economic causes, and when, as in the present case, trouble extends into rural areas, it takes the form of violence towards, and looting of, the small Hindu population. The difficulties of communication and the scattered character of the villages make difficult the operations of troops and police, and it has been necessary to concentrate the Hindus as far as possible in convenient centres near the railway line, where protection is being given to them. The troops and police have been reinforced, and every effort has been made to bring the trouble under control as early as possible, but it is feared that the loss of life and property has been considerable.

Outside the North-West Frontier Province and Sind there has been a comparative absence of incidents during the week. Defiance of the Forest Laws continues to give trouble in the Central Provinces, and in the south of Bombay Presidency the picketing of schools and colleges appears to have slackened somewhat, but has resulted in serious interference with studies in some towns. Land revenue is being collected more freely in Gujarat, and the general situation there is rather easier. There is little change in Bombay City. One more mill has closed down, and the Congress continue their efforts to attract labour, but two recent meetings held for this purpose were poorly attended. In Bombay, and generally throughout the country, economic conditions tend to deteriorate, and the continued boycott of British goods, especially of cloth, threatens the imminent ruin of a large number of small Indian dealers, who are unable to resist the pressure of the social boycott and other methods of coercion. The monsoon has so far been favourable, and harvest prospects are good, but the low level of prices of agricultural produce gives cause for anxiety.

Recent events in the North-West Frontier Province have not so far had serious reactions on the general political situation, but developments there are being watched with interest.

THE BOMBAY BOYCOTT

MORE MILLS CLOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, AUG. 18

It is understood that a settlement is in sight between the Boycott Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Millowners' Association in regard to the ban imposed by the Committee on 24 European-managed mills in Bombay. The terms of the agreement, which was made through the intervention of Pandit Malaviya, have not yet been published, but, according to a newspaper report, they include an undertaking by the millowners not to import British goods or material used in manufacture.

The closing of mills on account of depression in trade and the accumulation of stocks continues, the latest additions to the list being three mills of the Sassoon group. Yesterday and to-day there was intensive propagandist activity in the mill area, but the workers do not appear to be responding.

The Bombay Government has extended for two months the order, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on June 26, prohibiting Congress volunteers drilling on the Esplanade Maidan.

I understand that the following three non-officials will represent the English community in India at the Round-Table Conference:—Sir Hubert Carr, formerly of Calcutta; Mr. Gavin Jones, of Cawnpore; and Mr. C. E. Wood, of Madras.

EUROPEAN OPINION IN CALCUTTA

OPPOSITION TO STATUTORY REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 18

The most remarkable meeting which the European community in Calcutta has held for years assembled this evening in the Pelitis Restaurant. The gathering was brought together by the group which is opposing the European association's support of the Statutory Report, and was called to endorse the resolution to be moved at Wednesday's meeting in opposition to the official resolution.

Mr. Andrews, a Calcutta business man who had not previously taken part in politics, presided, and in a fighting speech declared for a return to the Morley-Minto Reforms.

The Statutory Commission, he said, ought never to have been sent out and its Report ought to be scrapped. What India wanted was strong government, and if Sir Charles Tegart, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, had been governing at Simla and Lord Birkenhead at the India Office, India to-day would be quiet. All that Indian politicians, who were rich men, were after was the expropriation of the British interests in the country, and it was time that the British declared that they would stand no more nonsense.

Other speeches in the same strain followed, and all present were urged to join the European Association immediately so that the effort to support the Statutory Report on Wednesday should be voted down. A motion to bring forward a resolution calling for a return to the Morley-Minto system of government at the meeting on Wednesday was carried, with few dissentients.

This development of European opinion here has been foreshadowed by correspondence in the *Statesman* for a fortnight past, but the extent to which European opinion has been influenced has surprised Calcutta. To-night's meeting, while largely one of young men, contained a number of representative business men and such leaders as Mr. George Morgan, who has just been elected a Member of the Assembly. It foreshadows a stormy meeting on Wednesday, when every effort will be made to prevent the local branch of the European Association from endorsing the Statutory Commission's recommendations.

SIR JOHN SIMON ON INDIA

CANADIAN INTEREST

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

TORONTO, AUG. 18

Sir John Simon to-day addressed a crowded gathering of members of the Canadian and Empire Clubs in the Royal York Hotel on the subject of India.

After sketching the racial and religious differences among the peoples of India, he went on to say that the development of the Constitution of India should not be in imitation of systems prevailing elsewhere, but should be suited to the immensity of India and the needs of the various races and classes there. In the development of the British Empire constitutional changes had been adjusted to the needs, and had grown largely out of the characters of its peoples themselves. In India British responsibility was to see that the development went along the same lines.

It was not only an Indian question, or an Imperial question, but an international question. British policy must help India along the road by means of its practical experience and constructive ability.

If that were done well it would be the finest accomplishment ever known in reconciling the modern world with the ancient East. If not, he trembled to think what the future might be. The successful development of the Indian Constitution would be a real contribution to the peace of mankind.

Great interest was taken in the address and there is much disappointment that copies of the Simon Report cannot be procured here; there are many prospective purchasers, but it appears that there is no depôt in Canada for the sale of British official publications. In the evening a talk on India was broadcast from the hotel and relayed from all stations in Canada. It was listened to in all parts of the Dominion and many adjoining parts of the United States.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS

MR. SCULLIN'S POSITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, AUG. 18

The important financial conference of Federal and State authorities with Sir Otto Niemeyer met to-day. Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, was unable to preside, having been advised to remain in bed, as his week-end visit to chilly Ballarat has not done his cold any good.

The Commonwealth was represented at to-day's conference by Mr. Fenton, Minister for Trade and Customs, and Mr. Lyons, Postmaster-General and Minister for Works and Railways, and all the State Premiers and Treasurers were present. The proceedings were private, but, according to opinion in well-informed financial circles, the conference took a turn which may compel Mr. Scullin to alter his plans for going to London to attend the Imperial Conference. Certain propositions, it is stated, are now engaging the attention of the State Premiers and Treasurers, and these almost demand Mr. Scullin's acquiescence before a final decision is taken on them. The Financial Editor of the *Argus* writes:—

For the conference to discuss proposals with Sir Otto Niemeyer in Mr. Scullin's absence would be a wasting of time. In fact, it is said that if Mr. Scullin leaves Melbourne before the major problems affecting the Commonwealth's financial position are dealt with the work of Sir Otto Niemeyer's mission will be abruptly terminated. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Scullin's health will enable him to attend at the conference to-morrow so that the main principles can be settled.

Although to-day's proceedings of the conference have not been disclosed, an indication of the likely course of the discussions was given by some of the delegates before the conference met. Mr. Moore, Premier of Queensland, said he intended to urge that the Commonwealth should fall into line with those States which have reduced ministerial and public service costs and salaries, and referred to the possible need for the States to reduce education grants for capital expenditure. It is believed that Sir Otto Niemeyer hinted at this method, which is already being widely discussed. Mr. Moore added that the sales tax cost the Queensland Government £50,000 a year, which it was unwilling to pay unless the Commonwealth reciprocated in regard to general economies.

Mr. McPhee, Premier of Tasmania, was equally concerned about the Commonwealth's cutting down its own costs, and declared that Tasmania was agreeable to cooperating in an appeal to the Arbitration Court for a reduction of railwaymen's wages.

Mr Bavin, Premier of New South Wales, reiterated his proposal for the formation of a non-party council, representing all the Australian Ministries and backed by the authority of all the Parliaments, to decide on and carry out the measures necessary for dealing with the present crisis.

Instead of broadcasting a farewell address to-night, as he had intended, Mr. Scullin made a statement through the newspapers.

Referring to the steps taken at the last Imperial Conference to remove the existing limitation on Dominion legislative powers, he said: "Great Britain would formally assume the place of elder sister to the Dominions, equal with them in rank. Despite the proposed changes the essential unity of Great Britain and the Dominions would be preserved in a system of consultation and cooperation in our common affairs."

Dealing with the economic side of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Scullin said the time had arrived for an extension of inter-Empire preference so that the Dominions could sell more butter, eggs, dried and canned fruits, wheat, hides, meat, condensed milk, sugar, and wool, which Great Britain now bought from foreigners; and also for a readjustment of preferences to enable reciprocal tariff arrangements with foreign countries showing a favourable trade balance to Australia. "We shall attempt to secure for Australia a greater share of the British market either by further tariff preferences or by a scheme of bulk purchase. In this way we hope to make arrangements for Great Britain to absorb more of our foodstuffs and raw materials, and thus provide an incentive for increased production in Australia."

WEATHER OUTLOOK

"CONSIDERABLE BRIGHT PERIODS"

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A depression that was approaching England from the south-west on Sunday evening proved to be part of a long trough of low pressure extending southwards from Iceland; this trough contained several separate centres that soon spread eastwards over the western parts of the British Isles. Heavy falls of rain occurred on Sunday night in many parts of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Northern England, but this rain area drifted northwards and diminished in size so that the greater part of the country had either no rain or only trifling amounts during the day.

For the third day in succession there was prolonged sunshine in the eastern coastal districts of England. From 10 to 11 hours was recorded from East Kent northwards as far as Lincolnshire. Temperature rose well above the August normal in some parts of this region of fine weather, reaching 77deg. at Southend, 76deg. at Margate and Hunstanton, and 75deg. even as far north as Mablethorpe (Lincolnshire).

Cooler winds, mainly from between west and north-west, are expected to spread eastwards and become general to-day. There will probably be scattered showers, possibly of a thundery type locally in the North, and considerable bright periods in all parts of England and Ireland.

GREETINGS BY THE R 100

LETTERS FOR MR. MAC DONALD AND THE LORD MAYOR

Mr. MacDonald, who is staying at Lossiemouth, received several messages brought by the R 100 from Canada, and a private letter from the new Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, who is an old personal friend. He also received a basket of peaches from the Premier of Ontario.

Among other letters brought by the R 100 on her return flight was one from the Mayor of Montreal acknowledging the good wishes which the Lord Mayor of London had conveyed from the citizens. The Mayor wrote:—

It was indeed a great pleasure to me yesterday morning (August 6) to meet on the steps of the mooring tower so many distinguished men in the field of aviation in Great Britain, and the citizens of Montreal feel a just pride in being thus directly linked up with the central unit of the Empire. We look forward to the time when communication by air will be a matter of regular routine between Montreal and your English air base. When that day comes, we shall endeavour to make the landing at Montreal the happiest and most interesting feature of the aerial trip.

THE TAHITI

DOOMED LINER SINKS

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAFE

The New Zealand mail steamer Tahiti sank yesterday, about 60 hours after she was first signalled to be in distress. She was on her way from New Zealand to San Francisco when on Saturday morning about 4 o'clock she lost her starboard propeller and the water began to pour into her holds through the propeller shaft. Efforts to stem the inflow were unavailing. She was then 460 miles from Rarotonga, and the nearest steamer was 180 miles away.

It was not until Sunday night that the first vessel to come to her aid, the Norwegian steamer Penybryn, arrived on the scene. The Penybryn stood by all Sunday night ready to succour the crew and passengers of the sinking liner. Yesterday morning the steamer Ventura reached the scene of the disaster. The crew and passengers were taken off and most of the mails were saved.

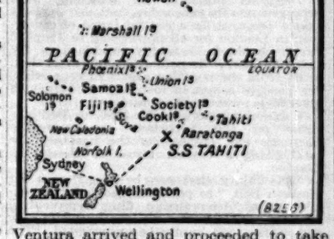
The Tahiti was a steel twin-screw steamer of 7,898 tons belonging to the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, and was regularly engaged on the service between New Zealand and San Francisco by way of Rarotonga and Papeete. Besides carrying passengers for the United States she had on board a number of passengers for the islands. During the trip on which she foundered it was stated that there were 128 passengers travelling by her, among them Sir Hugh Allen, director of the Royal College of Music and Professor of Music in Oxford University. The crew, it was understood, numbered 148.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, N.Z., AUG. 18

The Tahiti disappeared just before 5 o'clock this evening Rarotonga time [Rarotonga time is about 10½ hours in advance of Greenwich]. The captain reports that all the passengers and crew are safe on board the Ventura.

The Norwegian steamer Penybryn had stood by the Tahiti during the night, and in the morning the American steamer



Ventura arrived and proceeded to take on board the passengers, and by 11 o'clock Rarotonga time they were all transshipped with part of the mails and luggage. This afternoon the crew of the Tahiti were transferred to the Ventura.

After the Tahiti was abandoned the Ventura headed for Pago Pago, where she will disembark the Tahiti's crew and passengers for the islands. She will thence proceed to San Francisco with the Tahiti's American and European passengers. The Tofua will pick up the Tahiti's passengers for the islands and crew at Pago Pago.

Six bags of the Tahiti's letter mail were lost during conveyance to the Ventura, all the rest being saved, though 50 bags were wetted. All the newspapers, packages, and parcel mail were lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SUVA, AUG. 19

All the passengers and crew of the Tahiti were safely trans-shipped to the Ventura. It was anticipated that it would be possible to salve the letter mail and light luggage. It was reported that the Tahiti sank in the afternoon. The Ventura is now *en route* for San Francisco *via* Pago Pago and Honolulu. The Tofua is proceeding to Nukualofa.

** Fiji time is 12 hours in advance of Greenwich.

CUSTOMS EXAMINATION AT FOLKESTONE

OFFICIALS' COMMENT ON SIR E. HUME-WILLIAMS'S LETTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FOLKESTONE, AUG. 18

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams's letter dealing with the Customs examination arrangements at Folkestone, and appearing in to-day's issue of *The Times*, was commented upon by officials at Folkestone harbour to-day.

The officials stated that it was not exactly true to say that "the examination takes place in all weathers in the open air," as there is a large ironwork canopy extending, not only over the examination tables, but over the platform and three sets of railway metals. It was pointed out that the counter upon which Sir Ellis presumably placed his hand baggage, and which he said was short, was only half the length of the counter in use. From observation it is apparent that passengers are in such a hurry to get to the train that usually they do not notice that there is a further length of counter, to which they are directed by railway officials. The congestion is entirely due to passengers' haste and their crowding to one point.

It must be admitted that the accommodation is not equal to that at Dover for the examination; but to-day, on the arrival of the afternoon boat, nearly 800 passengers were cleared by the Customs within 20 minutes, and the first boat train was on its way to London. Within the past six weeks boats have arrived 10 minutes late, and the examinations have been so smartly accomplished that the train for London has left two minutes after its usual time, so picking up eight minutes.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HERTZOG

General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, Mr. Havenga, Minister of Finance, and their staffs, arrived at Southampton in the liner Arundel Castle yesterday morning, the party subsequently leaving for London. They were met at Waterloo Station by Mr. H. G. Vincent, representing the Prime Minister, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Secretary of State for the Dominions, Sir Edward Harding, Permanent Under-Secretary of State in the Dominions Office, and by the High Commissioner for South Africa in London.

It is understood (says Reuter's Agency) that after spending a few days in London General Hertzog will go to Lossiemouth for a short stay with Mr. MacDonald. He will then return to London, and before going to Geneva for the meeting of the League of Nations Assembly on September 10 he will visit the South African Legations in Amsterdam and Rome. Later General Hertzog and Mr Havenga will represent the Union at the Imperial Conference.

THE T.U. CONGRESS AGENDA

A SHORTER WORKING DAY

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The final agenda for the Trades Union Congress, which will meet in Nottingham on September 1, brings into prominence the desire of the unions for a shorter working day and for holidays with pay.

Seven unions have put down resolutions on the first subject and three on the second. The terms of the resolutions vary. Some refer only to a particular industry and some are no more than a bare demand for a reduction of working hours to 44 or 40 a week or to six in the day, according to the aspirations of the various sections of the workers which framed them. But other resolutions are more explicit in relating their demand to rationalization. The argument appears to be that the improvements in mechanical methods and industrial organization permit of a greater output in a shorter time and that some of the gain ought to be realized as an increase of leisure time. It is, of course, intended that there should be no reduction of the weekly earnings.

The Union of Sheet Metal Workers suggests that a 40-hour week without reduction of wages will have the beneficial results of absorbing a number of the unemployed and of affording greater opportunities for leisure and instruction to the classes of workers who suffer most from the modern development of industry. The Union of General and Municipal Workers has come to similar conclusions and proposes that the working week should consist of five days of eight hours each, because "modern methods of production have speeded up labour operations to such an extent that the nerve strain imposed upon those involved is inimical to health and efficiency." This resolution also maintains that a shorter working time for the individual, provided wages are not reduced, will result in a greater amount of employment.

DISPLACED WORKERS

Holidays with pay have been claimed before now, but the revival of the claim has the additional motive at the present time of making possible the employment of a larger number of workers. Perhaps the discussion will disclose the reasoning which leads the unions to the conclusion that there will be an increase of the numbers employed notwithstanding the increase in the costs of production which either a shorter working day or holidays with pay will entail. Increased costs of production will have an effect on selling prices, but apparently the unions do not fear a decrease in demand commensurate with the decrease in production that will result from a reduction of working time unless more people are employed.

Another method of counteracting the loss of employment resulting from rationalization, or industrial or commercial amalgamations, has occurred to three unions, which suggest that displaced workpeople should receive compensation. The Transport and General Workers' Union puts forward a comprehensive proposal. It calls attention to the limited opportunities for the reabsorption in industry of the displaced workers "in view of the fact that the displacement is covering a wide field of industry without creating, to an equal extent, new industries," and recommends that the policy of the unions should be (1) to press for a reduction of working hours; (2) to secure adequate compensation for the men displaced; and (3) to press for an adequate State pension for persons of 65 years of age and over "in order to provide avenues of employment for the younger workers."

On the general question of unemployment the Boilermakers' Society wants the Congress to tell the Prime Minister that it is the duty of the Government "to take such emergency measures as will enable them to offer employment on trade union rates and conditions to the surplus able-bodied workers which capitalism fails to employ."

A note of alarm is sounded by the Union of General and Municipal Workers in consequence of the consideration in recent wage negotiations of the effect of the social services on the standard of living and "real" wages. It may be recalled that the MacMillan Court of Inquiry into the dispute in the woollen industry took account of the improvement in conditions resulting from the extension of social services, and the reduction, for example, of the need for other provision for medical services and for the "rainy day." The municipal workers therefore will ask the Congress first, to protest against "the unwarranted assumption" that wage standards cannot be improved owing to the cost of the social services, and, second, to rouse the movement to resist "the insidious attempt to use improved social services as a reason for refusing wage increases due or degrading the already too low wage rates now obtaining."

It is possible that the principles underlying this resolution will be debated when the question of family allowances is before the Congress. The principal matter to come before the Congress—that of Empire trade policy—does not appear in the agenda. It, like the subject of family allowances, will be discussed on the General Council's report.

TRADE DISPUTES

A demand for the repeal of the Trades Disputes Act will be put forward by the Union of Distributive and Allied Workers. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen wants the Congress to call on the Government "to take from the Bank of England the power to finance national requirements on the credit power of the nation and undertake such authority itself," and no doubt it will explain what the resolution exactly means. The National Union of Seamen will mark its return to the Congress by moving a resolution which calls for measures to prevent the employment of alien and undesirable coloured labour in British ships. The Miners' Federation will ask for an instruction to the General Council to urge, through the International Federation of Trade Unions, the necessity for international agreements to regulate the coal industry, its hours of work, and standards of living.

Mr. E. L. Poulton, who has been a member of the General Council since 1917, is not nominated for re-election this year because he has reached the age limit for holding office in the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. His retirement will also cause a vacancy in the representation of the General Council in the International Labour Conference. Mr. W. R. Townley, the new president of the Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, will probably take Mr. Poulton's place on the General Council.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union thinks that the time has come to reduce the Congress affiliation fee from 3d. to a penny per member per annum. Two-thirds of the fee has been ear marked for propaganda and publicity work, and most of the expenditure under this head has been in subsidies for the *Daily Herald*. Now, however, that the *Daily Herald* has been established on a capitalist basis the A.E.U. questions the need for maintaining the affiliation fee at its present level. Two other unions will propose a reduction to 2d., but it will no doubt be pointed out in reply that the General Council can profitably use all the income that the 3d. levy yields in directions where, for reasons of economy, it has had hitherto to curtail its activities.

SCOTTISH CALICO WORKS TO CLOSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, AUG. 18

Owing to the depressed state of the industry the bleaching, printing, and dyeing sections of the Calico Printers' Company's works at Thornliebank, near Glasgow, are to be closed down, and only the section devoted to window hollands is to be kept going. Between 500 and 600 employees will be affected by the closure. The Calico Printers' Company controls many other establishments throughout the country.

LIBERALS AND LABOUR

THE UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The conferences between members of the Government and representative Liberals on the subject of unemployment were resumed at the Treasury yesterday morning. The Government were represented by Mr. Hartshorn, the Lord Privy Seal, and Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport. The Liberals present were Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lothian, and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, and a number of Civil servants were available for consultation.

This is the third meeting of the series, and all parties concerned have agreed to regard the proceedings as entirely confidential until definite conclusions are arrived at. It was laid down in the letters between the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George which preceded the discussions that Cabinet or Committee of Imperial Defence conditions should prevail. It was made clear that any suggestions which the Liberals desired to make would be welcomed, but that there was no intention of diminishing in any way the full executive responsibility of the Government.

There are likely to be frequent consultations, for the Government will desire to know as soon as possible what further legislation on the subject of unemployment will be required next Session. A Bill to deal with the position of the Unemployment Insurance Fund will certainly be necessary, but its scope will depend upon the result of the work of the three-party committee which is inquiring into the financial position of the Fund. When Miss Bondfield submitted to the House of Commons the proposal to raise the borrowing powers of the Fund to £60,000,000 she stated that if the average number on the live register remained about 2,000,000 the borrowing powers would be exhausted at the end of next January, and if the average rose to 2,300,000 the powers would be exhausted by the end of November. In the normal way, therefore, a Bill to increase the borrowing powers again will have to be brought forward in the autumn, but it is hoped that by that time the three-party committee will have completed its work so that any proposals it may make to strengthen the financial position of the Fund may be incorporated in the Bill.

After yesterday's conference at the Treasury Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lothian, and Mr. Rowntree went to Churt. No date has yet been fixed for the next meeting.

JAPAN AND NAVAL TREATY

ATTITUDE OF PRIVY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, AUG. 18

The Special Committee appointed by the Privy Council to examine the London Naval Treaty unexpectedly adopted a liberal attitude at its first meeting this afternoon, with consequent relief of the tension which existed here in regard to the ultimate ratification of the treaty by Japan. The chief opponents both of the treaty and of the Hamaguchi Government in the Privy Council are members of the committee, which is headed by the veteran Count Miyoji Ito, who is a bitter enemy of Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, the head of the Japanese delegation to the London Naval Conference. The committee was expected to prove the last stumbling block to ratification.

In his address to the committee the President of the Privy Council, Baron Kuratomi, is reported to have stated frankly that the rumoured antagonism of the Council towards both the treaty and the Minseito did not exist. He charged the committee to examine the treaty strictly but fairly.

Count Ito made a rather colourless speech, after which the committee adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) The consideration of the refusal of M. Hamaguchi, the Prime Minister, to submit the report of the Supreme Military Council shall be postponed to a future date.

(2) The issue in respect of the Supreme Command is of vital importance as a precedent; therefore it must be cleared up and the memoranda exchanged between Admiral Takarabe and the naval general staff be examined.

(3) The new naval defence plan must be carefully examined in order to detect any serious defects therein.

(4) The disposal of the funds saved by the adoption of the treaty must be made known, since one of the chief objects of the treaty would be defeated if the new defence plan required for its execution the total amount saved, thereby preventing a reduction of taxation.

PREVENTION OF RIVER CRIME

NEW SPEED BOATS FOR THE THAMES POLICE

The existing fleet of motor-boats on the Thames is to be considerably enlarged to enable the river police to cope with the activities of barge pilagers.

Robberies of valuable cargo have lately been more prevalent, and the distance between the craft thus raided is so great that the police are convinced that the robberies are the work of thieves using motor-boats.

The river is patrolled by police in motor-craft night and day. They work under the control of Scotland Yard, but are handicapped by the lack of boats capable of high speed. River thieves are recognized as some of the most wily of lawbreakers, and as barges laden with valuable merchandise have frequently to be left at night unguarded the work of the police is extremely difficult.

The increase in the number of police boats is the outcome of the policy of improving efficiency in every department of Scotland Yard which was put into operation by Lord Byng of Vimy soon after his appointment as Commissioner.

INVALIDS

The following bulletin concerning the Duke of Northumberland was issued at 11 o'clock yesterday morning:—"The Duke of Northumberland has had a very fair night. A very slight improvement in his general condition is noted." A bulletin issued at 10 p.m. stated:—"The Duke of Northumberland has had a fair day. The very slight improvement noted this morning has been maintained."

A bulletin issued from Lord Birkenhead's house yesterday afternoon stated:—"Lord Birkenhead has had a good night. His general condition remains unchanged."

A bulletin issued at 11.20 p.m. stated:—"Lord Birkenhead has had a quiet day and his condition is unchanged."

A Reuter message from Cape Town reported that the condition of Lord Rathcreedan showed some improvement yesterday.

THE TEST MATCH

GOOD START BY AUSTRALIA

PONSFORD'S CENTURY

ENGLAND—First innings, 405.

AUSTRALIA—First innings, 215 for 2 wickets.

(Play will begin to-day at 11 a.m., and stumps will be drawn at 6.30 p.m.)

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

Some members of the Surrey Club, who sleep badly and are proud of the fact, affirmed that rain had fallen during Sunday night. If their statement is correct, the Oval wicket had not suffered. The ball came on to the bat at a nice easy pace when Sutcliffe and R. E. S. Wyatt continued their innings against C. V. Grimmett (Pavilion end) and T. Wall. The pair proceeded to dig themselves in in the approved fashion, risking nothing in order to make runs, but taking all those offered to them by the bowlers. The process should have been rudely interrupted, for shortly after Wyatt had passed the 50 mark, he was a trifle late for a ball from Wall which came lively from the pitch, and offered a chance to P. M. Hornibrook at first slip. The catch, had it been made, would have been a good one. Nevertheless, the miss was bad.

Shortly afterwards Wall was relieved by A. Fairfax, who bowled a great deal better than he had done on Saturday. His length and direction were excellent, and he was now coming awkwardly fast from the pitch. At the other end Grimmett sent down a rank long hop—his second bad ball since the start of play, for he was guilty of a similar lapse on Saturday. Wyatt hit it in front of square-leg for 4. Strokes as profitable as this were few and far between. But the batting was so sound that we had begun to have hopes of a conveniently long score. They were not destined to be realized. When 160 runs had been made since the fall of the last wicket, Fairfax made a ball come extra quickly from the pitch; Sutcliffe was a trifle late with his stroke, and was splendidly caught at the wicket. The noise of the contact between bat and ball was audible all round the ground, and the appeal was quite perfunctory.

SUTCLIFFE'S INNINGS

It is impossible to over-estimate the worth of Sutcliffe's innings; or to over-praise the moral virtues which enabled him to play it. From the start he set himself to hold up one end for England. During nearly seven hours he never relaxed his concentration or lost sight of his objective. If once, when he off-drove a ball from Wall for 4, he played a stroke which gave him acute physical pleasure, that should not be accounted to him for unrighteousness. Occasionally he hit Grimmett to square leg for four, but boundary strokes were not a salient feature of his innings. Sutcliffe has now made nearly 2,000 runs for England against Australia, with an average of 73.

Wyatt also fell to an even more spectacular catch by W. A. Oldfield when he glanced a leg ball from Fairfax and Oldfield anticipated the stroke. This began the end of England's innings, though Larwood batted in capital form for a while. Appropriately enough, Oldfield secured a third victim. His wicket-keeping has been a feature of the play. It has been as efficient as stylish, and he has earned full marks by the courtesy with which he has addressed occasional questions to the umpires and accepted their answers.

The Surrey crowd has often been unjustly abused. It should, therefore, be recorded that at the close of England's innings, again at the end of the luncheon interval, and again when the rain and bad light interrupted play, the 30,000 spectators showed a most excellent self-restraint. Throughout their manners were altogether admirable. It must have been quite a relief to the Australians to play without the accompaniment of the noise to which they are accustomed at home. The crowd even took without protest what may have seemed to them an unnecessary appeal against the light, and when the umpires came out to resume play cleared the ground without persuasion by the police.

W. M. Woodfull and W. H. Ponsford opened the Australian innings at five minutes after one. And they opened it most disconcertingly for Tate, Larwood, and thousands of others who reflected how nice it would be if we could get a wicket, or even two, before luncheon. Neither batsman was beaten, or looked likely to be beaten, by the bowling, and each dealt discreetly and severely with any ball on the leg side. Both, but

(Continued on page 12, column 5)

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Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	THE BOND	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	GONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	MARIGOLD	8.15
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
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THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind westerly, moderate or fresh; bright periods, local showers; cooler.

Further Outlook (all districts).—Unsettled. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The final agenda for the forthcoming Trades Union Congress at Nottingham has been issued. (p. 10)

Progress is being made on the repairs to Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk, which has been handed over to the care of the Commissioners of Works. (p. 7)

The 4th Guards Brigade, which is encamped at Goodwood Park, had its first training exercise on Saturday. (p. 15)

The Ministry of Agriculture has approved generally of a scheme of agricultural education for Glamorgan, under which instructors in agriculture, agricultural economics, and veterinary science will be appointed. (p. 15)

The Dean of St. Paul's addressed the Modern Churchmen's Conference at Oxford last evening on "The Modern Outlook on Morals." (p. 12)

Mr. W. H. Catterall, chairman of the committee which drew up the convention scheme for the organization of the Egyptian spinning section of the cotton industry, discusses the result of the ballot taken thereon. (p. 19)

It was stated at the annual meeting of the Civilian War Claimants' Association, Limited, at the Cannon Street Hotel yesterday that an appeal had been entered against the judgment upholding the demurrer by the Attorney-General to the petition of right in respect of compensation for injury suffered by civilians from German air raids and bombardments during the War. (p. 7)

POLITICS

There was a further conference yesterday between members of the Government and representative Liberals on the subject of unemployment. (p. 10)

Mr. E. T. Campbell, the Conservative candidate for Bromley, speaking last night in the constituency, said he considered that the policy of Lord Beaverbrook and of the Conservative Party was identical; it was merely a question of procedure or method. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Government of India issued yesterday an account of the Afridi incursion. "Prompt and heavy punishment" was inflicted on the tribesmen, but potential sources of danger remain. (p. 10)

The New Zealand steamship Tahiti, which on Saturday morning, while on a voyage from New Zealand to San Francisco, was disabled owing to the loss of one of her propellers sank yesterday. Her passengers and crew were taken off by the American steamer Ventura. (p. 10)

The Australian Finance Conference met yesterday. Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, was prevented by indisposition from presiding. It is stated that certain developments at the Conference may compel Mr. Scullin to alter his plans for attending the Imperial Conference in London. (p. 10)

General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga, who will represent the Union of South Africa at the Imperial Conference, have arrived in London. (p. 10)

It is expected that the Egyptian Cabinet, when publishing its political programme, will not propose to make any change in the Constitution, but will merely revert to the system, prescribed in the Constitution, but altered by legislation since, of holding primary and secondary elections, instead of having members returned to the Chamber by direct election. (p. 9)

The Committee appointed by the Privy Council of Japan to examine the London Naval Treaty met for the first time yesterday. (p. 10)

SPORT

In the final Test Match at the Oval yesterday, England's innings, in which 316 runs had been scored for five wickets, closed for 405, Sutcliffe scoring 161. Australia at the close of play had made 215 for the loss of two wickets, W. H. Ponsford scoring 110. (pp. 10 & 12)

A Race Meeting was begun at Wolverhampton yesterday, when the Staffordshire Handicap was won by Mrs. Bendir's Land o' Burns. (p. 5)

The Royal Dorset Yacht Club's regatta was held at Weymouth yesterday, when the race for the big yachts was won by Candida. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Dull Markets; Shell Union Dividend Fears; English Margarine and Unilever; Pinchin, Johnson Dividend; Canada's Cheap Electric Power; Silver and the East; and the Loss of the Tahiti. (p. 16)

In the Money Market loans were in fairly good demand and rates hardened. Discount rates were inclined to weaken earlier in the day, but steadied later, the New York and French exchanges both moving against sterling in the afternoon. Wide fluctuations occurred in the Spanish rate, which finally closed at 46.20p. Belgian currency was cheaper. The Montreal rate advanced. Eastern silver exchanges were higher, and the price of silver rose 9-16d. to 16 13-16d. per ounce. (p. 17)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday Gilt-edged and Dominion Government securities, together with the new scrips, remained firm. The Chinese Customs loans hardened. Industrial shares, however, were, as a whole, weak. Oil shares, particularly "Shell" and Royal Dutch, were also depressed. (p. 16)

LAMBETH AND SOUTH INDIA

Among the many subjects which the Lambeth Conference had to consider, the scheme for effecting Church union in South India was known to be among the most important, and was expected to prove among the most controversial. For a year and more it had been debated by ecclesiastical gatherings in this country, too often not without dust and heat. Some opponents of the scheme declared that their position as members of the English Church would be jeopardized were such proposals to be officially sanctioned. Some supporters of the scheme replied that the departure of persons so minded from the Church could be borne with equanimity. The Bishops, if more temperate in the expression of their views, seemed no less divided. It appeared that the most to be hoped for from the Lambeth Conference was a vote showing a fairly decisive majority on one side or the other. What no one could have anticipated is that which actually has been achieved, for, as the Encyclical Letter states, "it was with unanimity that the Conference "adopted the resolutions relating to South "India." Those six resolutions are an emphatic endorsement of the scheme. They do not, it is true, bring it into active being, or even determine difficult points of detail that will need adjustment before the stage of active being can be reached. Such matters lay outside the competence of the Conference, and it is by further consultation and agreement between the contracting parties in South India that they will have to be settled. What has happened is that the Episcopal Synod of the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon, before proceeding to decisive action, invited the Lambeth Conference to express its general approval or disapproval of the scheme, and, in particular, to advise on questions of principle that had emerged during the stage of preliminary consideration. The Lambeth Conference has answered those questions in a sense that will make easier the consummation of the scheme, and has bestowed on the scheme itself, with its main idea of reunion on the lines suggested, its strong and unanimous approval. The future of this courageous experiment now lies in South India. All that Lambeth could do to help it forward has been done, and done in a fashion as unequivocal as it is welcome.

It may be well to restate briefly the main factors of the problem. In South India, as in other parts of the mission field, a variety of Christian bodies were for a time in active and unhappy competition. To lessen this evil the various Churches, other than the Roman Catholic, agreed to assign a special area to each denomination. The Anglican Church, the Wesleyan Church, and the "South India" Church—itself blended from Presbyterian, Congregationalist, and Lutheran missions—each occupied its own territory. But, if it avoids the evil of direct competition, this plan has its own weaknesses. No native convert can merely join the Christian Church; he must also link himself with ecclesiastical controversies of the past which for him are meaningless. He must be a denominationalist, and his denomination will depend on his place of residence. In Tinnevelly he will become an Anglican. In Hyderabad he will become a follower of JOHN WESLEY. In Malabar he will become a Presbyterian, Congregationalist, or Lutheran, or whatever type of Christian results from a blend of the three. Far too often the existence of these divisions will deter him from becoming a Christian at all. His first impression of what claims to be the religion of unity will be the spectacle of discord. One of the chief difficulties with which Christianity in India has to contend is that of caste. But there is little hopefulness in exhorting Indians of various castes to kneel at the same altar while the Anglican cannot kneel at the same altar as the Presbyterian. There can be no need to insist further upon the wastefulness of these divisions or upon the harm done by them to the progress of Christianity. In 1919 the Anglicans, the Wesleyans, and the composite Church began to feel their way towards the creation of a united Church of South India. After ten years of careful preparation the scheme was published in 1929. It was based upon the well-known "Lambeth "Quadrilateral," and stated that "the uniting "Churches agree that it is their intention and "expectation that eventually every minister "exercising a permanent ministry in the united "Church will be an episcopally ordained "minister." During a preliminary period of thirty years the ministry of those already at work but not episcopally ordained was, with certain limitations, to be recognized as valid. But this temporary concession was strongly opposed by a number of Anglicans in this country. Such experiments within the Anglican Church, they urged, were contrary to principle. Episcopal ordination either was or was not essential; if, as they held the Anglican Church to teach, it was essential, it must be as essential now as it will be in thirty years' time.

This was the issue upon which the Lambeth Conference was invited to express its opinion. A unanimous decision seemed impossible. Every member desired Christian unity. Many felt that, as the Nonconformist bodies had accepted the principle of episcopal ordination in the ultimate rule of the united Church, a temporary concession was richly justified. Others felt that no such concession could be made within the Anglican Communion without a violation of fundamental doctrine. The matter was referred to a strong committee, fortunate in having the ARCHBISHOP of YORK as its chairman. This committee perceived a feature of the scheme which changed the whole situation. To quote the committee's words—subsequently endorsed and adopted by the whole Conference—"the united Church in "South India will not be a part of the "Anglican Communion," but "a distinct pro-"vince of the Universal Church, with a "rule and character of its own." This deprived the objections to the scheme of all their point. What might be an unpardonable irregularity within a branch of the Anglican Church might fairly be conceded to a Church "not a part of "the Anglican Communion." Even if he disapproved of such experiments, the most rigorous of Anglicans would have no complicity in their adoption by a Church outside the Anglican body. Thus the Lambeth Conference was able by a unanimous vote to encourage the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon to go forward with the South Indian scheme for a united Church, and, in the words of the resolution, to "express to our brethren "in India our strong desire that, as "soon as the negotiations are success-"fully completed, the venture should be made "and the union inaugurated." With this encouragement in their hands the Indian Bishops are returning to their own dioceses. It remains to be seen how the views of the Lambeth Conference will be received there, and what will happen in the course of further negotiations between the episcopal and other Churches. At least the omens are far more propitious than seemed possible a few months ago. Much more than the progress of Christianity in the special area of South India is involved in the final result. The scheme, in the words of the committee, may be found to suggest a method by which in other parts of the world it is possible to make an approach to reunion with non-episcopal communions. The example of India must indeed have its influence in many other countries, including our own, as a definite step towards transmuting Christian unity from a pious aspiration into an accomplished fact.

Protecting the Public

The Stock Exchange has now had sufficient time to consider the Report of the Special Sub-Committee on New Issues and Official Quotations, and its verdict is certainly one of general approval. It would perhaps be too much to expect that a document of this nature should be received with enthusiasm. The tightening up of rules is never desirable for its own sake, and the nature of the new regulations is in itself something of a reflection on the reputation for probity of which the City of London has every reason to be both proud and jealous. Unfortunately since the Hatry affair—to say nothing of the lesser abuses of the last boom—it has been clear to every one that steps would have to be taken to prevent, as far as is humanly possible, the recurrence of such deplorable lapses. If there is any satisfaction to be drawn from such a melancholy matter, it lies above all things in the very creditable way in which the Committee of the Stock Exchange has handled the situation, both in the business-like liquidation of the vastly complicated Hatry tangle and also in the prompt and courageous initiation of reform. Last but not least the warm approval accorded to the new regulations by the House itself should do much to restore the confidence of the public.

The new regulations are designed to protect the public against two dangers—the danger of downright frauds of the Hatry type, and the exploitation of the guileless investor by the scarcely less dishonest method of mushroom flotations. The safeguards proposed under the first head are mainly designed to limit the currency of temporary documents, and to ensure against irregularities by enacting that the certification of transfers shall be taken over by the Share and Loan Department of the Stock Exchange. The precautions taken under the second head are perhaps of more interest to the general public since they concern the rules governing permission to deal in new securities. The main object of these provisions is to tighten up very drastically the regulations concerning new companies which, by reason of the speculative nature of the enterprises which they have been formed to exploit, do not venture to issue a prospectus. In future before permission is given to deal in shares of this type much more detailed information will be required on such subjects as the amount of working capital with which the company is to start business after providing for all purchase considerations and formation profits, the provisions in the articles enabling directors to vote remuneration for themselves or any other similar body, as well as the issued and paid-up share capital of any company acting as promoter or principal underwriter. Important regulations have also been drawn up in order to prevent abuses of underwriting. The report contains as well an entirely new feature in the shape of a memorandum on policy regarding the granting of permission to deal, which is intended to enable the sub-committee responsible for handling applications of this nature to act with the requisite degree of elasticity. It is clear that these regulations have been framed with the greatest care so as to avoid any undue restriction on legitimate enterprise. Their success in protecting the public will depend mainly on two factors—the discretion with which they are administered, and, still more, the common sense of the investor, who in the past year or two has too often neglected the excellent maxim of the Roman jurists, *Caveat emptor*.

Saved by Wireless

Yesterday the public anxiety about the fate of the passengers and crew of the Tahiti was set at rest by the news that they had all been safely transferred to the American steamship Ventura. At the time of the accident to her starboard propeller on Saturday morning the vessel, which belongs to the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, was nearly 500 miles from the nearest land, between New Zealand and the island after which she is named. Soon after the receipt of the first reports that she was in danger of sinking, owing to the inrush of water caused by the loss of her propeller shaft, it was learnt that her wireless appeals for help had been picked up by two other steamers besides the Ventura. Of these the Norwegian cargo boat Penybryn, 180 miles off when she got the message, was the first to reach the Tahiti and stood by her during the night. It was rumoured that the captain of the Tahiti was at first afraid that it would be necessary without delay to leave the ship and take to the boats. Whether or not that was so, the feeling that the Penybryn was hurrying to their assistance must have been for him and his officers a great relief, and the event has proved that his decision—even after she had reached them—to postpone the moment of departure and wait for the Ventura was fully justified. There was time enough before the Tahiti sank to complete the work of transhipping the passengers and crew and part of the mails and baggage. It appears that the weather was fortunately favourable, and that there was none of the panic or confusion which in similar cases has sometimes led to a heavy loss of life. In the circumstances, everything possible was done by those in control of the Tahiti and by the ships that came to her assistance, and thanks to their promptitude what might have ended in a serious disaster has injured no one, except the underwriters. The whole affair is a striking illustration of the great value of wireless. Complete immunity from destructive accidents is no more possible at sea than it is on land or in the air. But, considering the great number of voyages that are made every day of the year by British ships, the number of deaths which they cause is singularly small. In the ten years after the War the average number of lives lost by wrecks and casualties to vessels belonging to the United Kingdom was less than 240, and there is no question that the comparative smallness of the annual death roll is largely due to the constant aid from other vessels, on which, thanks to the science of wireless telegraphy and to the devotion of its operators, ships in distress in these days are able to depend.

British Battlefields

In the summer months the town and the castle of Stirling never lack visitors; and probably most of those visitors are taken to see the traditional site of the battle of Bannockburn hard by. In the now distant days when English youngsters used to read SCOTT'S poetry, "The Lord of the Isles" was never so much liked as "Marmion" or "The Lady of the "Lake"; yet many there were who, persevering to Canto VI., were gladdened by the fearful blow with which BRUCE, the Scot, killed the fierce DE BOUNE, the English knight, and by the monarch's grumble: "I've broke my trusty "battle-axe." And even to-day there must be many who were told in their English nurseries the story of BRUCE and the spider, and who remember that this was the very BRUCE who conquered KING EDWARD II. (and serve him right!). To all these, no matter how uneasy they may otherwise be at the idea of an English defeat, the field of Bannockburn must be a place of interest not altogether devoid of a sort of affection; and they will share to the full the natural desire of all right-minded Scots that the heroic ground should be saved from obliteration by buildings. The threat to Bannockburn may naturally call attention to other famous battlefields in Great Britain which may, in these holiday weeks, form points of interest to be visited by travellers. Some may be found to have preserved, at least in their main features, the aspects which they bore when armies fought on them. Others must have so changed that they would be unrecognizable to men to whom the minutest details of their formation had been matters of life and death. None but will help to compose a perspective of the history—not only military, dynastic, political, but social, agricultural, domestic—of the country which the blood shed upon them, the anguish and the triumph that swept over them, had share in making what she is.

Old, unhappy, far-off things, and battles long ago—they were unhappy in their time, in the same way as certain battlefields on the farther side of the "moat defensive" were unhappy a few years ago. But in the slow, uncertain, turbulent story of man's struggle towards unity in diversity it is a constant truth that from these scenes of apparently inevitable violence and misery the unhappiness and even the antagonism fade away, and the descendants of bitter foes, made one by the results of old strife, may meet in friendship on the very place of carnage. On the high downs and plains of England many a mile of earthwork, many a high-piled barrow speaks of warrings and death and destruction centuries before the Romans came, and with the spear and the terrible short sword engrafted new growth into Britain. Compared with those ancient blood-sheddings the battle of Worcester was fought only yesterday; yet the strongest convictions in favour or in condemnation of the STUARTS could not rouse in a modern heart on the site of the battle of Worcester a pang of grief or a spurt of anger. The articles planned to succeed that on Bannockburn published to-day will take our readers from Ashdown, where KING ALFRED fought the Danes, to Norman against Saxon at Senlac, to Evesham, where the CROWN fought the champion of the infant people, to Tewkesbury and other places where Yorkist and Lancastrian princes and nobles tore each other's power to pieces to make way for a new England, and so to the Civil War, that moor-fire which burned away a good deal of old heather so that in due time the fresh growth might spring. The series will reveal changes of many kinds: changes in the appearance and in the use of these historic sites, changes in methods and means of warfare, and changes, above all, in the motives for which men went to battle and in the results which their wrath and heroism and suffering brought about. But, unless progress is indeed a delusion, history seen from this peculiar angle should show a constant trend towards wider, clearer views of what is worth fighting for and what is not, and towards a richer and fuller life for the generations whose being has been moulded in part by the ancient conflicts.

"KEEP OFF THE GRASS"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In one of the loveliest gardens in the West of Scotland, opened freely on certain days to a vast public from Glasgow and the neighbourhood, courteous notices everywhere intimated that "Visitors are requested not to pick the flowers without leave." A waggish tourist went round with a paint brush, adding an "s" to the word "leave," with the deplorable result that not only were flowers plucked, but whole plants—flowers, leaves, and roots—were excavated and carried off.

Yours, &c.,
DAVID HUNTER BLAIR.

Belmont Abbey, Hereford.

IMPORTED FRUIT PULP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is only by the publicity which you can give it that any notice will be taken of the importation of the many kinds of fruit pulp which is proving to be the ruination of the fruit-growers of this country. Attention has been specially drawn to the black-currant pulp, but a very large amount of other soft-fruit pulp has come into the country from abroad. The same has also been taking place with regard to plums, and I quote from a letter just received by me:—

"I am afraid many plums will not be picked this season owing to the jam people having obtained pulp from Holland; none of them, scarcely, are buying English fruit this season. I have been connected with this business about half a century, but never have I known things so bad for fruit-growers as now. I have myself well over 50 tons of plums to pick, and other growers here are in the same dilemma. Every year I have sold all my plums to jam people before one was fit to pick; this year I have not had a single inquiry from them."

This statement comes from the centre of the Pershore district. The situation for the growers might have been appreciably improved if they could have sold direct to private customers, but this is rendered impossible by the absolutely prohibitive prices charged by the railways. Except by 1cwt. or 4cwt. lots, the charge works out, *e.g.*, at 1½d. per lb. carriage from Pershore to Weston-super-Mare, as quoted by the G.W.R. for baskets of 24lb.

Your obedient servant,
G. R. G. NORRIS (Prebendary).

St. Paul's Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE

CLOSING OF THE ARCH

A TRIBUTE TO BRITISH WORKMANSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The closing of the great arch of the Sydney Harbour Bridge is the culmination of the most important stage in the erection of this bridge, the longest and by far the heaviest steel arch yet erected.

The event justifies us in reminding the readers of *The Times* that the contract was secured by a British firm and British enterprise in the face of world-wide competition, and its successful erection deserves a tribute to those who are responsible for the undertaking.

The greater part of the steel of very special quality has been rolled in this country and shipped to Australia by the Australian Shipping Conference Lines without any loss.

The contract has been carried out in compliance with the general project prepared by Dr. Bradfield, the engineer of the New South Wales Government, and displays very remarkable foresight and breadth of view in its conception.

Our colleague, Mr. Lawrence Ennis, who has been resident director in Sydney from the beginning of our operations, has had entire charge of the whole of the manufacture and erection of the bridge in Sydney. He, assisted by a most competent staff in Sydney, is responsible for dealing with the numerous difficulties which have been met with from time to time.

Mr. Ralph Freeman, our consulting engineer, and our staff in this country working under his instructions, have been responsible for the whole of the immense mass of designs and calculations for the permanent structure and the scheme of erection.

We desire to avail ourselves of your courtesy to place on record the deep debt of gratitude under which Dorman, Long and Company lie for the unstinted trouble taken by these gentlemen and their staffs in carrying this important and difficult work to a successful issue.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
A. J. DORMAN.
HUGH BELL.

55, Broadway, Westminster, Aug. 18.

A FREE-TRADER'S CONVERSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A month has passed since you published Mr. W. W. Paine's letter announcing, with a certain amount of trumpeting, his "conversion" from free trade; and I have been expecting that someone might think it worth while to make the obvious comment that Mr. Paine has taken some time to make a discovery made by other free-traders long ago.

I have not now got *The Times* of July 18 with Mr. Paine's letter, but I think my recollection is correct that its purport was to explain that, having hitherto been a strict Cobdenite by conviction, he has had to throw over free trade because he finds that while imports are free, labour is under "protection," brought about mainly by trade union pressure. It was precisely the same argument that in my own case, and I have no doubt in many others as well, produced a "free-trader's conversion" about 30 years ago.

It was, I think, in 1902 or 1903 that the great strike occurred in the London docks. At that time I was editing a daily paper in London, and day by day I had to publish, and often to write, comments on the strike and the economic doctrines illustrated by it. Having been till then a strict and orthodox free-trader, nurtured on Ricardo, Mill, Fawcett, and the rest of the Cobdenite apostles, I remember the mental shock caused by suddenly realizing that the whole logical basis of their economic system had been swept away by the policy then accepted in regard to labour, which made it impossible—the dock strike made me see that it was *happily* impossible—to treat labour and wages as those thinkers had treated them, as a factor in the "higgling of the market," precisely similar to the fluctuations of prices of other commodities. In one of Henry Fawcett's Cambridge lectures on "Free Trade and Protection" (I have not got the book here for reference), he lays it down that employers must be at liberty to import foreign labour if cheaper than English, and that if anyone wanting, say, to build a house in this country were prevented from bringing cheap joiners or bricklayers from abroad, he would thereby be taxed as unjustifiably as by a duty on bread or meat. It made one smile to think what would happen if employers were to attempt thus to act on the free-trade principles of the professor; but it gave one furiously to think when one reflected on the sort of welcome Scandinavian workmen would receive if imported to do joinery here at less than trade union rates of wages, while their finished work in the shape of ready-made doors and window-frames was (and is) admitted free in any quantities to undersell the product of British labour in the sacred name of free trade.

Well, as I have said, it was this line of thought that nearly 30 years ago played havoc with the free-trade principles in which many of us had been reared and prepared our minds to welcome the doctrine which Joseph Chamberlain began to preach soon afterwards; and I gather that it is the same line of thought that has now led Mr. W. W. Paine in the same direction. Better late than never!

Your obedient servant,
CUSHENDUN.

Cushendun, Co. Antrim, Aug. 16.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am indeed sorry to differ from my friend Sir Horace Plunkett, whose services to cooperation in agriculture have been so great, but I must join with another friend, Sir Thomas Middleton, in begging all our friends who have the interests of agriculture at heart not to prejudge the proposals of the Government on the subject of cooperation because they contain an element of compulsion.

As I understand it, there is no suggestion of compelling all farmers to cooperate, but it is proposed that if a certain class of farmers—say, the great majority of the milk-producing farmers of a county—join in an effective cooperative organization they shall have power to prevent the minority bringing their effort to naught by independent action.

I quite agree that any proposals of this kind will require most careful scrutiny; all that Sir Thomas Middleton asks is that they shall be considered and examined on their merits in relation to the immensely grave crisis through which agriculture in England is passing, and without economic or political prejudice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SELBORNE.

Blackmoor, Liss, Aug. 18.

SNUFF AND SNUFF-TAKERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Snuff-taking has not died out. Being an occasional snuff-taker, I went into a country tobacconist's about a year ago to make a moderate purchase. An old woman was at the counter with a similar object. I said, "Well, mother, do you take snuff?" She replied, "Yes. It's my only joy." The tobacconist added, "She's a regular. She buys two-penn'orth every Sunday."

Faithfully yours,
RIDDELL.

8, Bouverie-street, E.C.4, Aug. 18.

BATTLEFIELDS OF BRITAIN

I.—THE SCENE OF BANNOCKBURN

NATIONAL MEMORIALS

Even the most patriotic Englishmen will approve the scheme which aims to preserve the field of Bannockburn as a Scottish national memorial. A preliminary meeting of the committee concerned with the project has already been held in Edinburgh, as *The Times* has reported, and it is expected that a general appeal for support will be addressed to Scots at home and abroad.

Bannockburn, "where Scotland's freedom was won," has inspired so many pens, poetic, historical, controversial, that the fault must be our own if we know less about it, at least in its outstanding features, than we know about some of the major actions in the Great War. And this notwithstanding that the location of the actual piece of ground on which the decisive fighting took place is disputed. But to this we shall refer again, remarking meanwhile that it is notable that there are many battles, including some fought in our own time, of which some detail, more or less important, remains obscure and debatable. That Bannockburn was fought is the vital fact; and the question of the precise strip of land on which the combat took place will, no doubt, prove no insuperable obstacle to the memorializing of the battle, or rather "the spirit of nationality of Scotsmen, their character, grit, and determination." How well chosen are those words we see as we read the story of the fight, a story which puts in its proper perspective the vexed question of the actual final alignment of the troops which took part in it.

How does the field at Bannockburn appear to-day, or at least the stretch of country that holds the famous spot? The burn still flows irregularly from west to east and tumbles at last into the widening Forth. It runs south of the ground where, on the eve of battle, Bruce and his men were watching developments at Stirling Castle. But they, when they moved, trod no such roads as now run down to Dunipace and Larbert, though the Roman road was there. The land about the burn was marshy. But the ground has been drained and sown; and the pits that Bruce dug to hamper the movement of the English cavalry are full and indistinguishable from the sod, if the controversy they have provoked is not buried in them. The woods are there, and the rising ground and St. Ninians to the north-eastward, and the openness starred with coppices. Stirling is a few miles above, and Glasgow and Edinburgh lie to the south-west and south-east. And there is peace over Bannockburn. The crimson tinct has long since been washed from the stream. The dead sleep soundly enough. The only invader at Bannockburn to-day is the builder. His scouts are already spying out the land.

A HUNTED KING

Let us cast back our minds. One summer day in 1314 an English king, crestfallen and travel-stained, clambered aboard a fishing boat at Dunbar and set out for Bamborough. Edward the Second on the morrow of Bannockburn was an ignominious figure. Courageous to foolhardiness on the field, he had remained in the thick of the fighting until Bruce's victory was complete. Then was it only the Earl of Pembroke who persuaded him to withdraw. But the Earl did not foresee that withdrawal would develop into a running fight across half Scotland. Sanctuary was not to be found in Stirling Castle, already threatened by the Scots, and the sanguine general of yesterday, to-day a fugitive, could do no better than muster a handful of men-at-arms, and, with that meagre and battle-weary escort, make for safety on the sea. But a defeated foreign monarch was not too lightly to escape. Small bodies of Scottish troops harried Edward by day and night until at last the Earl of March received him at Dunbar and the waiting ship set sail.

Through months of mixed fighting one great castle after another had fallen to Bruce, but Stirling Castle in June, 1314, still held out. Edward was determined to relieve it, and with that object in view he pushed up from the south with a powerful army recruited in the North of England, in Ireland, and in Wales. Bruce was heavily outnumbered, but he had incomparable advantages in knowing the country and being able practically to choose where he would fight, factors no less valuable to a general 600 years ago than now. One writer says that the pits he dug and camouflaged contributed to his victory; another that they were never used, because the English shifted their position before the main conflict began. Study and reflection alike suggest that Edward and his generals made their dispositions ill. Perhaps an under-estimation of the enemy made them careless. If so, the error was speedily and grimly corrected.

THE BATTLE ARRAY

Bruce placed three-quarters of his troops in forward positions in equal groups separated by narrow intervals, and retained the remaining quarter in reserve. As we have seen, the precise alignment of the troops is disputed, but a well-documented exposition of the battle has it that the line ran north-east from the burn towards St. Ninians, an inconsiderable village, more or less where a road now exists. On the Bore Stone, it is said, the Standard was raised. The cavalry were on the right, a comparatively small force. The bulk of the troops was pike men. The English army was a mixed force of all arms. The cavalry was variously equipped, its principal divisions being armoured men-at-arms, with sword, shield, dagger, and lance. The archers, already developing a tradition of their own, were consummately accurate in the use of the long bow. The Welsh contingent was wretchedly armed and clad, though 23 years later the Welsh spearmen became the first troops in English service to wear uniform.

By whom was the attack opened? On this vital point again reports differ; but Scott tells us vividly enough of the preliminary personal encounter between Bruce and Sir Henry Boune:—

> High in his stirrups stood the King
> And gave his battle-axe the swing.
> Right on de Boune, the whiles he passed,
> Fell that stern dint, the first, the last!

That combat and a mild skirmish took place on the day before the battle. Archers and spearmen from the English ranks were met the next day on Bruce's chosen ground by cavalry, who charged them on the flank and rear. These infantrymen were unsupported. They were scattered and the first honours went to Bruce. The battle now became general, and in their turn the Scots archers shot down the English men-at-arms by the score. Bruce threw in his reserves. The sudden movement was infectious. The camp-followers of the Scottish army, posted on a hill, improvised arms from the equipment of their camp and rushed into the fray. The English cavalry, if they made some show, were first hampered by the heavy ground and then flung back from the impregnable ranks of the Scottish pikemen. Swiftly came the end of the day. The English army was shattered and scattered. It

suffered terrible casualties. Its leader fled to the coast. The burn was choked with corpses. Even the camp-followers had their scalps.

Now after 500 years comes the movement to preserve the field of Bannockburn. It is interesting for reasons essentially national and local, but also because it provokes thought about the scenes of other battles long ago. What changes have been wrought by time and custom and varying social needs upon the fields in our own land where the fortunes of our kings, our princes, and our people were decided by spear and cross-bow, battle-axe and musket? At Ashdown, where Alfred defeated the Danes, the actual country has undergone no very considerable change, perhaps, in a thousand years. And here again the scene of the actual decisive fighting is disputed; and the White Horse, for all his years, can tell us nothing. The builder has done much as he liked at Hastings since 1066, whatever may have happened at Senlac; and our Brentford is not the town that Prince Rupert occupied in 1642 before a dismal retirement to Oxford. On the eve of Naseby King Charles's troops had been mustered at Daventry, and of what has happened there all the world has audible evidence every day. What was the Worcester that ran with blood when Cromwell's hardy fighting men thrashed the troops of Charles II. in its streets; and how looks Bloody Meadow now, where, in the battle called Tewkesbury, the White Rose vanquished the Red?

In attempting later to answer some of these questions we shall discover afresh that rarely indeed since Harold's day have Englishmen fought in Britain except against Scotsmen and among themselves. Moreover, from the time when Alfred was wrestling with the Danes until at Sedgemoor in 1685 was fought the last battle on English soil, fighting in Britain was marked by revolutionary changes in the fashioning of arms, in the raising of forces, in military formations and equipment, and in the payment, transportation and rationing of troops. These are ponderable matters having their own bearing on 800 years of our social life and history.

(To be continued)

NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

MR. BENNETT'S INTENTIONS

TORONTO, Aug. 18.—"Although Lord Willingdon's term of office as Governor-General of the Dominion has yet another year to run," says the Ottawa Parliamentary correspondent of the *Mail and Empire*, "there is already a great deal of interest being shown as to who will succeed him at Rideau Hall. It is generally understood that the Canadian Government will be consulted regarding the appointment, and that while Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, is attending the Imperial Conference in London he will no doubt be asked by Mr. MacDonald for his views on the matter. In that event it is expected that Mr. Bennett would suggest that Viscount Byng of Vimy should return to the Dominion for a second term of office. It is not known whether the former Governor-General and popular Army commander would come."—*Reuter.*

THE MILLER HOSPITAL

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES AVERTED

The 147th annual report of the Board of Management of the Miller General Hospital for South-East London at Greenwich states that its financial position had caused great anxiety, and towards the end of the year it became so critical that it looked as if nothing could save the situation other than the closing of a large portion of the hospital. By the exceptionally generous donation of £12,000 which King Edward's Hospital Fund contributed from the Thankoffering for the King's recovery the calamity of closing any part was averted. But strenuous appeal efforts must continue to be made to produce the desired result.

During 1929 all the 151 beds provided by the new extensions (opened by the Duchess of York in May, 1929) were fully in use, and the total expenditure was £38,248. The income was £34,666. The accumulated deficit of the last three years amounted to £7,932. The number of new in-patients treated was 2,200. There were 31,124 new out-patients, who made 192,237 attendances. To accommodate the Children's and the Skin departments the upper part of three adjacent houses, which used to be the Nurses' Home, had had to be taken into use. The Almeric Paget Massage, Electrical, Swedish Remedial and Ultra-Violet Ray Department treated no less than 73,492 patients. The department had now been in existence since May, 1916. Last year it cost £2,375. That great work was only made possible by the generosity of Lord Queenborough, who bore the cost; patients' contributions amounted to £11,798.

POLICEMAN KILLED BY MOTOR-CAR

SEARCH FOR THREE MEN CONTINUED

The police yesterday continued their search for the three men who were in a stolen motor-car which, on Friday night in Garrett-lane, Tooting, knocked down Police-constable Arthur Lawes, who died from his injuries.

The car was stolen from a garage belonging to Mr. Percy Woodham in Garrett-lane. It was found abandoned in Blackshaw-road, about a quarter of a mile from the spot where Lawes was knocked down in trying to stop it as it had no lights.

From the time the car was abandoned all trace of the occupants has been lost, and the task of ascertaining their movements has been rendered more difficult by incomplete descriptions. The car has been thoroughly examined for clues. An examination of Mr. Woodham's garage has also been made, and definite impressions have been found by finger-print experts. Until the prints have been compared with those of legitimate users of the garage it will not be known whether they will be of any assistance in tracing the men.

DEATH OF TWO GIRL GUIDES

SUSPECTED FUNGUS POISONING

Two Girl Guides, Margaret Kirchem, 12, and Marjorie Neville, 22, who, with seven others from Methwold, Norfolk, went for an afternoon's camping on Thursday, have died from the effects, it is believed, of eating what they apparently thought were mushrooms. When the party returned home on Friday, six were taken seriously ill, two dying. The other four are in a very grave condition. They are being medically attended in their own homes.

Mr. E. J. Neville, of Methwold, stated that the Girl Guides went for a picnic, taking a frying-pan with them. They picked some fungi which they thought were mushrooms, fried them, and all but three ate them. When they returned, all but those three were taken ill.

The inquest will be held to-day.

DIRECT TAXATION IN PORTUGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Aug. 17

Owing to adverse criticisms the Minister of Finance has published a note showing that direct taxation for the financial year was greater than that of the year just ended.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION

The official returns rendered to the Electricity Commissioners show that 786,000,000 units of electricity were generated by authorized undertakers in Great Britain during the month of July, 1930, as compared with 732,000,000 units in the corresponding month of 1929, or an increase of about 7.4 per cent.

During the seven months of 1930, up to the end of July, the total amount of electricity generated by authorized undertakers was 6,167,000,000 units, as compared with 5,830,000,000 units for the corresponding period of 1929, representing an increase of 5.8 per cent.

Obituary

SIR WILLIAM WALKER

FORMER CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

Sir William Walker, who died at his home at Ashtead on Sunday, at the age of 66, will be remembered by the older generation of mining men throughout the country, and more particularly in the North of England, where his younger days were spent. He retired from the Civil Service in 1921, as the result of the illness to which he has now succumbed, and which began just over 10 years ago. He had then been a member of the Civil Service for 32 years.

Born at Castle Eden, Co. Durham, on December 26, 1863, the eldest son of Mr. William Walker, of Hinderwell, Yorkshire, he served his time as a mining engineer in Durham and Cleveland, and obtained his first-class certificate of competency as a manager in 1885. He became manager of various collieries in the county of Durham, and was eventually appointed an assistant inspector of mines in 1889. In 1904 he was appointed to the charge of the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire district, and in 1907 he was elected president of the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers. In the same year Mr. Walker was a member of the committee instituted by the Royal Commission on Mines to inquire into and report on the prevention of accidents from falls of ground, in shafts, and by haulage in mines. In 1909-10 he was inspector in charge of the Midland division, and then became the first divisional inspector of mines in Scotland.

He came to London just before the War to take up the position of deputy chief inspector of mines at the Home Office, and in 1917 succeeded to the post of acting chief inspector, and during 1919-20 was chief inspector. He then moved to the Board of Trade as director of health and safety in mines. He had been made C.B.E. in 1918 and was knighted in 1922. Sir William was a member of many committees during the War period, including those on coal export and coal and coke distribution. He was also chairman for some time of the Miners' Welfare Fund Committee.

This gives in very brief form his chief official appointments, but his many friends will remember him, not so much perhaps for the posts he held, as for his wonderfully cheerful personality and his great gift for making and keeping friends. Of that much could be written. As an instance of his personal courage and devotion to his work, his friends will remember the great inundation at Sacriston Colliery, County Durham, in the early part of the century. For his work on this occasion he was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

The funeral service will be at Ashtead parish church to-morrow at 2.30.

MR. BENING ARNOLD

A CENTENARIAN'S MEMORIES

Mr. Bening Arnold, believed to be the oldest man in England, died at the age of 106 at his residence, Camelot, Surrey-road, Bournemouth, on Sunday. He was a wonderful centenarian, having retained his faculties to a remarkable degree until a short time before his death.

A native of London, Mr. Arnold was born on May 25, 1824. He was a son of Mr. Edward Arnold, who carried on the business of a papermaker in London, and who is said to have been the first to introduce a machine for papermaking in England, in 1815. Soon after leaving school in London, Mr. Bening Arnold was apprenticed to the printing trade at the works of Mr. James Haddon, of Castle-street, Finsbury, who claimed to be the first to set music in type, in 1822. One of Mr. Arnold's treasured possessions was an album of music print entitled "The Psalmist," printed by J. Haddon, Finsbury, and published by Vincent Novello. It was set up in type entirely by Mr. Arnold, and contained a collection of about 400 psalms and hymns. After leaving the printing trade Mr. Arnold became a dealer in antique silver in Baker-street, London, for several years. Shortly before taking up his residence at Bournemouth 32 years ago he lost his second wife and one son in the wreck of the Stella off Guernsey in 1891. His other son, Major B. M. Arnold, D.S.O., who is a master at Bradfield College, was saved from the wreck after drifting about in an open boat for 15 hours.

At the age of 85 Mr. Arnold took up bowls, having previously been a swimmer and cricketer. He was a member of the Alum Chine Bowling Club, Bournemouth, and was a frequent player until he was over 100 years old. He celebrated his 100th, his 101st, and his 102nd birthdays by visits to the bowling green, and actually taking part in games. In September, 1928, he paid his last visit to the green, but he did not play. Mr. Arnold received congratulations from the King on his 100th birthday and was presented to the Prince of Wales at Bournemouth in October, 1927. When he was 105 years of age he recorded his last vote in a Parliamentary election.

Among his recollections was one of the first performance in 1846 of Mendelssohn's *Elijah* at the Birmingham Town Hall. He also recalled the Chartist riots. He had a wonderful memory, and was able to write as well as any man of 60 when he was 100 years of age. Quite recently he was often to be seen taking a walk by himself. He expressed a wish to be interred in the grave of his first wife at Kensal Green Cemetery, and the funeral will probably take place there quietly.

COLONEL ASTELL

Colonel Godfrey Astell, late of The King's Royal Rifle Corps and Commandant of the Rifle Depôt at Winchester during the War, died at Westfield, his Nairn residence, yesterday, a week before his 82nd birthday.

The elder son of Mr. Henry Astell, of The Old House, Ickwell, Bedfordshire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, he was born on August 25, 1848. He served with the 3rd Battalion of The King's Royal Rifle Corps in the Zulu War of 1879, and was present at the action of Gingindhlovu and the relief of Ekowe; also with the 2nd Battalion in the Natal Field Force in 1881. In 1889-90 he served with the Chin Lushai expeditionary force in command of the presidency district, and was mentioned in dispatches. In 1898 he was appointed hon. colonel of the 7th (Militia) Battalion. Before going to Nairn 10 years ago Colonel Astell lived for many years at Moy House, Forres. He married in 1883 Emily, daughter of Captain John Grant, of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, and sister of Admiral Sir Heathcoat Grant.

MR. AUGUSTINE FITZ GERALD

Professor Alexander Souter, Regius Professor of Humanity at Aberdeen, writes:—

I hope you will permit me to pay a brief tribute to Mr. Augustine FitzGerald, who died recently in Paris after long years of ill-health, borne with the most wonderful courage and sweetness of temper. Though an Englishman, he was educated at Yale. He studied painting in Julien's studio at Paris, and this was his profession up to the last. But some 20 years ago he resumed the study of Greek, and passed from Plato to the later period. His complete translation of Synesius of Cyrene, published in three volumes by the Oxford University Press in 1926 and 1930, has obtained wide commendation, both for its scholarship and for its profound understanding of the Hellenic spirit. A month or two ago he had completed a translation of Alexander of Aphrodisias, "On Destiny." A wide circle of friends in England, France, and the United States mourns his loss.

* Mr. FitzGerald's edition of the letters of Synesius of Cyrene, the Squire Bishop depicted in Kingsley's "Hypatia," was reviewed in *The Times Literary Supplement* of May 27, 1926, and his edition of the essays and hymns in the *Literary Supplement* of June 26 last.

MR. PERCY SPALDING

A correspondent writes:—

Percy Spalding, who died last week at the age of 76, was perhaps the best loved of all those survivors of the *ancien régime* in publishing whose features have been familiar to living authors. He was old enough to recall with zest the days when publishers "lunched" the booksellers lavishly before displaying a new season's samples; and he would tell many stories of those old times, relishing them afresh (with that curious twitching and dancing of the eyebrows which made his merriment so irresistible) as if they had been newly minted. He was not a literary man, his talents being mainly financial, and he was quite content to follow the advice in literary matters of those whose judgment he trusted; but he had a really extraordinary gift for inspiring both his authors and his clerical staff with affection and loyalty. They sometimes laughed at him, but always with affection; and, as a man less

(Continued at foot of next column)

affected never lived, the laughter was often led by himself. He had great tact, and knew when to laugh and when to be serious.

Having begun to publish in the bad old days when young authors were tempted to sell their books outright for grotesquely small amounts, Spalding with natural generosity adjusted himself to later, more humane standards. His firm has long been noted for its honourable treatment of authors. Under his control, moreover, having passed through some difficult years, it once more attained a distinguished place in the publishing world. With memories of Swinburne, Ouida, Sir Walter Besant, Justin McCarthy, and many older writers, Spalding could pleasantly—perhaps not without an occasional twinge—survey a list which included such extremely modern names as those of Aldous Huxley, Lytton Strachey, and other typical writers of our day. To all writers, as to his smallest assistant, he was uniformly urbane. His personal kindness towards members of his staff will never be forgotten. Only over the telephone was his manner severe, and that was because he could not see the person to whom he was talking. For the rest, he died full of years; and they were largely happy years because of his own sunny temperament and the love which he so generously gave and so freely received.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN FLORIDA

EDITOR ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 18

Fred Eberhardt, publisher of the Florida State *News*, has been arrested at Jacksonville, together with two other men, on a charge of "conspiracy to procure the assassination" of Mr. Doyle Carlton, Governor of Florida.

The prisoners are being kept *incommunicado*, and for the moment the whole affair is a mystery. Mr. Carlton has made many enemies in the course of a campaign against gambling and betting in Florida. Gambling of various kinds is highly organized in that State, being especially popular during the winter season, when there is a large influx of visitors from the north.

It is alleged that a great deal of the gambling in Miami is controlled by Al Capone, the Chicago gangster, who has a villa there. When Capone was released from prison in Pennsylvania last winter, Mr. Carlton telegraphed to all sheriffs in Florida, ordering them to arrest Capone on sight. Capone was actually in gaol in Florida for several hours before being released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. A year ago one of the Governor's chief supporters, in an attempt to suppress gambling at Tampa, was abducted, robbed of $2,000 [£400], and ordered to leave the State.

Eberhardt was arrested while at dinner with Judge Vincent Giblin, Capone's attorney. He said the whole charge was absurd and dictated by political motives.

THE RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL

MESSAGE TO INDIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 18

The proceedings at the congress of the Profintern [the Red Trade Union International], which opened in Moscow on Friday, are attracting much attention throughout Soviet Russia. Lozovsky, the general secretary, presented a report of the work done since 1927, and of the plans for the future, and restated the intention to redouble their efforts to direct the masses in China, India, and Africa against their "Imperialist oppressors." The congress sent to the masses in India a special message of fraternal greeting.

According to the incomplete text available here, the message congratulates the urban and rural masses of India on the recent strikes and their active revolutionary efforts, and urges them not to listen to the treacherous moderate counsels of the Indian Nationalist Congress, but boldly to grapple with the British exploiters.

Izvestia has published an outline of the methods which the Profintern intends to employ in the near future. One of the greatest of enemies (says the journal) is the Amsterdam International, whose influence must be fought in two ways. In the countries where Amsterdam is weak, including Poland, France, America, and apparently all Colonial countries, the Profintern intends to create its own independent revolutionary trade unions, but in other Western countries, with their old trade unions, it is necessary to employ "very complicated tactics" to disrupt the unions from within. Only then will the Profintern form its own trade unions in those countries. This way of mobilizing the proletariat (says *Izvestia*) is long and winding, but it is impossible to shorten it by any simplified formula. *Pravda* says:—"The Communists must join, for disruptive purposes, all trade unions, even the so-called Catholic Unions in Germany."

In connexion with the Profintern's tasks in China, a Chinese delegate, Lusiang, gave a description of the present stage of the progress of the Reds. He asserted that the Reds had already destroyed the old trade unions at Shanghai and had killed the "yellow trade union leader" at Hankow. The war for Soviet China had begun and a Soviet Government in China had already become a practical possibility.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ITALY

FASCIST CONCERN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 18

That the gravity of the unemployment problem is being felt also in Italy may be gathered from the *Order Sheet* of the Fascist Party, issued to-day. The *Order Sheet* frankly admits that unemployment in Italy is "not completely resolved" by the Government's programme of public works; but is "merely faced," although the number of men thus employed will, according to the same document, be over 200,000. The permanent value of the works to the public wealth of the nation is once more insisted on, and the assurance is given that their execution will be personally supervised by Signor Mussolini.

The *Order Sheet* also criticizes some exaggerated accounts of the Vulture earthquake which have been published abroad. The number of dead as now appears is 1,475, or about 1,000 fewer than the local official reports at one stage led the Government to suppose.

The Fascist interest in the health of the younger generation is once more proved by the remarkable development of open-air games. Over 150,000 children drawn from the most needy classes have this year, by the care of the Government, been given a free holiday in some healthy spot near the sea or in the mountains.

COTTON GROWING IN BELGIAN CONGO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18

It is estimated that the cotton plantations worked by the natives in the Belgian Congo will produce this year about 10,000 tons of cotton of good quality. The amount paid to the natives by the colonists is about 42,000,000 francs (£240,000). Although there has been marked progress in cotton culture the fall in prices of late has obliged the companies to apply for relief from a series of State taxes and for Government intervention to secure lower transport charges on river, rail, and sea. A favourable reply has been given.

MODERN OUTLOOK IN MORALS

ADDRESS BY DR. INGE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, Aug. 18

The Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Inge) delivered his presidential address at the Modern Churchmen's Conference this evening, when he spoke on "The Modern Outlook in Morals." The conference will continue until Saturday, the general subject of discussion being "Problems of Personal Life."

DR. INGE, whose address attracted a large audience to the Town Hall, said that morals were a subject on which modern Churchmen ought to have some contribution to make. The present revolt against traditional ethics, which it was their aim in the conference to understand and criticize, was not based on any philosophy consciously held, but rather on the collapse of all authority, which had left the present generation without any universally accepted standard. Some people were born rebels, but the majority of people were uneasy at the outlook. The only religions that claimed to have made some progress since the War were those of Mrs. Eddy and the Pope. Most people now asked a prophet to produce his credentials, and he had none.

After reviewing various convictions that existed to-day, Dr. Inge said that in his opinion Christians and scientific humanists ought to work together. When, however, they tried to do so, certain differences of principles soon came to light. It was in order to consider these differences and the possibility of adjusting them that their conference was being held. In very general terms they might accept Amiel's epigram that Christianity brought and preached salvation by the conversion of the soul; humanism by the emancipation of the mind—the one wished to enlighten by making better, and the other to make better by enlightening. The first of the real differentes was the contrast between the "other-worldliness" of Christianity and the "this-worldliness" of scientific humanism. The promises of Liberalism and of Secularism had not been fulfilled. Man would never be entirely willing to give up this world for the next, nor the next world for this.

SACRAMENT OF MARRIED LIFE

Proceeding to review the attitudes of traditional Christianity and scientific humanism towards asceticism, Dr. Inge said that the one ascetic practice which remained to-day was the duty of sexual purity for the unmarried, an obligation really founded on the belief that all irregular indulgence contaminated the body, which ought to be kept clean as the abode of the spirit. The convention in the last century was that chastity was quite easy for all women, and not too difficult for all men. Since the War our generation had revolted against the rule of Mrs. Grundy, and the proper attitude for the Christian teacher was to emphasize the sacredness which the sexual act had acquired as the sacrament of married life. The Victorian attitude towards unmarried girls who had fallen into sin was cruel and unjust, and the obstacles that that age placed in the way of the treatment of certain diseases was really shameful. They had no wish to put the clock back 50 years.

On the higher levels there was not much difference between Christian ethics and scientific humanism. The strongest movement in modern ethics was humanitarianism, and cruelty was now a sin that aroused great moral indignation. The movement as a whole represented the most decided moral improvement, and liberal Christians should cooperate whole-heartedly in it. In other branches of ethics, such as the care of the human body, eugenics, and racial hygiene—to ridicule such questions and to try to raise prejudices was to show hostility where the new outlook was most far-sighted.

BIRTH CONTROL

Among questions where their path was not so clear was marriage and divorce—a question of great importance. Another delicate question was that of birth control. Some method of checking the natural growth of numbers beyond the means of subsistence was always necessary, and had nearly always been practised. The choice lay between new methods and the criminal practice of abortion, which was more common in this country than many supposed. It was no use discussing the morals of birth control apart from the facts relating to population, and the *optimum* population of these islands was much less than the 48 millions who now inhabited them. They must consider what method of rational adjustment was most free from moral objections. As Liberal Churchmen their duty was to try to bring down the opposition of traditionalists to any consideration of this vital question. The only claim they made was that the question should be handled without prejudices.

Another question that might be considered by liberal Churchmen was whether the sweeping condemnation of suicides by the Church should not be reconsidered. Every criminal condemned to death, for instance, might be allowed to carry out the sentence himself in his own way. In a large number of cases the new morality would be found to join hands across centuries of barbarism and perversion with the principles that were plainly laid down in the New Testament.

THE FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKES

A SUGGESTED COMPROMISE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 18

In spite of the circular issued by the employers urging the operatives to resume work, the number who went back to-day was not large. They amounted to about 2,500 at Lille and in the surrounding district. At Tourcoing and Roubaix about 6,500 returned, but most of these are Belgians, whose employers have already granted their terms. About 98,000 workers are still on strike.

M. Pierre Laval, the Minister of Labour, will receive a delegation from the operatives' unions to-morrow morning. The employers, as already reported, declined to attend the meeting. In his letter of invitation, M. Laval said that such conflicts should be settled by conciliation, and that this was possible only if the parties were able to explain and discuss their points of view together.

Complete quiet is still reported from the strike area. The foremen and shop stewards have repeated their demand for the abolition of the *prime de fidélité*. An employer at Armentières has suggested a compromise which would probably be accepted by the unions, though there is no sign of its being considered by the Consortium and the Lille employers. It is that the employers should undertake in advance to recognize and apply the new cost-of-living index to wages when it is fixed in October, and that they should make it partly retroactive if the need of this is proved. Apart from the efforts of M. Laval, which have been rebuffed by the employers, there has not yet been any sign of intervention by the Government.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCILLORS IN VIENNA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Aug. 18

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham (Alderman Martin Lewis Lancaster), accompanied by a number of members of the Birmingham City Council, has been spending several days in Vienna inspecting working-class tenements erected by the Vienna City Council. The Lord Mayor stated that the necessity had arisen for the erection of a number of apartment buildings in the centre of Birmingham.

The visitors expressed the opinion that the huge blocks of buildings which Vienna has erected for the working classes since the War were bright, attractive, and sanitary, and they declared that what they had seen would largely influence their plans when they returned home.

The Lord Mayor extended an invitation to the Burgomaster of Vienna, Herr Karl Seitz, to visit Birmingham at an early date.

THE TEST MATCH — continued from page 10, column 7

especially Ponsford, showed a notable readiness to drive and cut, which we, inexperienced in Tuneless Cricket, considered out of harmony with the spirit of it.

Even now we are not convinced that we were wrong and the batsmen's tactics right, for Woodfull, with his score at six, cut a shortish ball from Tate, and would have been caught at the wicket had Duckworth been in normal form. The escape did not induce caution in the minds of the batsmen, who continued to play as if they were the leading lights of a School XI. dealing with the change bowlers in a House match. They actually scored 36 runs in 25 minutes before luncheon, which is Not Done.

After the interval they continued at this rate for some time. But again Duckworth was at fault. Ponsford, like Woodfull, mistimed a cut and gave a distinct chance at the wicket. In the morning it had been a relief to see Hammond come out with the rest of the team, walking as if his bruised ankle had yielded to treatment. He was able to take his turn at the bowling, and not only managed to check the pace of the run-getting, but actually beat an actively hostile bat. He managed to postpone the hoisting of the hundred until 3.30. I. A. R. Peebles also once made them think. But, if the horrid truth must be told, there can be no doubt that the batting definitely dominated the bowling. Nor was the fielding extraordinarily impressive, partly because several of the best fieldsmen were posted in the slips, where the bowlers could not provide them with opportunities for earning applause.

Wyatt did all that a captain could to make bricks without straw. But for a long time neither Larwood, nor Tate, nor Hammond, nor Peebles could find an end to suit him. Ponsford continued to do most of the scoring, and reached his hundred out of 150 in two hours and 20 minutes. Hereabouts the light began to get dull, and Ponsford, apparently misjudging the flight of a ball from Peebles, jumped in to drive it, missed it, and was bowled.

WOODFULL OUT

A heavy shower fell before D. Bradman could get to the wicket. But after it had ceased the light improved, and play was soon resumed. Peebles and Tate were the bowlers, and both showed better form than had been seen earlier in the innings. Peebles, indeed, may justly be said to have become an attacking bowler. When some 30 runs had been scored he had his reward. Woodfull played inside a ball which seemed to come quickly from the pitch, and touched it into Duckworth's hands.

Bradman and A. F. Kippax then played out time easily and profitably. The legends of the score sheet suggest that England's score of 405 is not likely to secure the first innings points for our side. It may even be exceeded by a large margin unless our bowlers recover, or the wicket deteriorates during the night.

Score:—

ENGLAND

First Innings

Hobbs, c. Kippax, b. Wall	..	47
Sutcliffe, c. Oldfield, b. Fairfax	..	161
Whysall, l. b.-w., b. Wall	..	13
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Fairfax, b. Grimmett	..	50
Hammond, b. McCabe	..	13
Leyland, b. Grimmett	..	3
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Oldfield, b. Fairfax	..	64
Tate, st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	..	10
Larwood, l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	..	19
Duckworth, b. Fairfax	..	3
I. A. R. Peebles, not out	..	3
Leg-byes, 17; n.-b., 2	..	19
Total	..	405

FALL OF THE WICKETS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
68	97	162	190	197	367	379	379	391	405

AUSTRALIA

First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, c. Duckworth, b. Peebles	..	54
W. H. Ponsford, b. Peebles	..	110
D. G. Bradman, not out	..	27
A. F. Kippax, not out	..	11
Byes, 5; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 3	..	13
Total (2 wickets)	..	215

S. McCabe, A. Jackson, A. Fairfax, W. A. Oldfield, C. V. Grimmett, P. M. Hornibrook, and T. Wall to go in.

FALL OF THE WICKETS

1	2
159	190

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ENGLAND.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	37	6	96	2
Fairfax	31	9	52	3
Grimmett	66·2	18	135	4
McCabe	22	4	49	1
Hornibrook	15	1	54	0

UMPIRES.—Hardstaff and Parry

THE SIMON REPORT

BOUND SUMMARIES AVAILABLE

Many requests have been addressed to *The Times* for bound copies of the two Summaries of the Report of the Statutory Commission which were published as special Supplements to the paper on June 10 and June 24 respectively. It has also been very widely suggested that these Summaries should be reprinted as a volume of smaller size.

There are certain difficulties about meeting this suggestion—one of them being the obvious importance of encouraging as wide a circulation as possible for the Report itself. Copies of the two Summaries issued by *The Times* are, however, still available, and there is a continuous demand for them. The Manager is therefore arranging to bind a limited number together as a single volume in full cloth boards, and these can be procured at the price of half a crown, post free, by application only to the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

ALPINE ACCIDENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Aug. 18

Two Germans, Herren Brunschwiller and Oskar Crouan, while climbing in the Talèfre *massif* above Chamonix, were surprised by an avalanche. The former was killed, the latter badly injured, and a relief party has started to bring him down. Two other climbers who had made the same ascent witnessed the accident, and fearing a similar fate, remained awaiting help, which has been sent from the Couvercle hut.

According to a message from Innsbruck three tourists from Cassel and their guide have disappeared in the Zillertal Alps. A search party has had to return owing to danger from avalanches, and it is feared that all four have died of cold.

TONG WARFARE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Another outbreak of warfare of the Tongs (Chinese secret societies) occurred here yesterday. Five Chinese were wounded in a scuffle in a pool-room in Chinatown. Four of the men were wounded by shots fired inside the room, and a fifth was shot by a policeman who saw him running from the building. Another Chinese was badly trampled on during the fight. According to witnesses, an attacking party of six Chinese fired from both entrances while the players took refuge underneath the tables.—*Reuter.*

THE WEATHER

BRIGHT PERIODS AND LOCAL SHOWERS

Meteorological Office, Aug. 18

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A complex depression over the British Isles is moving north-east... In its rear wind will be west or north-west, with bright periods and local showers.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., S.W., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind westerly, moderate or fresh; bright periods, local showers; cooler.

ENGLAND, N.W., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, IRELAND.—Wind north-west or west, moderate or fresh; showers and bright intervals; cooler.

ENGLAND, N.E., SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., MID., and N.E., ISLE OF MAN.—Wind variable, light, becoming west to north-west and freshening; cloudy with local rain early, bright intervals and showers later; cooler.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W.—Wind north-west to west, backing later; moderate or fresh; showery; rather cool.

ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind variable, light or moderate; cloudy; some rain; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK (all districts).—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind westerly, moderate or fresh, strong locally at first; bright periods; local showers; visibility good; sea moderate or rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Wind north-west or west, moderate or fresh; bright periods; local showers; visibility good; sea moderate or rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south-west to west, 15 to 20 m.p.h. at the surface, 25 to 35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft., squally; variable amount of cloud; showers; visibility six to 12 miles.

Sun rises, 5.32 a.m.; sets, 8.14 p.m.
Moon sets, 5.24 a.m.; rises, 12.16 a.m., to-morrow.
New Moon, August 24.
Lighting-up time, 9.14 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 9.16 a.m. and 9.46 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Aug. 18, 7 P.M.

A complex low-pressure system spread over the British Isles, and winds were mainly southerly and light to moderate, apart from northerly winds in Western Ireland. Strong south-west winds developed later in the South-West.

Some rain fell in most districts, and amounts were considerable in the North and West. The day was bright on the East Coast, but mainly cloudy elsewhere. Among the heaviest falls were 27mm. (1.06in.) at Birr Castle, 25mm. (0.98in.) at Holyhead, 23mm. (0.91in.) at Malin Point, and 20mm. (0.79in.) at Cornaig, Valentia, and Oban.

Some sunshine was enjoyed in most districts, but apart from the East Coast amounts were poor. Mablethorpe had 11.1 hours, Dovercourt 10.7 hours, Lowestoft 10.6 hours. Maximum day temperatures were mainly between 60deg. and 70deg., though the latter figure was exceeded at several places in eastern districts. Southend reached 77deg., Hunstanton and Margate 74deg.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, Aug. 18, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,007.3mb. (29.75in.), steady; temp., 65deg.; humidity, 83 per cent.; wind, S.W., moderate; weather, cloudy.

Sunday, 7 p.m., to Monday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 56deg.; rainfall, trace.

Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 73deg.; rainfall, nil. Sunshine at Kew, 6.5 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 9; Lowestoft, 12; Margate, 9; St. Andrews, 2; Torquay, 1½; Ventnor, 4.

PARIS.—Sunny and warm, then overcast; strong breeze.
BERLIN.—Fine; warmer.
MILAN.—Sunny and warm.
GENEVA.—Morning fine; afternoon cloudy.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Ins.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST COAST					
Berwick-on-T.	1·6	3	56	62	Dull, slight rain.
Scarborough	7·8	1	56	72	Bright.
Bridlington	8·4	0·4	56	68	Bright.
Cromer	8·5	0·2	55	75	Bright.
Mablethorpe	11·1	—	55	75	Bright.
Skegness	9·5	—	54	68	Bright.
Hunstanton	9·0	—	56	76	Bright.
Yarmouth	10·2	—	58	69	Bright.
Lowestoft	10·6	—	57	68	Bright.
Felixstowe	10·4	—	58	71	Bright.
Dovercourt	10·7	—	57	73	Bright.
Walton-on-N.	10·2	—	56	71	Bright.
Clacton	10·4	—	59	71	Bright.
Maldon	9·7	—	54	73	Bright.
Southend	9·4	—	57	77	Bright.
Margate	9·4	—	58	76	Bright.
Ramsgate	10·1	—	59	71	Bright.
Deal	9·8	—	56	71	Bright.
Dover	10·3	—	57	67	Bright.
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	9·8	—	58	71	Bright.
Hastings	8·5	—	56	69	Bright.
Bexhill	8·0	—	56	68	Bright.
Eastbourne	8·0	—	56	68	Bright.
Brighton	4·5	—	58	67	Fair.
Worthing	3·7	—	57	67	Fair.
Littlehampton	3·2	—	58	66	Fair.
Bognor Regis	3·0	—	57	67	Fair.
Southsea	2·6	1	58	70	Cloudy, shower.
Sandown	2·4	1	59	68	Cloudy, shower.
Ventnor	0·9	—	58	66	Cloudy.
Bournemouth	0·1	1	52	65	Dull, drizzle.
Weymouth	0·2	1	55	65	Dull.
Sidmouth	0·8	1	57	66	Cloudy.
Exmouth	0·9	1	57	66	Cloudy, shower.
Teignmouth	1·7	2	55	67	Cloudy, shower.
Torquay	2·3	1	57	65	Cloudy, shower.
Paignton	1·4	2	57	67	Cloudy, shower.
Jersey	2·2	0·3	61	66	Cloudy, shower.
Guernsey	2·0	1	60	67	Cloudy, drizzle

BY APPOINTMENT

The Silver-Gilt Plate

PRESENTED TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING

by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, and supplied by Messrs. Elkington & Co., Ltd., The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company, Ltd., and Mappin & Webb, Ltd., will be exhibited, by permission, on the following dates:—

August 19th—25th at

Messrs. Mappin & Webb, Ltd.
158 Oxford Street, W.1

August 26th—September 1st at

Messrs. Elkington & Co., Ltd.
22 Regent Street, S.W.1

An invitation to inspect this silver is extended to everyone.

The Freedom of the Seas

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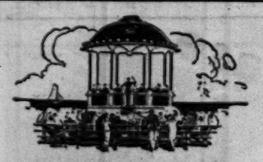

ANY TYPE OF

DEAFNESS

damps holiday enthusiasm. You MUST hear this August, and there *is* an aid—the like of which you have never heard before—which will enable you to do so. It is **SMALLER THAN A 6d.** and the most perfect, convincing, natural-toned instrument ever designed. Moreover, it is made with the accuracy of a delicate scientific instrument. **There is a secret in its construction**—evolved, patented, and protected by General Acoustics Ltd.—which gives it unrivalled qualities for making the human voice extraordinarily clear to deaf ears. Its power of magnification, too, is so enormous that it enables even the very deaf accurately to hear a whisper. 30 years' reputation is behind General Acoustics Ltd., and, more important still, the recommendation of the world's leading ear specialists. CALL FOR A FREE TEST BEFORE YOU GO AWAY.

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THERE'S A CHEAP TICKET BY L M S to
THE WORLD'S LARGEST
SUMMER FLOWER SHOW

SOUTHPORT

August 27th, 28th and 29th, 1930

OVER £5,000 IN PRIZES

Horse Leaping, Invitation Sheep Dog Trials, and Band Concerts daily

CHARGES OF ADMISSION:

1st Day 2/6 to 7/6 2nd Day 1/6 to 4/- 3rd Day 1/- & 2/-

Admission Tickets for the afternoons of the first two days and up to 1.30 on the third day may be obtained at a cheaper rate if purchased by August 25th. Subscribers of *one* guinea receive three Season Tickets.

L M S Special trains will be run to Southport for the Flower Show from numerous stations. One of the special trains will leave London (Euston) 11 a.m. August 28th, return fare 11/-. 1st and 2nd class return tickets will be issued to Southport at single fare for the double journey on any day of the Show, from any L M S station for ordinary trains where the train service will permit of passengers going and returning the same day.

Flower Show Leaflet and Official Guide to Southport, post free from the Secretary, Flower Show, Dept. "M," Town Hall, Southport.

Remittances for Tickets, which should be made payable to the Southport Corporation, should be sent to the Borough Treasurer, Town Hall, Southport.

WHY you should drink—

MALVERN WATER

Reason 3:

***BECAUSE** it contains no mineral salts harmful to your system.*

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J. H. HEATHMAN,

51, FULHAM HIGH STREET

(Near Putney Bridge, London, S.W.6).

Court News

The Duke of Gloucester is spending a few days at Drumlanrig Castle, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, as the guest of the Duke of Buccleuch.

The American Ambassador returned to London on Sunday from Scotland. He will leave on Friday for a short trip to the Continent.

Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston has left London for Scotland to pay a round of visits and will not be back until early September.

Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten have left Adsdean, Chichester, for Deauville, where they will remain until the end of the month.

The Chief of Bhor and the Yuvaraj left London yesterday for Paris. They will have a Continental tour, and will embark for India towards the end of October.

Lord Ebury, who underwent two operations last week, has been removed in an ambulance to his country place, where he will remain for the present.

Lord and Lady Thankerton, with the Hon. Sophia and the Hon. David Watson, have arrived at Hotel Waldhaus, Sils, Engadine.

Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh have left 31, Bedford-gardens for Scotland.

Lord and Lady Glentanar have left 10, Upper Grosvenor-street for Forest of Glen Tanar, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

The Dowager Lady Glentanar left 11, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on Sunday for Craigendinnie, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, where she will remain for about two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin arrived yesterday at Evian-les-Bains.

The Hon. Lady Egerton will return to 9, Chantry House, Eccleston-street, at the end of this week from Brogyntyn, Oswestry, where she is staying with Lord and Lady Harlech.

The Hon. Mrs. John Lyon has left 36, Curzon-street for France. Her address in future will be 4, Rue de Longchamp, Paris XVI^me.

The Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville has returned from Scotland and has left London for the Continent.

Air Marshal Sir John Higgins and Lady Higgins left Southampton on Saturday in the Empress of France for Canada. They will return to England on September 9.

Lady Malcolm will return to 57, Onslow-square on August 25 from Austria.

Lady FitzGerald has returned to Buckland after a short stay in France.

Lady Alexander cannot go to Dinard as she has had an operation to her foot. She has returned to Littlecourt, Chorley Wood, Herts.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Weigall and Lady Weigall have left Petwood, Woodhall Spa, for Aix-les-Bains. They will return to London on September 1.

Mrs. Anthony Guinness gave birth to a daughter at 12a, Great Stanhope-street, W.1, on August 18, 1930.

Mr. Montagu Norman returned to England yesterday in the Dunbar Castle, after a visit to the Cape.

The Marchioness of Linlithgow and Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton are arranging an Ice Carnival, to be held on December 1 at Grosvenor House, in aid of the fund for the extension of the Empire Memorial Hostel of the British Sailors' Society, Commercial-road East, E.14. Among the members of the committee organizing the carnival are Princess George Imeretinsky, Lady Balniel, Lady Romilly, Lady Helen O'Brien, Lady Rachel Stuart, Lady Chalmers, Lady Dashwood, Major C. K. Hutchison, and Captain the Hon. John Mitford.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes was present at the funeral service for General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on Saturday.

The funeral service of Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Director of the Federation of Master Printers, will take place at St. Ninian's Presbyterian Church, Finchley-road, to-morrow, at 2.30. Interment will be at Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley.

COFFEE BERRY PEST IN INDIA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BORER BEETLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN MYSORE)

Planters in Coorg, Mysore, and Madras have been alarmed by the discovery that the coffee berry borer beetle is prevalent in those areas. The beetle is only two or three millimetres long, and 164 specimens have been bred from one berry.

It is not known how the pest reached India. Its discovery was made by a firm of curers on the Malabar coast at the end of May. An examination of samples from various estates was carried out by the Mysore Government Entomologist and the Assistant Mycologist to the Madras Government, and, out of samples from 149 estates, 28 have shown signs of being affected.

Energetic steps are being taken to fight the pest. Funds will be supplied by the United Planters' Association of Southern India, the Mysore and Madras Governments, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and the Province of Coorg. The Government of India has at last banned foreign coffee, and the Pest Act, by which improperly managed estates can be taken over and managed by Government at the owner's expense, has been brought into force.

The available information on the beetle has been issued to planters in a pamphlet, largely based on work done in Java by Dr. Kunhi Kannan, the Mysore Government Entomologist, who hopes it will be possible to control the pest, and perhaps even to eradicate it. According to the pamphlet, swallows are said to eat the beetle, and there is a fungus which destroys large numbers when the weather is suitable. Three minute parasites of the beetle have been found, and special faith is placed in one of them, which can easily be artificially reared. It is hoped to breed and distribute this parasite, or possibly to enable planters to breed it for themselves. A campaign spread over five years, and costing £23,000, is planned.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The Rev. A. G. H. Dicker, rector of Upchurch, Kent, has accepted the Archbishop of Canterbury's nomination to the rectory of Stowting, near Hythe.

The Rev. A. O. Hayes, formerly rector of Hothfield, Kent, has accepted the Archbishop of Canterbury's nomination to the vicarage of Birchington.

The institution and induction of the Rev. E. H. Williams-Ashman as vicar of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, will take place on Saturday, September 6, at 2.30.

PRINCE GEORGE AND THE LIFE-BOAT SERVICE

Prince George has become an annual subscriber to the Royal National Life-boat Institution. He has on several occasions shown his personal interest in the life-boat service, as in 1928 he named the motor life-boats at Stromness and Longhope in the Orkneys; last year he named the Southend motor life-boat Greater London, and this year he visited Walton and Clacton, and named the two motor life-boats at those stations.

FUNERAL OF GLAMIS GAMEKEEPER

The Duke and Duchess of York sent a wreath of red and white roses to the funeral at Glamis yesterday of William Fairweather, who for 30 years was head gamekeeper to the Earl of Strathmore. The Earl of Strathmore, Colonel the Hon. Malcolm Bowes-Lyon, and Sir Herbert Ogilvy were among those who attended. The first part of the service was held in the headkeeper's cottage in the Castle grounds.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN C. EASTMAN AND LADY MARY CAMPBELL

The engagement is announced of Captain Claude Eastman, M.V.O., Royal Artillery, A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras, only son of the late Mr. Thomas Eastman and of Mrs. Eastman, and Mary Agatha, younger daughter of the late Earl Cawdor and of Joan Countess Cawdor.

ADMIRAL CURREY AND MISS G. E. BARTHOLOMEW

A marriage has been arranged between Admiral Currey, of Glynde, Sussex, and Miss Grace E. Bartholomew, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bartholomew.

MR. F. S. LOWSLEY-WILLIAMS AND MISS M. V. MAKINS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Francis Lowsley-Williams, 16th/5th Lancers, and Miss Monica Makins will take place at the Priory Church, Woodchester, Gloucestershire, on Tuesday, September 16, at 2 p.m.

MR. E. K. H. KARSLAKE AND MISS E. P. M. HARVEY

The marriage between Edward Kent Haliburton Karslake and Eleanor Paget Musgrave Harvey will take place on Wednesday, October 1, at St. George, Hanover-square, at 2 p.m.

MR. G. MACG. HARPER AND MISS R. M. HARVEY

The marriage between George MacGowan Harper and Ruth Musgrave Harvey will take place on Friday, September 26, at St. George, Hanover-square, at 2 p.m.

LIEUTENANT L. K. A. BLOCK, R.N., AND MISS M. HICKS

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant L. K. A. Block, R.N., and Miss Maud Hicks will take place at 2.15 o'clock on Thursday, August 28, at St. Peter's Church, Henfield, Sussex.

MR. P. V. V. GUY AND MISS BOUSFIELD

The engagement is announced between Percival Vernon Vigrass Guy (The Green Howards), eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Guy, of Easton-in-Gordano, Somerset, and Dorothy Louise, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bousfield, of Ranmoor-crescent, Sheffield.

MR. H. A. KELLY AND MISS GRENFELL

The engagement is announced between Herbert Arthur Kelly, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, eldest son of the late Mr. F. A. Kelly and of Mrs. Kelly, of West Hey, Heswall, Cheshire, and Joy Lilian St. Leger, elder daughter of Mr. A. G. Grenfell, of Mostyn House School, Parkgate, Cheshire.

DR. H. S. TAYLOR-YOUNG AND MISS N. SEYMOUR

The marriage arranged between Dr. Strang Taylor-Young and Miss Nancy Seymour will take place at St. Paul's Church, Winchester, on Saturday, September 6, at 2.30 p.m.

DR. JOHN DAVIES AND MISS DAVIES

The engagement is announced between Dr. John Davies, only son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Davies, Tyrstuart, Llangendeirne, Carms, and Elizabeth Gwladys, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Davies, of Hampshire Lodge, Church Hill-road, Walthamstow.

MR. G. H. FINDLAY AND MISS M. G. BURY SANDERSON

The marriage will shortly take place of George Hugo Findlay, Administrative Service, Nigeria, second son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Findlay, of Leeds, and Mary Gwendolen Bury, younger daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. Robert William Bury Sanderson, sometime of Pontnewydd, Mon.

MR. D. C. E. CLARK AND MISS M. ADDINGTON

The engagement is announced between Denham C. E. Clark, only son of Colonel and Mrs. Clark, of Mandeville, Jamaica, and Monica, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Addington, of Lytton Grove, Putney Hill.

MR. W. W. CLARKE AND MISS A. C. TROUGHTON

The engagement is announced between William Wedderburn Clarke, second son of the late W. I. Clarke and Mrs. T. H. Marshall, of Queenstown, South Africa, and Alie Constance Troughton, youngest daughter of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. A. P. Troughton, of Estcourt, Natal, South Africa.

MR. N. S. FAWCUS AND MISS J. RICE

The engagement is announced between Norman Stafford, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Stafford Fawcus, of Singapore, and 8, Grosvenor-road, Birkdale, and Joan, daughter of the late Mr. T. Wilde Rice, of Chorley and Southport, and Mrs. Wilde Rice, of Chaseley, Grosvenor-road, Birkdale.

MR. W. A. KAYE AND MISS RADE

The engagement is announced of William Albert Kaye, of Northern Rhodesia, to Julia Freda, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. J. Rade, of Johannesburg.

MR. R. Q. NELSON AND MISS F. E. SHELFORD

The engagement is announced between Robert Quentin, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Nelson, of Hawke's Bay, N.Z., and Flora Elizabeth (Betty), younger daughter of the late Captain T. J. Shelford, R.N., and Mrs. Shelford, of Swilly Lodge, Plymouth.

MR. W. GRANT AND MISS U. L. EVANS-JACKSON

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between William Grant, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Grant, Inverness, and Ursula Lindley, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Evans-Jackson, present address, 41, Queensgate-gardens, S.W.7.

MR. W. E. B. ECROYD AND MISS BLOXSOME DAY

The marriage between Mr. W. E. B. Ecroyd and Miss Iris Bloxsome Day will take place at the Cathedral, Carlisle (by kind permission of the Dean), to-morrow, Wednesday, August 20, at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon.

MARRIAGE

MR. M. FIELD AND MRS. COATS

The marriage took place yesterday at Marylebone Register Office of Mr. Marshall Field and Mrs. Dudley Coats. A benedictory service followed at St. Etheldreda, Bishopsgate. Mr. Edmonstone was best man. Among those present at the ceremony were:—

Mr. William Rollo, Mrs. Alexandra Fawcus, Mrs. Margaret Brassey, Mr. Edward F. J. James, Mrs. Herbert Howard and Miss Pamela Howard, Colonel and Mrs. A. Fawcus and Captain and Mrs. Wilson, the Marquess and Marchioness of Blandford, Countess Howe, Lady Alwyne Compton-Vyner, the Hon. Charles Winn, the Hon. Anthony Winn, General Champion de Crespigny, Major and Lady Eileen Clarke, Lady Kathleen Rollo, Mrs. Dudley Gilroy, the Hon. Simon and Mrs. Rodney, Mrs. Edgar Brassey and Miss Marjorie Brassey, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Crichton, Major Crichton, and Mr. Arthur and Mr. Michael Crichton, Captain Oliver Lyttelton, Mr. and Mrs. de Trafford, Captain Cecil Boyd Rochfort, and Mrs. Edmonstone.

A reception was held at Claridge's.

PROPOSED SEMMERING TUNNEL

(FROM OUR VIENNA CORRESPONDENT)

The public demand for the electrification of the stretch of railway between Vienna and Graz (of which the Railway Department has so far fought shy) has set experts studying how the project might be carried out without entailing new heavy capital outlay in view of the daily dwindling traffic returns. A plan has now been put forward which, if adopted, would involve the ultimate abandonment of the present route over the Semmering (2,700ft.) in favour of a tunnel, 7½ kilometres [just over 4½ miles] long, through the Semmering *massif*. To traverse the 14 kilometres, as the crow flies, between the stations of Gloggnitz and Muerzzuschlag the railway to-day has to cover 80 kilometres.

The present upkeep of the mountain route is extremely onerous and the return from passenger traffic absolutely negligible. The Semmering as a winter health resort second to none in Austria is much more conveniently reached by motor-car to-day, and the proposal is made that a frequent passenger motor service to Semmering station should be instituted in place of the railway, which would branch off through the "Aditz Ditches" as far as a point known as "Schottwien," and there enter the tunnel to issue forth again behind the station of Muerzzuschlag. This new route would be electrified.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

RELIC OF THE EMPRESS CATHERINE

MISS SARAH PRIESTLEY WAINEWRIGHT, of Spring Hill, Malvern Wells, who died on May 23, aged 82, daughter of the late Robert Arnold Wainewright, of Avenue-road, Regent's Park, N.W., and Lincoln's Inn Fields, left estate of the gross value of £21,520, with net personalty £21,378. She left:—

To her cousin, Hilaire Belloc, a framed oil copy of Turner's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" and a framed sketch of his great-grandfather's house at Cradley.

An ivory elephant on bronze pedestal to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

To the Royal Society of London the diploma and seal in box, given by the Empress Catherine of Russia to her great-grandfather, Dr. Joseph Priestley, and also his Copley Medal.

£10 to the Priest in Charge of St. Wulstan's Roman Catholic Church, Little Malvern.

An ebony and silver crucifix to the Rev. B. S. Rawlinson, O.S.B., of Fair street, Bermondsey.

Her family grave at Highgate Cemetery to her nephew, William Stutzer Wainewright and his heirs, desiring that it may be kept in order.

MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, of Pendyffryn, Bangor, a partner in Messrs. Horsfall Bros., stockbrokers, High-street, Liverpool, who died on April 17, aged 61, left estate of the value of £150,011, with net personalty £67,964. He gives:—

The income for life from £3,000 to Elizabeth Mary Jones, for long and faithful service.

£100 each to Martha Evans, cook-housekeeper, Evan R. Jones, bailiff, and Griffith Williams, gardener.

In the event of the failure of trusts connected with the residue of the property the ultimate residue is to be divided between:—

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
The Seamen's Orphanage, Liverpool.
St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind.
The Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.
The Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool.
The David Lewis Northern Hospital.
The Caernarvon and Anglesey Hospital, Bangor.
The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Foreign Mission.
The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Forward Movement.
Liverpool Hospital for Cancer and Skin Diseases.
St. Chad's College, Durham.
King Edward VII. Welsh Memorial.
The establishment of scholarships to enable poor boys and girls from Anglesey and Caernarvon to be educated at Bangor University College.

MR. WILLIAM GRIFFITHS CHUBB, J.P., of Etnam-street, Leominster; draper in Ludlow, who died on May 29, left estate of the gross value of £11,839, with net personalty £2,099. He left:—

£100 each to the Primitive Methodist Chapels at Ludlow, Harpenden, and Leominster.

£25 to his late gardener, George Albert Bent.

£100 to his maidservant, Mabel South, if in his service at his death.

MR. CLEMENT ODERY BOARDMAN, of Bickenhall-mansions, W.1, and of Messrs. Boardman, Stratford, E., drapers, who died on May 23, aged 68, left a fortune of £104,432, with net personalty £98,786.

MR. THOMAS HENSHAW, of Whitfield, Roby, Lancs, and of Chatham-street, Liverpool, builder, who died on February 24, aged 67, left estate of the gross value of £22,544, with net personalty £16,825. He left:—

£50 to his cook, Margaret Robson.

£50 to his gardener, John George.

£25 to his gardener, Michael Kirkham, if respectively in his service at his death.

MR. JAMES FOTHERINGHAM PARKER, of Catoroad, Sydenham, S.E., and of Park-street, Islington, N., chairman and managing director of Patman and Fotheringham, Limited, building contractors, who died on May 17, aged 58, left estate of the gross value of £66,863, with net personalty £63,478.

MRS. HARRIETTE ADELAIDE HATHERLY, of Manor-court, Manor-mount, Forest Hill, S.E., who died on January 27, aged 74, widow of George Douglas Hatherly, left £17,400, with net personalty £17,264. She left:—

£100 to the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, £100 to the London City Mission, £100 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and £100 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

MR. TOM JACKSON, of Homeleigh, Park Hill, Tredegar, boot dealer, who died on December 29, aged 65, left estate of the gross value of £22,336, with net personalty £22,045. He left:—

£50 to William Cooper, "in recognition of his long and faithful service as a workman in my employ."

£50 to Mabel Jenkins, "in recognition of her faithful service as a clerk in my employ."

£200 to Sidney Kingston, if in his service at his death, "in recognition of the valuable assistance rendered by him as my manager."

£1,000 to Dr. Stephenson's National Children's Home for the endowment of a "Tom Jackson" Bed.

MRS. CHARLOTTE AMELIA STOCKS, of Woodhall, Downham, Norfolk, who died on June 13, wife of Michael Stocks, left estate of the gross value of £9,747, with net personalty £9,293. She left:—

£500 to her maid, Edith Jane Swain, if still in her service at her decease and not under notice.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BARNETT, Captain Robert Percy Sanders, late Indian Army, of Treble House, Blewbury, Berks (net personalty £7,976)	£12,625
CHALDECOTT, Mr. James Harpur (69), of Egerton, Picton County, Nova Scotia, formerly of Buckhurst Hill, a member of the Stock Exchange (net personalty £2,739)	2,739
COLLIN, the Rev. Eben Walter, M.A. (75), of Bilton Hall, Rugby (net personalty £1,503)	1,559
DENHOLM, Dr. George, M.D., of Hillside, Brandon Colliery, Durham, late lieutenant, R.A.M.C. (net personalty £6,480)	7,636
DON, Mr. David, of Ovalau, Clarendon-drive, Dundee, chartered accountant (personal estate)	12,164
FITZ HERBERT, Major Walter Hepburn Melitas, J.P., late The Rifle Brigade (87), of The Hall, Somersal Herbert, Derby (net personalty £11,879)	16,622
GRAY, Mr. Alexander William, of High-street, Inverurie, baker (personal estate)	20,183
HAWORTH, Mr. George Percy (71), of Chapel Walks, Manchester, and of Bayfield House, Stamford-road, Bowdon, solicitor	365
HOOPER, Mr. Alfred, M.D., O.B.E. (82), of The Mill House, Burnham Overy, King's Lynn (net personalty £13,401)	13,446
JACKSON, Mr. Albert Edward (64), of The Church House, Church-street, Stoke Newington, N., journalist, a former editor of the *Morning Advertiser* (net personalty £470)	£27
NIELSON, Mr. Neils Kristian, of Rydal Mount, Kingsgate, Bridlington, retired steam trawler captain (net personalty £29,145)	24,606
RUSSELL, Mr. George, J.P. (90), of Belmont, Uddingston, Lanarkshire, retired engineer, founder of George Russell and Co., Limited, crane makers, of Alpha Works, Motherwell (personal estate)	57,996
SEATON, Miss Catherine Mary Beatrice, of Shotley Cottage, Lower Coppett Hill, Goodrich, Hereford (net personalty £3,689)	3,699
SHEARD, Mr. William Francis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (84), of St. Margarets, Woodville-road, Bexhill (net personalty £2,380)	4,958
SKELTON, Mr. Alfred Holland, of South Lodge, Canford Cliffs, retired merchant, late of Hong-kong (net personalty £44,596)	50,006
SLADEN, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph, R.A., D.L., J.P. (89), of Whiteholm, West Moore, Wimborne, at one time Professor of Gunnery at Woolwich (unsettled) (net personalty £5,202)	5,426
SMITH, Mr. Charles Edwin, of Clifton-avenue, West Hartlepool, marine surveyor and consulting engineer (net personalty £12,961)	16,943
SOMERS, Mr. Edward O'Reilly, J.P. (67), of Leaf-square, Pendleton, Salford, physician and surgeon (net personalty £14,423)	14,540
STAFFORD, Mr. George Harold, of Old-road, Flowery-field, Hyde, Cheshire, cotton manufacturer (net personalty £16,449)	19,147
SYMINGTON, Mr. John, of Leslie House, Airdrie, quarry master (personal estate)	74,931
WAINEWRIGHT, Miss Anne Rebecca Caroline (80), of The Drive, Hove (net personalty £10,229)	14,675
WHEELTON, Mr. William (78), of Adswood-lane West, Stockport, and of Messrs. Wheelton and Co., builders' merchants, of Stockport (net personalty £12,965)	21,955

"THE TIMES" SOCIAL BUREAU

For the convenience of readers of *The Times* a Social Bureau has been established at 72, Regent-street (one minute from Piccadilly-circus), the West End office of the paper. The purpose of the Bureau is to supply information to prospective hostesses, societies, dining clubs, and others about the dates which have been selected for social gatherings of every kind and to assist them in making their own arrangements.

A register of addresses of visitors from overseas and the temporary addresses of English travellers is compiled at this office, and is available for reference at any time either by telephone, or, preferably, by personal call. Will travellers, either leaving England or returning, kindly co-operate in this scheme by sending all news of their movements immediately on arrival or departure to the Manager, *The Times* Social Bureau, 72, Regent-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1 (Telephone, Regent 2273)?

No charge will be made for services rendered in this way.

THROUGH THE OLD SOUTH-WEST

THE ARIZONA DESERTS

No sign-post is needed to tell the traveller from the South-West when he reaches the borders of Arizona. California is a settled American country; but across the border is an uninterrupted expanse of desert, greater than at first appears, for it stretches, in varying forms, from California to the heart of New Mexico. There are other deserts in the United States, but none is so vast.

The reason is twofold: first, there was never in Arizona and New Mexico anything which the white race particularly wanted, neither gold, nor cattle, nor arable land; and, secondly, there has been there a continuous civilization which even yet is not dislodged. The still unravelled history of Arizona stretches far back into the past, and the known history as far back as 1536, while white settlement only began in earnest after the Apache Wars of the seventies.

Though now as up-to date as any of its fellows, it is still, of course, a frontier State, and its legislators are given at times to rough and ready ways. Witness the Bisbee deportations. But they have the virtues of their defects; as one of them recently said: "We are shirt-sleeve politicians, so it's no use our trying to hide aces up our sleeves." Talking to a prominent citizen of Bisbee—that same Bisbee of the deportations—about the varying punishments meted out for the same offences, I was surprised to hear him remark: "Of course, if we catches folks cattle-thieving, we just burns 'em." His "Of course" was sufficient indication of exaggeration; but these men are still ready to take the law into their own hands. And, indeed, justice might be left in hands much worse.

Lawlessness, however, is now almost a thing of the past. Since the closing of the saloons the unruly have for the most part migrated across the Mexican border. The Indians of the State, once the most warlike of any, still exist but in ever-decreasing numbers, and, except on the reservations, only by selling the products of a now degraded culture to the tourist. Such towns as Tucson try to maintain a largely imaginary tradition by keeping alive thein "Latin Quarter": a lady in black lace dress and black mantilla, leaning against an adobe hut. But the Spanish missions, the only real sign of Spanish influence, look more than ever like deserted outposts of an alien civilization.

In the small townships are broad avenues, lined with palm trees, lighted by electricity, and bordered by houses well adapted to desert climate and scenery. It is not the fault of the architects if a note of the barbaric in costume or architecture occasionally makes them appear interlopers. The cinemas, the pool-rooms which have taken the place of the old saloons, the churches of every sect, and the cars parked in every street, show that the inhabitants live the normal American life. But the irrigation works, vast as they are, have touched only the fringe of the desert; the townships are few and scattered, and outside their limits one may soon be lost in a hostile land.

There are roads which make it possible to cross the desert by car. But once off the main highway, driving becomes hazardous. The glare of the sun focused by the few clouds, makes the eyes ache, even through dark-tinted glasses. "Dust-devils" dance along in front. Neither fence nor wall shows where the dusty road ends and the desert sand begins. Desert accidents mean life or death. A whole family die of thirst in Imperial Valley after their car has broken down. An air liner which comes down in New Mexico remains for six days undiscovered. There is no moisture in the desert air; nose, eyes, and mouth become so dried up that one is ready to set off in the direction of the water shimmering in the distance, although one knows that it is only a mirage formed in the salt bed of a lake long dried up. Extreme heat in the daytime—in the vast tracts below sea level the temperature has been known to rise to 110 degrees—is followed by the cold of night; a daily variation of 60 degrees is not unknown.

The reds and browns, purples and whites, yellows and blues of the Painted Desert in the north are matched in the south by a vast expanse of brown, spotted with desert scrub, cactus, and the bluish-white toroh of the towering yucca plant. In springtime the blooms of the giant cactus appear in shades of yellow, orimson, and orange. Sandstone gives place to shale, shale to clays, and clays again to sandstone, all reflecting a myriad colours in the dazzling sunlight. At night the groves of yucca and giant cactus—crude and twisted candelabra on a stem 20ft. in height—recall the shell-blasted woods of Northern France. But the air here is dead still; desert birds and animals are few, and rarely of the kind that sing. The distant hills, rising at times to 5,000ft., have lost their noon-tide rose, which has now given way to a silvery blue, and in the moonlight take on ever more fantastic shapes. All thought of the people is lost in the country, which in the daytime had seemed the perfect setting for the dying Indian race. At night it seems, as it is, a No Man's Land.

In New Mexico the desert changes again. Wild flowers and cactus are no more, and there is now an unending stretch of brown, dotted with sparse sage-brush. Irrigation has begun here, too, and citizens of Albuquerque will tell you that the reservoir of the Elephant Butte Dam contains enough water, if spread out, to cover the State of Delaware 2ft. deep. But New Mexico is still as wild and uncivilized as in the days of the Conquistadores. The tame Indians who come down to the Santa Fé are no true citizens of the State. The true citizens are to be found only in the desert pueblos; villages of age-old buildings, fenced within narrow limits and sleeping under the scorching midday sun. "Land of sand and ruin and gold," New Mexico has been called. There is no gold now, except on the altars of pueblo churches. But there is ruin in plenty; the ruin of two civilizations, Indian and Mexican, which lived for centuries side by side before the coming of the white man. But this is the red man's land. In costume and temper he alone fits with the landscape. His Hopi house has outlived the palaces of Spanish grandees; and when development has run its course he may again be left alone in the land to which he alone belongs.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

SCHOONERS

THE PASSING OF LITTLE SHIPS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

There is a jolly old photograph that has been on sale, as a stock view, for half a century, perhaps, of a fleet of schooners lying by the quay under the walls of Caernarvon Castle. There's a busy port, you will say. You would like to be there, walking neighbourly on the quay beside those schooners and studying their lines and their gear. But alas! Caernarvon to-day falls short of her best known portrait. Schooners no longer crowd into her river to pick up cargoes of slates. The slates go, most of them, I think, by steamer from the dock at Port Dinorwic higher up the Menai Straits. And when last I saw Caernarvon there were only two small motor-vessels, without any pretty top-hamper of spars, at the quay.

Schooner and ketch come into nearly all of the old photographs which the railway companies and the heirloom albums at home cherish of the little ports of the western seaboard. Probably one would have to look very far to find a photograph of Lynmouth with a schooner in the harbour. But do schooners come now to Lynmouth, or ketches to Combe Martin? Bideford and Barnstaple, Padstow and Hayle, Teignmouth and Topsham—these were all schooner ports when we went as youngsters down to the sea, and the schooners reached up the rivers to inland wharves. Now and again, perhaps, they still reach Truro, but do any go up the Tamar to Calstock, or up the Dart to Totnes? There isn't the shipping that there used to be in the Cornish creeks and Devon rivers.

The schooners and ketches, too, that had Bridgewater as their home port have for the most part made their last voyages. So, too, have the Gloucester schooners and ketches. They are fewer than they were. Years ago there was never a lack of schooners, Gloucester-owned or "foreigners," in the docks. Now there is rarely more than one. And time was when schooners and ketches came in a tow up the Avon on every tide to Bristol. They lay at the quay right in the heart of the city. From Bristol and St. Augustine bridges we looked down harbour at their crowded spars. To-day there may be still a keteh or two at Welsh Back, but rarely a schooner in the whole of Bristol docks.

In the past century schooners did a big trade, coastwise between the big and little ports, to and from Ireland, or across the Channel. They were, with the ketches, the bulk of the craft in the harbours that we explored during our childhood's holidays. But, one by one, they are passing to make rotting timbers in oozy creeks or to be cut up into fire-logs in the breaker's yard. Some survive. Schooners have a way of lying out in the Dee. There will be one or two, perhaps, in the varied shipping of Falmouth Harbour. And there was one at Gloucester last September, hidden away in an inner basin. Even in the Pool there has been a schooner within the past few years. But that photograph which they still sell at Caernarvon is only regretful memories. Schooners are few now, and as they have declined in number the interest of many a little port has passed.

The schooner made a good show at the quay. She was a tall ship for her size, and a pretty ship too. Possibly she looked bigger than she really was. Two or three schooners together gave a port the air of being full and busy; but now the little ports where the schooner used to be seem empty and deserted. A squat little tanker gives no impression of great trade. And probably there is less doing in the coasting ports because the class of shipping for which they are adapted is less numerous than it was. Not only are schooners and ketches a vanishing fleet, but old friends among the smaller coasting steamers seem to have gone too.

Some western ports are still busy. There is traffic in and out of the harbours of Newlyn and Penzance. Big steamers come into Falmouth for coal or repairs, and into Fowey for china-clay. Torquay and Teignmouth do some trade. But there is certainly less shipping than there was on the north Cornish and north Devon coasts and in the smaller Welsh ports. In North Wales, however, the loss of trade in the harbours is to some extent balanced by the loading of stone at jetties on the open coast.

Is the decline of the little western ports due to the lack of smaller sailing craft? The sailing barge still holds its own on the Thames, and some of the East Coast creeks have probably increased their shipping in recent years. There is, too, beside the barge, the auxiliary sailing vessel, of a size that makes her handy in lesser waters. She is as a rule a Dutchman, and of late she has become a familiar sight in the Thames. Above bridge the motor has made seaports of the riverside suburbs of London. Almost any day you can see more shipping at Wandsworth and Isleworth than at Barnstaple; yet surely once upon a time schooners crowded there just as they did at Caernarvon.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN INDIA

SURVEY BY A COMMISSION

Under the chairmanship of Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, a special commission will leave England in the autumn to undertake a survey of Christian higher education in India.

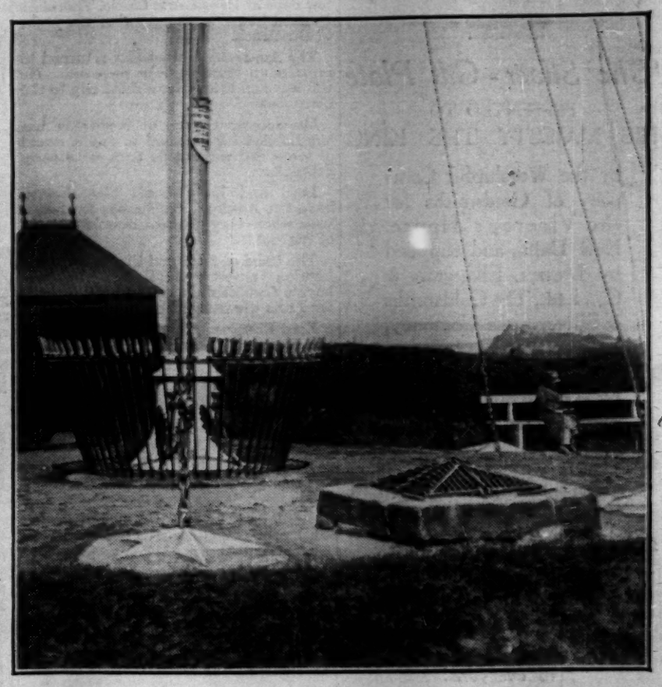
The other members of the commission will be Canon A. W. Davies, secretary of the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly, formerly Vice-Chancellor of Agra University; Dr. Nicol MacNicol, for many years of the Scottish Mission in Poona, and lately secretary of the National Christian Council of India (both will represent the conference of British Missionary Societies); Dr. William Adams Brown, Professor at the Union Theological Seminary, New York; and Dr. W. A. Hutchins, President of Berea College, Kentucky. The Indian members of the commission will be Dr. S. K. Datta, of the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A., and formerly a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly; and Mr. S. N. Mukarji, Principal of St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Dr. Oscar Buck, of Drew Theological Seminary, New Jersey, will be secretary.

The purpose of the commission will be to see how far Christian higher education in India to-day is efficiently fulfilling its purpose in relation to the rising standards

BATTLEFIELDS OF BRITAIN: BANNOCKBURN

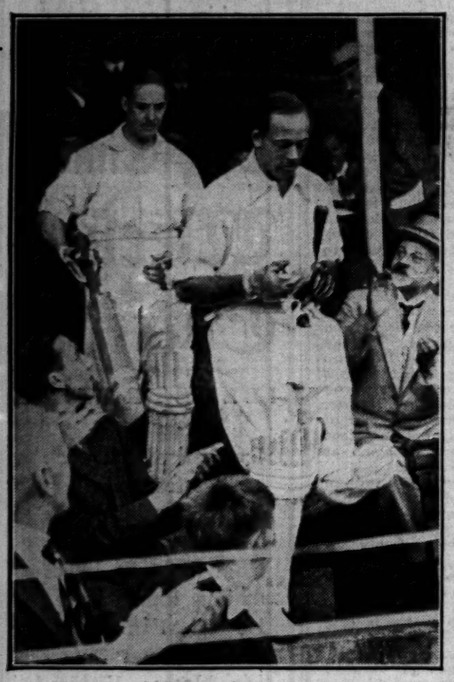
CHARTERSHALL FROM THE BANNOCK BURN.—The first of a series of articles on the battlefields of Britain, which appears on page 11, recalls the story of Bannockburn. The precise alignment of the troops on the day of the battle (June 24, 1314) is disputed, but it is probable that the thickest of the fighting took place round Chartershall, and we give a view of the modern village taken from the banks of the Bannock Burn.

THE TEST MATCH

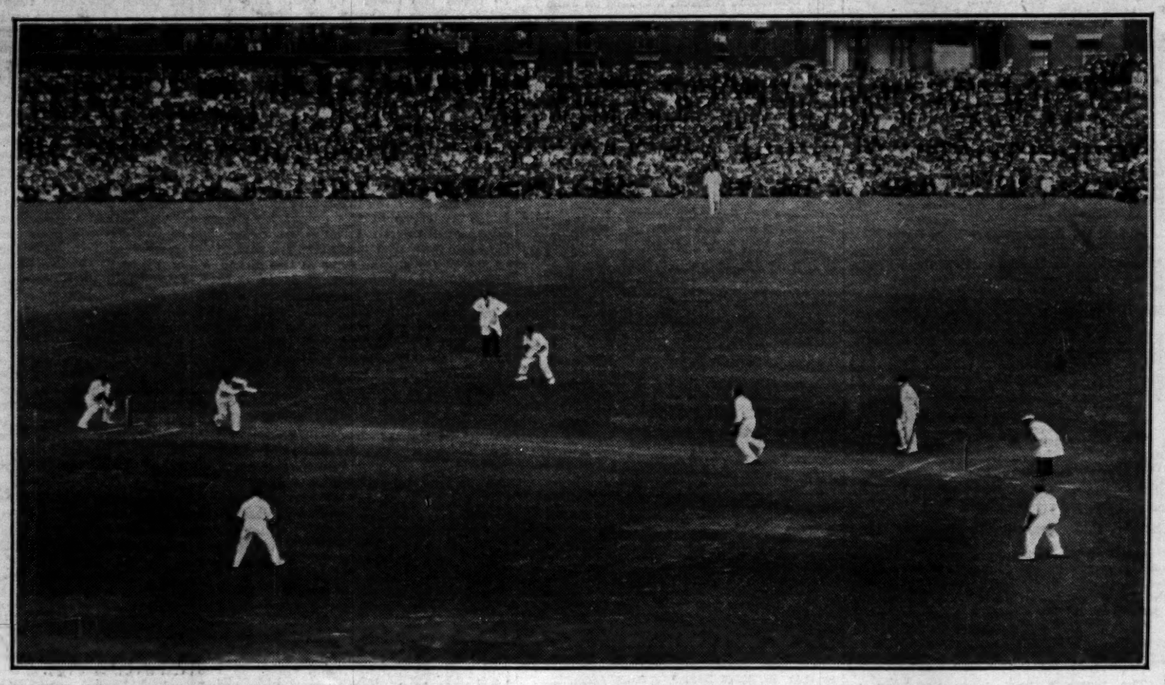


THE BORE STONE at the foot of the flagpole marking the traditional site where Bruce raised the Royal Standard of Scotland before or during the battle. Stirling Castle is seen in the distance.

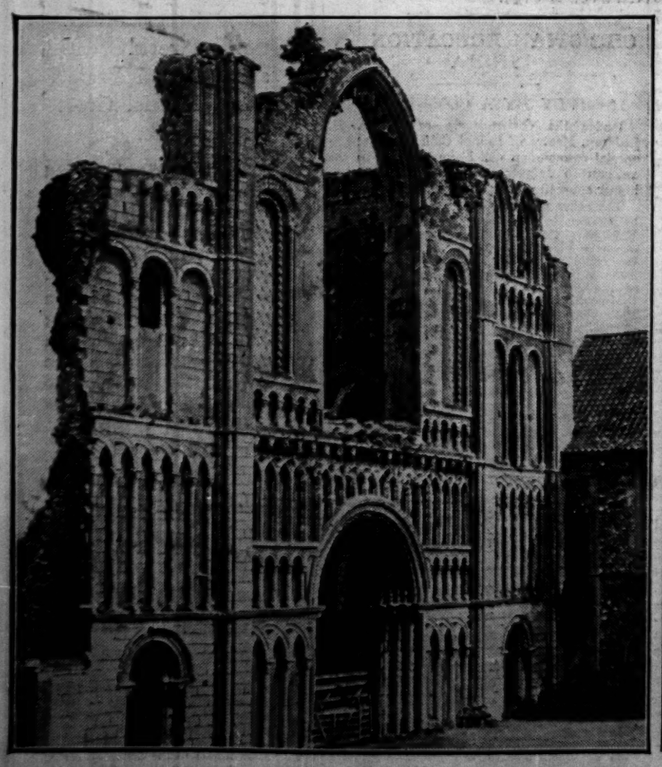
SUN-BATHING.—The sun-bathing centre for children in Regent's Park, organized by the Sunlight League and the St. Pancras Borough Council, was opened yesterday by the Mayor of St. Pancras. Some of the children enjoying a sun-bath.



WYATT AND SUTCLIFFE going out to resume the England innings at the Oval. They added 51 runs before Sutcliffe was caught at the wicket off Fairfax with his score at 161. Wyatt made 64 and was out the same way.

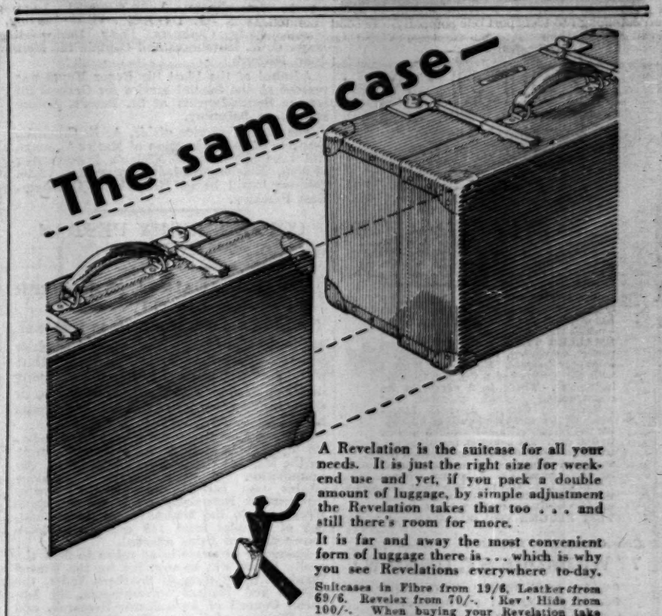


AUSTRALIA'S GOOD START.—England were all out for 405 in the Test Match yesterday, and Australia replied with 215 for two wickets. Ponsford, who was bowled by Peebles for 110, is seen making the stroke that gave him 50. Peebles, who got Woodfull caught for 54, is the bowler. At the close Bradman was 27 not out and Kippax 11 not out.



CASTLE ACRE PRIORY.—The progress of the work of repair at Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk, which the Office of Works is carrying out, is described elsewhere. The 12th century West Front of the church.

THE FOURTH GUARDS BRIGADE are in camp at Goodwood, Sussex, for their annual training, under Colonel C. P. Heywood. The training area comprises open downland, forest, and low-lying agricultural land, and our photograph shows some of the troops making their way through cornfields during yesterday's manoeuvres.



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ARMY TRAINING

4TH GUARDS BRIGADE AT GOODWOOD

GOOD BATTLE DRILL

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

CHICHESTER, AUG. 18

The 4th Guards Brigade (Colonel C. P. Heywood) were fortunate in the weather for their first exercise, which began at 11 a.m. on Saturday and continued until late on Saturday night. Major-General C. E. Corlett, commanding the London District, and his staff have their headquarters in Chichester, a centre with easy access to all points of the training area (see map), where they are constantly in evidence. The Brigade is encamped on beautiful sites spread over Goodwood Park. The training area (which was the scene of manœuvres on a large scale under the late Lord Ypres—then Sir John French—in 1905) is excellent, providing good varied ground suitable for solving tactical problems and for the display of individuality in leadership. Full use is being made of these facilities.

The area comprises open downland, forest, and low-lying agricultural land, the heights varying from over 750ft. to about 50ft. above sea level, and it provides precipitous slopes and deep valleys invaluable for developing a "ground-sense" among those engaged upon siting machine-guns to cover routes of approach. Another lesson can be learned—the importance of water supply in prolonged tactical operations, taught at the cost of several disasters to British troops in South African warfare. That lesson caused an early writer on war to summarize the art of warfare as "going uphill to fight and downhill to drink."

Full use is being made of every acre of the area, and schemes are arranged so as to use new ground on each day. Saturday's operations (No. 1) took place in the S.E. area, about the village of Eartham. To-day's exercise (No. 2) began astride of the Lavant stream in the S.W. area near East Lavant. To-morrow the work will cover the N.W. area about East Dean. It will be carried on throughout the night and the early hours of Wednesday morning. The final scheme, set and directed by the Command, will begin at 11 a.m. on Thursday and finish by noon on Friday. On the conclusion of the Brigade training the 4th Guards Brigade and attached troops will proceed *via* Pirbright to join the Second Division for its divisional training between August 25 and 30.

LESSONS OF FIRST EXERCISE

Scheme No. 1 taught several lessons, and I have delayed furnishing a description until reports had been collated and compared. Interest centred in a high-power station at a spot called Park Farm, about half a mile south of the village of Eartham. A Southland army, somewhere away in the North, depended for its maintenance upon the railway line which runs northward from Chichester to Midhurst and beyond. The line itself was guarded by line of communication troops. An English army, fighting the Southlanders somewhere north of the Thames, was known to have detached a force to destroy the power station and to paralyse the railway. The Southlanders at once dispatched all the mobile troops that they could spare to defend the Northerners' object. The map shows at a glance the distribution of the troops on both sides at 11 a.m.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. S. Balfour (1st Scots Guards) commanded the English force (one troop of Life Guards, the 8th Field Brigade, less one battery, and a section of the 21st Light Battery, R.A., one section of the 5th Field Company, R.E., H.Q. of the 4th Guards Brigade, the 3rd Coldstream and 1st Scots Guards). Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. T. Warner (2nd Scots Guards) commanded the Southerners (one troop of Life Guards, one 18-pdr. battery, the 5th Field Company, R.E., less one section, and the 2nd Scots Guards), all near Eartham. The 1st Grenadier Guards and one section of the 21st Light Battery, R.A., had reached East Lavant as a reinforcement. Four lorries (enough to transport one company) were available for their use. No movements took place on either side before 11 a.m.

Making full use of his lorries, the Southern Commander secured the prominent feature, Halnaker Hill, with a Grenadier company and machine-gun platoon in little more than half-an-hour. Other effective features of his plan were :—(1) Pushing forward a long line of fighting patrols up to two miles north of Eartham to delay the enemy's advance ; (2) skilful distribution of his (2nd Scots Guards) machine-guns to cover an arc round the power station ; and (3) concentration of the Grenadier Guards and lorries in reserve behind his centre. On the English side good work was done in locating the Southern's position by patrols, and valuable reports were received from an air observer from No. 4 Squadron, R.A.F., using a dropping station.

Largely owing to the delay imposed by the Southern forward patrols, the English thrusts to the southward by the 3rd Coldstream Guards on both sides of Eartham were not launched until 6.30 p.m., covered by smoke. Two companies of the Scots Guards were on the main Chichester-Petworth road running through Upwaltham. The Scots Guards battalion on the "English" side was never located by the Southerners.

MOBILITY IN RESERVES

The main lesson of the whole operation was the value of a few lorries to create a highly mobile reserve in the hands of a force commander. Directly the English plan was disclosed the Grenadier Guards were moved by the Southern Commander round the northern side of Halnaker Hill and launched against the right flank of the Coldstream attack—something on the lines of a miniature First Battle of the Marne. It was impossible to say what would have happened in war. The defenders' machine-guns might have been knocked out by gun-fire or by attacking machine-guns, and so on. What actually happened in peace training was that three lessons were impressed. These I have tried to make manifest : the value of small delaying forces in close country, of effective siting of machine-guns, and the importance of mobility in reserves.

To-day's scheme is developing on lines of greater technical than general interest, needing large-scale maps and air photographs for adequate description. Sussex troops are driving Hampshire invaders out of their county. In the area affected the 1st (Hampshire) Grenadier Guards (Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Hughes) held at 10.30 this morning a position extending across the training area just west of the Chichester-Midhurst main road, with outposts running north and south through East Lavant. An imaginary field battery and two troops of Life Guards were in support. As I write this force is being attacked from the eastward by the 4th Guards Brigade (3rd Coldstream and 1st and 2nd Scots Guards under Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. T. Warner), the 8th Field Brigade, and the 21st Light Battery, R.A., and the 5th Field Company, R.E.

The Grenadiers (Hampshire) are holding a very strong line of defended localities west of the river. The position is held in depth, with machine-gun posts in the second line and a good field of fire over bare glacis slopes. To the northward both sides have friendly troops. Here, as always on such ground, the fire from invisible machine-guns of the defence has dominated the situation and machine-gun support for attacking infantry was inadequate to ensure success. To put down heavy concentrations of artillery fire upon the defender's machine-gun posts was then the only solution.

ADMIRABLE UMPIRING

Umpiring which gives proper credit to imaginary shell-fire is a very difficult problem in peace training ; on this occasion it was admirable. Half-measures would have been useless. The only chance was to concentrate the fire of every available gun upon each target in succession (working by a time-table) and for enough infantry to advance immediately to occupy each captured post. That was the system which was adopted in to-day's Sussex attack. Everything depended upon watches being synchronized, and even then, losses to advancing troops must have been heavy on such ground. As a battle-drill the operation was excellently controlled ; the decisions were fair and reasonable.

In this, and in other schemes which I have seen here and elsewhere, special references have been made to the new Field Service Regulations, Part II., recently issued. The compilers, whoever they may be, deserve credit for producing a book much in advance of its predecessors. Other principles in the book will be tested practically this week, in the scheme which will be carried out to-morrow night (on which I will report on Wednesday), and again in the final scheme covering Thursday and Friday, which I will describe on its conclusion.

TERRITORIAL ARMY TRAINING

146TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BEVERLEY, AUG. 18

Of the many Territorial units "packing-up" after their fortnight's camp, none did so with more real regret than the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Battalions of the West Yorkshire Regiment, who left Beverley yesterday for their homes at York, Bradford, and Leeds. There is an extraordinary feeling of well-being, brightness, and contentment about this camp, situated on the outskirts of Beverley. It is a well-laid-out camp with a good road running through the centre of it, and good natural drainage.

The 146th (1st West Riding) Infantry Brigade (Colonel G. W. Geddes) is part of the 49th (West Riding) Division (Major-General Sir Reginald May), whose two other Brigades were at Ripon and Buxton for training. (I dealt with the 147th Brigade at Ripon Camp in *The Times* of August 13.) Although the units of the 146th Brigade are nothing like as strong as many battalions in the 46th (North Midland) Division, they are yet a good deal stronger than many battalions in various South Country brigades. Their strengths, not counting attached, are :—5th Battalion, 15 officers, 308 other ranks ; 6th Battalion, 12 officers, 380 other ranks ; 7th Battalion, 10 officers, 400 other ranks ; 8th Battalion, 11 officers, 361 other ranks.

Besides the 146th Infantry Brigade, there have been in camp the 146th Field Ambulance, No. 6 (N.) Hygiene Company, R.A.M.C., and the 49th Divisional Ordnance Company. The Brigade Staff were attached to the 6th Battalion. These included the Brigade Commander (Colonel G. W. Geddes), the Brigade Major (Captain L. A. Davies, 2nd West Yorks), Lieutenant R. C. M. King, 2nd West Yorks (Staff Captain), and the Brigade Machine-Gun Officer (Captain W. H. Langran, 2nd West Yorks). Other officers attached to assist and advise were Major H. F. C. Hobbs and Captain R. McL. Glassby, both from the 2nd Battalion, also Captain K. N. Crawford, Captain J. D. Woodall, both from the Staff College, and Lieutenant V. M. V. Tighe (Adjutant Depôt). In addition there were four N.C.O.s from the Depôt and two N.C.O.s from the 2nd Battalion.

The 7th Battalion had Captain Gough, Lieutenant G. H. Cree, and four N.C.O.s from the 2nd Battalion and two N.C.O.s from the 20th Field Brigade, R.A. (Catterick), attached for transport duties. The 5th Battalion had Captain F. D. Stott, Captain W. D. S. Carey, Second Lieutenant N. G. Dawson, and six N.C.O.s attached from the 2nd Battalion. The 8th Battalion had Captain W. E. H. Spicer, Lieutenant W. G. Harker, and five N.C.O.s attached from the 2nd Battalion.

There are six training areas to this camp, five of them being close to camp and the sixth entailing a march of some five miles. These areas are small in comparison with the excellent areas occupied by the 46th Division at Ulverston, Cartmel, and Halton.

STANDARD OF TRAINING

In the general outline of training laid down by Brigade at the opening of camp it was suggested that should battalion commanders consider that the standard of training in their unit was sufficiently advanced to omit the earlier stages of training, they might begin company training in the first week. This system was carried out by the four battalions. There would seem to be sound grounds for this procedure when the pre-camp training can be carried far enough, for after all the camp does not consist of 14 days' training, but of some 60 hours' training for officers and N.C.O.s and less for the men.

On "Middle Sunday" a brigade parade service was held in Beverley Minster. Dr. Rigg conducted the service and the Rev. R. H. S. Fowke (S.C., 49th Division) delivered the sermon. After the service the troops marched past the Brigade Commander.

On August 11 the camp was visited by the G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command (Lieutenant-General Sir Cameron Shute), who was accompanied by the Commander, 49th (W.R.) Division (Major-General Sir Reginald May).

As in other camps I have visited, the Y.M.C.A. have more than done their part in providing amusements for the troops. In this camp they erected two marquees.

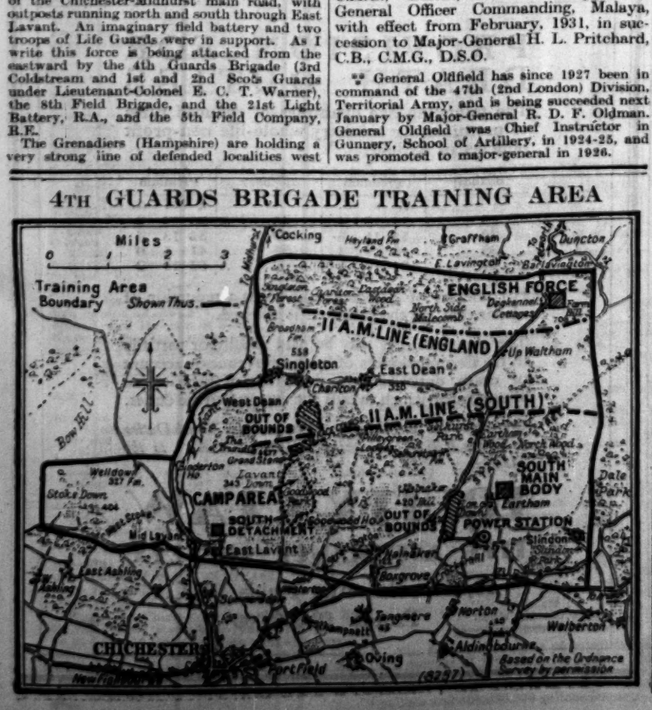
I said at the commencement of this article that there is real regret among the troops that their stay at Beverley has come to an end. I must not fail to add that there is equal regret among the civil population that the time has come to say goodbye, and on both sides happy remembrances of the 1930 camp at Beverley will linger long.

G.O.C., MALAYA

Major-General L. C. L. Oldfield, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed General Officer Commanding, Malaya, with effect from February, 1931, in succession to Major-General H. L. Pritchard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Major-General Oldfield has since 1927 been in command of the 47th (2nd London) Division, Territorial Army, and is being succeeded next January by Major-General R. D. F. Oldman. General Oldfield was Chief Instructor in Gunnery, School of Artillery, in 1924-25, and was promoted to major-general in 1926.

4TH GUARDS BRIGADE TRAINING AREA



NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMODORE AT HONG-KONG

Captain A. H. Walker, O.B.E., whose selection to be Commodore in charge of the naval establishments at Hong-kong was recently announced, will date his appointment from September 19, but is not expected to assume command until he succeeds Rear-Admiral R. A. S. Hill, C.B.E., who was appointed two years ago, and was promoted to flag rank in April last.

The new Commodore will shortly complete 35 years in the Navy, which he entered as a cadet in 1895. During the War he was torpedo officer of the battleship AJAX in the Grand Fleet, until selected for the staff of the torpedo school in 1915. In 1917 he returned to sea duty as torpedo officer on the staff of Commodore Tweedie, Commanding the Grand Fleet Flotillas. He commanded the sloop CADMUS in China during 1919, and since his promotion to captain in June, 1920, he has been Assistant Director of Torpedoes, in command of the cruiser CAIRO in the East Indies, Assistant Director of Naval Equipment, and Director of Torpedoes and Mining. His last duty was in command of the battleship WARSPITE in the Mediterranean, including the time that she was flagship of Admiral Sir Frederick Field on that station.

ACCOUNTANT OFFICERS' COURSE

A new term at the Accountant Officers' Technical Course begins to-day. Formerly known as the Secretaries' Course, this is held twice a year, each course lasting about four months. It is not only for accountant officers who wish to qualify for appointments as secretary, but also those who desire to extend their knowledge of the subjects required in this branch of the profession. Officers appointed for the new course include Paymaster Commanders H. S. Orchard, late of Malta base ; E. C. Aonaheim, recently returned from China in the BERWICK ; G. L. Simmons, from the CONCORD, Signal School cruiser, Portsmouth ; F. N. L. Oliver, from the FISGARD, training ship for artificer apprentices ; and H. G. King, from the Esquimalt Depôt of the Royal Canadian Navy. There have also been appointed Paymaster Lieutenant-Commanders H. J. Kirkby, A. E. Beall, F. R. Porter, G. L. O. Davis, J. A. Hussey, M. A. W. Sweny, and A. G. Jones ; and Paymaster Lieutenants L. B. H. Budge and D. A. Wilson.

VISITS TO SCARBOROUGH

Two new vessels of the Royal Navy with Yorkshire associations are to visit Scarborough during the annual cricket week there. The cruiser YORK, Captain W. J. M. Custance, will arrive on the morning of September 5 and remain until the morning of September 10, when she will rejoin the Atlantic Fleet at Invergordon. The sloop SCARBOROUGH, of which Lieutenant-Commander G. A. M. V. Harrison, from the minesweeper DUNDALK, is in temporary command, will also visit her name town on the same dates. The SCARBOROUGH arrived at Chatham from her builders' yard on the Tyne as recently as August 2, and it is fitting that her first cruise after commissioning should be to the town after which she is named.

WARRANT RANK ADVANCEMENT

Fleet orders notify that the following ratings successfully passed the preliminary professional examination for warrant ordnance officer held on June 3 :—H. S. Walsworth, H.M.S. DORSETSHIRE ; H. G. Ward, H.M.S. DELHI ; and J. W. E. Adams, H.M.S. VIVID. The following have been selected to undergo the course for the rank of signal boatswain, beginning on September 8 :—E. J. Pearce, H.M.S. WARSPITE ; S. G. Oxley, H.M.S. QUEEN ELIZABETH ; H. Jukes, H.M.S. CASTOR ; and W. L. Driver, H.M.S. CALYPSO.

R.A.F. OFFICERS' SWORDS

A new Air Ministry order provides that officers attending levees or similar ceremonies in full dress will in future carry the sword in the left hand (*i.e.*, not hooked up). Detailed instructions with regard to carrying swords at levees are contained in the pamphlet (referred to in paragraph 8 of the Levee Regulations in the July Air Force List) which is issued with each levee card.

WORK FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

In July 204 soldiers completed courses of instruction at the Army vocational training centres, and 137 obtained immediate employment on leaving the Colours. These courses, at which soldiers about to leave the Army receive training in civil trades, include more than 20 different occupations, among which are training for overseas settlement, the various building trades (including carpentry, bricklaying, painting, plastering, &c.), acetylene welding, boot-repairing, motor mechanism, and also positions of trust and private service.

REGIMENTAL ALLIANCES

The King has approved of the following alliances :—

The Mississauga Horse, Non-Permanent Active Militia of Canada, to the 1st King's Dragoon Guards.

Queen Alexandra's (Wellington West Coast) Mounted Rifles, New Zealand Military Forces, to the 14th/20th Hussars.

Australian Army Veterinary Corps to the Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

ARMY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

The results of the course for regimental officers held at the Army School of Education, Shorncliffe, in May and June, are as follows (the list being arranged in regimental order) :—

DISTINGUISHED.—Capt. W. A. Shaw, M.C., The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment ; Lieut. F. L. Webb, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

PASSED.—Lieut. J. S. Usher, Royal Corps of Signals ; Sec. Lieut. C. F. Hutchinson, The East Yorkshire Regiment ; Sec. Lieut. J. M. Christie, The Lancashire Fusiliers ; Sec. Lieut. J. C. H. Eyles, The Wiltshire Regiment ; Sec. Lieut. G. L. W. Andrews, The Seaforth Highlanders ; Lieut. H. A. R. Ferro, Royal Malta Artillery.

CADETS' PASSING-OUT EXAMINATION

The following results of the passing-out examination of special entry and mercantile entry cadets are announced by the Admiralty :—

CLASS 1.—C. P. G. Walker (E.), P. L. Roberts, R. C. Paige (E.), I. L. T. Hogg, H. R. Law, E. B. Bate (E.), D. A. Williams (E.), P. M. Rouse (E.), J. W. T. Milton, A. H. Godwin, G. E. P. Milburn, R. J. Harper, P. M. Wheatley, P. Reeves, P. E. Yonge, and F. Goldsmid, to rank of Midshipman (senr., Sept. 1) ; and C. P. G. Walker, R. C. Page, E. B. Bate, D. A. Williams, P. M. Rouse, J. L. Waiaiti, J. C. Lewin, H. F. Wright, J. A. Osborne, D. W. R. Moriarty, R. Grey, A. C. Mahony, A. R. R. Knowles, H. C. D. Boase, to rank of Midshipman (E.) (senr., Sept. 1).

SURGN. LIEUT. D. M. BEATON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., to rank of Surgn. Lieut.-Commr. (senr., Aug. 13).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.—A. T. GANE, to TIRO (Aug. 18).

SUB.-LIEUTS.—R. PHILLIPS, to Victory (Aug. 22), to Defiance (Sept. 13), to Vivid (Sept. 27) ; and to Curlew (Oct. 2, 25) ; and H. N. THOMPSON, to Dolphin (Aug. 30).

PROBY. PAYMR. SUB.-LIEUT.—E. J. MATTHEWS, to Champion (Aug. 23).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SURGN. LIEUT.-COMMRS.—W. H. BUTCHER, M.A., M.D., to Frobisher ; and G. K. MACLENNAN (D.), to Vivid, for R.N. Barracks (Aug. 18).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified :—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADERS.—A. F. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (July 29) ; A. N. RENDE, to Half-pay List (Aug. 14).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—K. L. HARRIS, to Half-pay List (Aug. 9) ; F. W. WINSON, to No. 203 Squadron, Iraq (July 14) ; S. N. WEBSTER, A.F.C., to Aircraft Depôt, Iraq (July 15).

FLYING OFFICER.—G. E. E. SINGLETON, to No. 1 School of Technical Training (Apprentices) (Aug. 13).

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADER.—W. G. W. PRALL, to Aircraft Depôt, Iraq (July 7).

FLYING OFFICER.—E. TREVETT, to Aircraft Depôt, Iraq (July 7).

INSTRUCTION FOR LAND WORKERS

GLAMORGAN SCHEME APPROVED

PRACTICAL GUIDANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, AUG. 18

It was announced at a meeting of the Education and Horticultural Sub-Committee of the Glamorgan County Council at Cardiff to-day that the Ministry of Agriculture had approved of the committee's scheme of agricultural education for the county, and it was agreed to appoint instructors in agricultural economics, veterinary science, and agriculture. The salary attached to each of the first and third posts is £300, rising by annual increments of £12 10s. to £400 per annum, and a salary of £350, rising by similar increments to £450, is fixed for the lecturer in veterinary science.

The scheme is designed mainly to provide for the organization of classes in agricultural and general subjects for boys and girls in the intermediate stages between the school-leaving age and the age at which applied agricultural instruction can be given most usefully. Provision will be made for organized day and evening classes in agricultural subjects at local centres for young persons engaged in, or wishing to engage in, rural pursuits ; the agricultural education of women and girls in dairying, poultry, husbandry, domestic economy, horticulture, and other rural subjects ; technical advice for those engaged in agriculture and its allied pursuits ; technical assistance for young farmers' clubs, and other activities in cooperation with the local representatives of the National Council of Social Service ; local field and stock trials, demonstrations, &c. ; and generally for the better organization of agriculture for purchase, production, and sale.

It is worthy of notice that Glamorgan, which is principally an industrial county, should be in the van of agricultural education, which is administered by the agricultural committee of the county council, on which, in addition to members of the county authority, are representatives of the county branch of the National Farmers' Union and other bodies interested in agriculture. Its policy is marked by a progressive outlook and a thoroughgoing belief in education and its possibilities and the technical application of the results of scientific agricultural research carried out in this country and abroad. The committee, however, has for some time felt that the exposition of results of these researches by qualified instructors was not receiving sufficiently detailed attention, and for that reason it welcomed the recent suggestion of the Ministry of Agriculture that facilities in all branches of agricultural instruction and technical advice in the county should be developed. A memorandum setting forth the policy and the activities of the committee for the last 10 years and the possibilities of extension was prepared by the County Director of Agriculture (Mr. J. D. Davidson), and a scheme was presented to the Welsh Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry have now approved of the scheme, subject to agreement on certain details.

SCOPE OF THE SCHEME

The committee is convinced of the necessity for adopting measures to prevent animal diseases. Provision is made under the Diseases of Animals Act for the treatment and elimination of diseases, but the committee wishes to attack the causes of these diseases. Its instructor in veterinary science will expound to farmers the principles underlying preventive veterinary medicine and bring home to farmers and stock breeders the results of veterinary research. The committee has been so much impressed by the lack of grasp of the underlying principles of successful cooperation and by inefficient marketing methods that it proposes to appoint an instructor in agricultural economics to further the knowledge of the subject generally and especially to promote the adoption of the principles of cooperation and of the marketing schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The committee is specially interested in allotments and has administered funds amounting to £12,000 from the Coalfields Distress Fund in the provision of seed potatoes, fertilizers, and fencing for allotment-holders, and the instruction and advisory services provided by the committee have been eagerly sought by cultivators in urban areas. Another instructor in horticulture is being appointed under the new scheme. Provision is also made for instruction in domestic science and the proper use of the products of the farm, garden, and poultry run.

The committee realizes the importance of demonstrating the results of research and investigation in the commercial practice of farming, market-gardening, and poultry husbandry. At its demonstration farm at Tregoes, Penceed, the committee has made provision for demonstrating modern dairy farm practice. Realizing that the average farm in the county is under 50 acres, and that the needs of the small farmer must therefore receive special consideration, it now proposes to extend the small poultry section up to a unit of 1,000 birds, and also to establish a market garden department. The farm, poultry, and market garden departments are, and will be, managed directly by technical members of the staff. It is hoped that the new scheme may contribute in a small measure towards alleviating the distress arising from unemployment in the mining areas of the county. Doubtless many youths in the coal industry will have to make new careers for themselves. Those who have migrated to the mining areas from rural districts have some experience of agriculture, and, stimulated by the education given under the scheme, they can soon equip themselves for work on the land.

The chairman of the committee is the Rev. D. M. Jones, a Baptist minister, who, as the son of a farmer, has a practical knowledge of the industry and its needs.

TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT SINCE 1924

NEW QUARTERLY CHARTS

Our Labour Correspondent writes :—

With the August issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* is published a supplement of 37 charts illustrating the course of trade, output, prices, wages, finance, and employment since 1924. Statistics forming the basis of the charts are also given. The Ministry announces that in accordance with a recommendation of the Economic Advisory Council these charts will be issued at quarterly intervals. They show the relationship between the average figures for the year 1924 and the averages for each quarter of the years 1924-30.

The subjects of the charts are wholesale prices ; cost of living ; export values of British manufactures ; shipping freight rates ; the numbers insured against unemployment ; the numbers of the insured who are in employment ; the numbers of persons, insured and uninsured, on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges ; rates of wages ; industrial production ; railway traffic receipts (goods and passenger) ; postal receipts ; volume of British exports and of net imports ; Bank rate (the actual rates and not quarterly averages being plotted) ; discount rate ; bank clearings ; as well as statistics of production, output or activity, and of unemployment in the coal-mining, iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, cotton, wool, and building and allied industries.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday :—

PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—E. S. APPS, to Scarborough (Aug. 8).

PAYMR. LIEUTS.—N. E. DENNING, to Kent (Sept. 16) ; and L. A. JEFFERY, to Revenge (Sept. 19).

PAYMR. SUB.-LIEUT.—B. COLVILLE, to Cleopatra (Sept. 16).

PROMOTIONS

CADETS.—P. L. ROBERTS, I. L. T. HOGG, H. R. LAW, J. W. T. MILTON, A. H. GODWIN, G. E. P. MILBURN, R. J. HARPER, P. M. WHEATLEY, P. REEVES, P. E. YONGE, and F. GOLDSMID, to rank of Midshipman (senr., Sept. 1) ; and C. P. G. WALKER, R. C. PAIGE, E. B. BATE, D. A. WILLIAMS, P. M. ROUSE, J. L. WAIAITI, J. C. LEWIN, H. F. WRIGHT, J. A. OSBORNE, D. W. R. MORIARTY, R. GREY, A. C. MAHONY, A. R. R. KNOWLES, H. C. D. BOASE, to rank of Midshipman (E.) (senr., Sept. 1).

SURGN. LIEUT. D. M. BEATON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., to rank of Surgn. Lieut.-Commr. (senr., Aug. 13).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.—A. T. GANE, to TIRO (Aug. 18).

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PROBY. PAYMR. SUB.-LIEUT.—E. J. MATTHEWS, to Champion (Aug. 23).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SURGN. LIEUT.-COMMRS.—W. H. BUTCHER, M.A., M.D., to Frobisher ; and G. K. MACLENNAN (D.), to Vivid, for R.N. Barracks (Aug. 18).

ALLEGED BURGLARY AT MINISTER'S HOUSE

At the Hampstead Police Court yesterday MARTIN BOYLE, 30, a labourer, and ALFRED MCCALL, 29, a cook, both of no fixed abode, were remanded in custody on a charge of breaking and entering a house in Bracknell-gardens, Hampstead, and stealing property belonging to the Rev. Joseph Johnston, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal, Hampstead. The property taken included some French and Italian money and several articles of jewelry. The prisoners were arrested early on Sunday morning in Finchley-road by two policemen in plain clothes, and the property alleged to have been stolen was found in their possession.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, to-day begins a visit of inspection to the Channel Islands. He will fly his flag in H.M.S. CATERHAM, and is due back at Portsmouth next Friday.

CARS OF TO-DAY

AUSTIN SIXTEEN

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Austin Sixteen folding head fabric saloon gives the advantages of both an open and a closed car, while it can be run with full protection along each side, yet with the whole roof folded away.

The engine and the transmission are designed without complication and with accessibility. The six cylinders measure 65·5 and 111 mm., and the capacity is 2,249 c.c. The nominal power is 15·9, but 36 is stated to be given off on the brake at 2,400 r.p.m. The valves are on the nearside, the cylinder head is easy to lift and has the sparking plugs handy in its centre. The exhaust manifold, which is bolted to the centre of the inlet manifold, has four single ports and one double one in the centre. The pipe is connected to the manifold at the front end, and is swept down below the undershield. The inlet pipe is circular, with buffer ends, and has two central double branches and a single one towards each end. The vertical carburettor is get-at-able, and has an air filter at the front. Feed is from an autovac tank on the dash, and the main supply of 10 gallons is at the back of the chassis. The filler is large and has a cap which cannot be lost. It is towards the nearside, but there is no gauze here. In front of the tappets there is a divided cover plate held by studs, but with these removed the tappets are sufficiently accessible for regulation and have oil mist lubrication.

The honeycomb radiator is in a shell, and the head stay serves to support the bonnet hinge and as a rain gutter. There is a vertical adjustment for the fan belt. Timing is at the back of the engine and is by a chain, without means of adjustment. The generator and water pump are driven in tandem, the pump being the most forward component. It is well to hand with its two hose couplings and large tap for draining the case and the radiator. The gland is free for regulation and for slacking back when repacking has to be done. The cylinder block is separate from the crankchamber, and there is an outside water manifold for the pump delivery. The generator is held by a strap, and towards its back end there is a vertical drive for the make-and-break and distributor which can easily be examined. The electric leads are rightly short. The coil, with the cut-out and fuse, are on the dash, where it is cool. The steering box contains a patented roller worm wheel. The pistons are of aluminium, the crankshaft runs in eight bearings, and the engine, clutch, and gearbox are assembled together and held at three points, the forward bearing being rubber-lined. Tools are in a large cupboard under the bonnet. The single plate clutch is open for inspection round its top half, and the pedal can be altered for travel. Both the floorboards are made to be taken out easily. There is an oil cup for the thrustrace, and the spigot has a roller bearing packed with grease when erected. The clutch pedal is free of the frame. The neat gearbox contains four forward speeds, which are changed by a central flexible lever having a catch for reverse. There is a top filling plug of proper size and a level tap in the nearside. The starter is built-in on the nearside.

Just behind the box is the customary Austin locomotive brake, applied by central hand lever. The shoes are lined, balanced by rubber washers, and each has a handle for adjustment. The propeller shaft is open, and has a fabric joint in front and a metal coupling behind. The three-quarter floating back axle has helical bevel drive, and adjustment of mesh can be made from outside. Filling arrangements are awkward. The springs front and back are half-elliptical, and have zinc liners to the leaves and silentbloc bushes to the shackles ; thus all lubrication is avoided. The back springs are under the axle and outside the frame. The springs are well clipped, but have a little camber. Frictional shock absorbers are fitted.

The four-wheel brakes work directly with rods and cables. There is a large hand primary adjuster easily got at, and the rod joints and the cross-shaft bearings are lined at their sides with felt, which is a simple but good plan. Individual regulation is by moving the threaded rods. The rear brake arms, being behind the axle, are simple to lubricate, and the front brakes are free from complication. On either side is an arm anchored to the top of the stub axle ; when this is pulled back it depresses a spindle in the hollow pivot pin and so expands the cam. The drums are enclosed, and the steering rods are well out of the way. The spare wire wheel and 30in. by 5in. tire are kept in front of a folding grid behind. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance measure 9ft. 4in., 4ft. 8in., and about 8¼in. The chassis weighs 17¼cwt. The body is comfortable and has satisfactory head and leg room ; it will take five persons. Entrance, front and back, is very fair and the forward seats are separately adjustable. There are six side windows of good size, the rear light is large, as is also the one-piece front screen.

The instruments, which include a petrol gauge, are all arranged immediately in front of the driver, and the other half of that part of the scuttle is used for a big cupboard. There is also a pocket on each door. Below the steering wheel is a rim horn push, and above the wheel in the centre are spark, throttle, and light controls. In the centre, just above the screen, a winding handle works by gear an enclosed cross-shaft with sprockets at the ends. Over these a continuous bicycle chain runs either side. These chains run quietly through channels and are equalized in pull, so that the fabric of the roof is not distorted. When the handle is turned, the roof is moved back from just above the front screen and folded automatically behind and on a level with the top of the rear squab, where it lies flat. No windows need to be lowered first, and these can all be in position, if desired, with the roof down. The operation of lowering or raising the roof completely from the driver's seat and working the handle with the left hand takes under three-quarters of a minute. The end of the handle should not be fixed but free to rotate in the hand. With this sort of roof it is much better to let water in and to drain it away than to try to keep it out ; which has been recognized here. I see no reason why the roof should not prove satisfactory so long as the rubber strips on the top are sound. It rained during part of the trial, but not hard.

The winding handle can be locked in almost any position. There are ventilators in the side of the scuttle, and two interior electric lights at the back, which are independent of the roof movement. The saloon was quite new, but would do just under 30 and a good 40 miles an hour on second and third, while 60-65 is its top speed. With a considerable side wind partly against the car, two persons on board, and damp roads, 50 was reached on the up-gradient stretch, the 30 at the foot of the new Dashwood Hill was increased to 43 at the top, and with a standing start on third 30 miles an hour was shown at the crest of the old hill.

The saloon is handy to drive. The safety glass was rather wavy in effect. The engine gave a good account of itself, being steady, flexible, quiet, and cool. The lower gears were commendably quiet, which has not always been the case with Austin cars. Starting from rest on first, the clutch was rather eager, but this ratio is really an emergency gear, otherwise the action of the clutch and also the change-speed was quite normal. The hand brake was probably not sufficiently bedded down and so was not of much use, but the four-wheel brakes were excellent. The actual suspension can be classed as good, though too much fore and aft motion and some wheel bounce are noticeable. These faults would probably be largely removed by hydraulic shock absorbers. The steering was light yet firm, and there is a wide lock. The forward gear ratios are 5·12, 8, 12, and 20 to 1. The chassis costs £240, and the folding head fabric saloon complete £400.

"Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual edition—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

BANK CASHIER'S CONFESSION

At Dorchester yesterday OLIVER GRAHAM CAMPPIELD, first cashier at the Dorchester branch of the Westminster Bank, pleaded "Guilty" to stealing £483, the money of the bank. It was stated that he had been in the bank's service for 20 years. When the bank's inspector was checking the cash the defendant made a confession that he was £483 short. He said he got into the hands of moneylenders some years ago and had paid a considerable sum to them. His salary was £485 a year, free of income-tax. It was pleaded, in defence that he married before he was in a position to do so and became financially embarrassed, but had never gambled or lived extravagantly. The BENCH imposed a fine of £25.

Mrs. Christine Sowersby, of Woodberry-grove, North Finchley, celebrated her 100th birthday on Sunday.

CAR BUYERS' GUIDE

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BRAZILIAN COFFEE.

GROWTH OF ITS EXPORTATION

FIGURES WHICH SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

A remarkable fact which ought not to pass unnoticed by the important commercial centres for the consumption of coffee is the ever-growing increase in the importation of Brazilian coffee into foreign countries, among which we are happy to be numbered.

To confirm this statement recourse may be had to an official report furnished to the Press by the Institute of Coffee of the State of Sao Paulo, the greatest producer of this precious commodity in the world.

According to this report, there has been a great increase in the exportation of coffee from Brazil through the Port of Havre during the first half of 1930, compared with the same period in 1929.

In 1929 Brazil exported through that port 607,659 bags of coffee, and in 1930, during the first six months, this exportation attained the figure of 933,689 bags, which makes an increase, during the course of six months, from year to year, of 326,030 bags.

It appears from these figures that, whilst exportation of the Brazilian product has increased noticeably, shipments from other countries have diminished in a like proportion.

In fact, on studying these statistics, we see that the increase in exportation of Brazilian coffee follows an obvious decline in the figures of other exporting countries and an increase in world consumption.

This fact is very significant and testifies to the excellence of Brazilian coffee, which, little by little, on account of its remarkable qualities, and without other assistance, is gaining the preference of foreign markets.

A STRIKING TESTIMONIAL.

Translation of a letter addressed by an important Antwerp house to its agent in Havre, published by the "Boletim Madeiros de Sao Paulo," in its issue of 21st July, 1930.

Antwerp, 23/6/30.—I read with much interest your circulars concerning coffee. In my opinion, the only course for Brazil to follow is that which she has been pursuing for some time past.

Coffee being a commodity which keeps, Brazil has every interest in retaining it in her own territory and under her control.

To relax control would be fatal for Brazil. Speculators would hoard stocks and would be obliged to hold on to them for years without getting any profit, to the detriment of Brazil, which country during these same years would have to sell her crops at absurd prices. Meanwhile Brazil remains mistress of the situation. The prices at present obtained for Sao Paulo coffees set off to a great extent warehouse charges and annual interest.

The future remains obscure for the country, but, meanwhile, sufficient gold is entering, and, should the situation become very difficult, there would remain as a last resort the destruction of all stocks of coffee of a lower grade than Type 7-New York.

Up to the present Brazil has had it her own way, and need not worry overmuch with regard to the consequences of her procedure. She should obtain a good price for the high grades and allow the rest to fall to a low enough level to discourage any over-production.—I am, &c.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE EXPORT DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

During the last decennial period Brazil exported 135,768,747 bags of coffee, valued at 21,841,239 contos of reis paper, which, converted into pounds sterling at the average exchange of the decade, equals £593,979,336.

Dividing the decennial into periods of five years we find that the exports of the first period were inferior to those of the second in every respect—viz., bags, contos of reis, paper money and equivalent in pounds sterling.

5 years' period.	Bags.	Contos of reis (paper).	£
1920/24	65,257,992	8,437,389	250,668,741
1925/29	70,510,755	13,403,850	343,310,595

Taking the first five years, in 1920 the value per bag was 74$705, in 1921 82$391, and in the following years 118$694, 146$875, and 205$838. There was, nevertheless, when measured in the national currency, a high constancy from year to year in the values of the unit, but converted into gold these did not correspond with values realised in national money.

In the second five years' period the highest value reached by the unit was in 1925, equal to 215$103, corresponding to £5/10/0. In the second place came 1928, with 204$620, and third, 1929, with 191$871.

The average of the five years' period 1920/24 was 125$704, corresponding to £3/15/0, and the average of the period 1925/29 was 190$450, corresponding to £4/18/0.

The following tables show the annual exported quantities in bags, with their corresponding values in paper contos of reis and pounds sterling, and the average annual values per bag by London exchange and the average value of the pound in paper reis.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE EXPORTS.

Years.	Bags.	Contos of reis (paper).	£
1920	11,524,870	1,860,948	52,821,852
1921	12,368,612	1,019,065	34,603,821
1922	12,672,516	1,504,166	44,242,202
1923	14,465,582	2,124,628	47,077,864
1924	14,226,482	2,928,572	71,831,002
Total of the five years period	65,257,992	8,437,389	250,668,741
Average of the five years period	13,051,598	1,687,478	50,133,748
1925	13,481,955	2,900,092	74,032,053
1926	13,751,479	2,347,645	69,581,885
1927	15,115,061	2,575,625	62,688,551
1928	13,881,445	2,840,315	60,701,259
1929	14,280,815	2,740,073	67,306,847
Total for the five years period	70,510,755	13,403,850	343,310,595
Average for the five years period	14,102,151	2,680,770	68,662,119
Total of the decennial	135,768,747	21,841,239	593,979,336
Average of the decennial	13,576,875	2,184,124	59,397,934

AVERAGE PRICE PER BAG BASED ON LONDON EXCHANGE AND VALUE OF THE POUND IN PAPER REIS

Years.	Average price of one bag paper reis.	£	Exchange on London.	Value of £ in paper reis.
1920	74,705	4,11	14 33/64	16,528
1921	82,391	2,16	8 43/32	28,981
1922	118,694	3,0	7 1/16	33,994
1923	146,875	3,5	5 3/8	44,651
1924	205,853	5,1	5 61/64	40,314
Average of the 5 years period	125,704	3,15	8 17/64	32,894
1925	215,103	5,10	6 1/16	39,588
1926	171,700	5,1	7 9/64	33,610
1927	170,404	4,3	5 27/32	41,069
1928	204,620	5,0	5 7/8	40,743
1929	191,871	4,14	5 43/16	41,012
Average of the 5 years period	190,540	4,18	6 9/64	39,20
Average of the decennial	158-122	4,6	7 13/64	36,049

(American. Advt.

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

STOCK MARKET TENDENCIES

SHELL UNION PROSPECTS

The contrast between conditions in the gilt-edged market and in most other departments of the Stock Exchange is still marked. In consequence of the low rates obtainable for money the tendency is for funds on deposit to be withdrawn for investment in securities, and the public's concentration upon stocks of the safest character is readily explained by the continued depression in international trade and industry. As usual during the holiday season, the gilt-edged market is deriving benefit from the lull in the output of new issues. The scrips of most recent issues now stand at premiums which indicate a scarcity of floating stock, and as the result of a steady absorption extending over many weeks jobbers are now carrying relatively small supplies of most British Government and other standard trustee stocks. In the miscellaneous market yesterday it was noticeable that the weakness, which was fairly general, showed itself most plainly in some of the leading dividend-paying shares. That liquidation of a forced character was in progress need not be doubted, but it would be easy to exaggerate its extent and significance. It is necessary to remember that for the time being the industrial market is out of fashion; in other words, that demand has been reduced to exceedingly narrow dimensions, and in such conditions it requires the offer of quite small amounts of stock to depress prices. The renewed heaviness shown yesterday by Brazilian securities occurred in sympathy with the weakness of exchange, the milreis falling below 5d. On the other hand, the market for Chinese bonds made a mild recovery; dealers read the political news as more favourable, and the rise of 9-16d. to 16 13-16d. that took place in the price of silver naturally had a stimulating effect.

Shell Union Dividend Fears

The oil market is awaiting with keen interest the dividend announcement of the Shell Union Corporation, which is the American subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell group. The company has for the past year or two been paying on its Common shares, of no par value, dividends of $1.40 per share in quarterly amounts of 35 cents. In respect of the current year it has paid two quarterly dividends at this rate. The dividend for the third quarter is due next month and a meeting to consider the company's policy is expected to be held to-morrow. In some quarters the fear has been expressed that the company may pass its dividend; in other quarters this is regarded as an extreme view, though a reduction would not cause surprise, for the Shell Union has recently added rather largely to its fixed charges—in connexion with its absorption of other oil undertakings—and has also been affected by a petrol war, now ended. Over 60 per cent. of the capital of the corporation is held by the Royal Dutch Shell group. While the American company is an important subsidiary, it is necessary to avoid over-emphasizing the extent to which its revenues affect the parent organization. The income derived by the Shell company on its holding of Shell Union is believed to be roughly about £1,000,000, while the company's total income last year exceeded £6,500,000. Already the Shell has received on account of the present year 70 cents per share on its holding of Shell Union. Whatever reduction there may be in the American company's distribution in respect of the present half-year it cannot materially affect the dividend outlook for the parent company. Moreover, the interests of the Shell and its partner are so diversified and world-wide that the results achieved by the Shell Union cannot be taken as an index of the earnings of the consolidated undertaking. To mention one example, the group has this year received on its important holding of Mexican and Canadian Eagle shares the first dividend obtained for seven years.

English Margarine and Unilever

It is officially announced that the offer recently made to the Preference shareholders of English Margarine Works, Limited, to exchange their shares for Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares in Unilever, Limited, has been accepted by the holders of more than 90 per cent. of the issued Preference shares of English Margarine Works, Limited. In view of this satisfactory response to their offer, the directors of Unilever, Limited, have now decided to complete the exchange by the issue of the appropriate number of Unilever, Limited, Preference shares.

Pinchin, Johnson Dividend

The declaration of an interim dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary capital of Pinchin, Johnson and Co. on account of the year ending December 31 will be regarded as a satisfactory indication of the progress of this well-known varnish, paint, and enamel manufacturing company. The dividend is at the same rate as the interim distribution for 1929, but it is payable on a larger capital, for the 287,906 new bonus shares issued to the shareholders last spring ranked for dividend as from January 1 last. On account of these new bonus shares, therefore, the present dividend will require an additional £14,390. Further, the directors last June made an offer to purchase 45,000 Ordinary shares in the Torbay Paint Company at the rate of five Torbay shares for six Pinchin, Johnson shares, so that the total issued capital may have undergone expansion since the bonus issue last spring. The last balance-sheet of the company revealed a decidedly liquid position, for the total of cash and British Government securities amounted to £816,282, and in addition stock-in-trade was £731,465, and a sum of £606,517 was due by sundry debtors.

Canada's Cheap Electric Power

The progress of the development of the generation of electricity by means of the use of water power in Canada has proceeded at an extraordinarily rapid rate within the past five years. During that period the average increase in the amount of electrical energy generated ranged from 10 to 20 per cent. per annum. The existing trade depression has resulted in a lessening in this rate of expansion, the increase for the first five months of 1930, compared with the corresponding period of 1929, being 4 per cent. Indications, nevertheless, point to further expansion in the output of electrical power in the next few years, for, according to an official estimate, the power schemes now in course of development will involve the expenditure of a very large sum during the next three years. One of the leading Canadian banks has provided a comparison of the investment in and output of electrical power plants in Canada, Germany, United States, and Great Britain, which shows a remarkably low cost figure for Canada. Thus, according to this estimate, investments in Canadian electrical power undertakings amount to about $1,000,000,000 and the production of power to 18,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. This country's investments are given as $1,500,000,000, but the production is estimated at only 16,200,000,000 k.h. On the basis of the proportion of investment to output Canada heads the list, Germany is second, the United States third, and Great Britain fourth, while this country also has the smallest total output of the four.

Silver and the East

Diminution in the purchasing power of Eastern silver-using countries as a result of the heavy fall in silver during the first half of 1930 has, of course, contributed to the world-wide depression in trade. Of late weeks the price of the metal has displayed greater steadiness, and yesterday it rose sharply to the accompaniment of reports of slightly better trade from China. But the current price, 16 13-16d., is still nearly 5d. per oz. below that at the close of 1929. The effects of the fall in silver were referred to by the President of the Netherlands Bank in his report for the year to March 31 last, and he declared that it was of importance to the Dutch East Indies, although these territories are on a gold standard. It appears that it has been proposed to substitute for the larger silver coins nickel media of payment, and M. Vissering showed that the fall caused the value of the guarantee, which it had been said the existing coins represented for the holder in view of their higher metallic value, constantly to diminish. On the other hand, the more the price of silver fell the greater would be the loss of the Government should the silver coins be eventually converted into nickel.

Insurance and the Tahiti

London underwriters were glad to observe yesterday that all the passengers and crew of the steamship Tahiti, which met with trouble in the Pacific Ocean, had been transferred to the United States liner Ventura. According to a message received by the owners from the head office in Wellington, New Zealand, the Tahiti had sunk, and other messages indicated that there was no hope of salving her. The vessel is understood to have been valued for insurance at £100,000, and on the news yesterday she became quite uninsurable, whereas 30 per cent. had been quoted at first on Saturday to cover the risk of total loss and 60 per cent. was quoted just before the close of business. A report that the vessel was carrying a consignment of gold was discussed in the market, but so far, at any rate, there do not appear to be indications of insurances on gold having been arranged which affected the London market. It is assumed that there would be a certain amount of cargo in the vessel.

Suggested Cause of the Loss

The Tahiti was a twin-screw steamer, belonging to an ownership of high standing, and the statement that the casualty was due to the loss of the starboard propeller was also discussed. It was suggested that water poured through the propeller tube and broke down the bulkhead between hold No. 3 and the engine room. One idea advanced in the market was that the loss of the propeller may have been due to the vessel's striking a submerged object, a suggestion which was put forward when the propeller shaft of the Italian liner Principessa Mafalda broke in October, 1927, while the vessel was off the coast of Brazil on a voyage from Europe to Argentina. Water then reached the boilers, and the ship capsized and sank with heavy loss of life. The technical commission of inquiry into the loss of the Italian liner held that the immediate cause of the disaster was a fracture in the drive to the port propeller shaft. There was an inrush of water, 350 tons being shipped in 20 minutes. This, the commission added, was not an irreparable mishap, but, unfortunately, it proved to be impossible to close the doors of the water-tight compartments. The Principessa Mafalda was of 9,210 tons, built in 1908, whereas the Tahiti was of 7,898 tons, built in 1904.

DEPRECIATION OF THE PESETA

CABINET MEETING TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, AUG. 18

In view of the alarming depreciation of the peseta, General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, has interrupted his holiday in Santander and returned to Madrid. He has called a Cabinet meeting for to-morrow morning.

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, Señor Argüelles, expressed both to his Majesty and to the Premier his desire to give up the portfolio of finance. In view of the fact that his resignation would only add one more difficulty to those already facing the Government, and as there might be some difficulty in persuading anyone else to assume what is at the moment a particularly thankless task, it is possible that he may be persuaded to continue in office. General Berenguer this morning exchanged views with several other members of the Cabinet, but declined to make any statement when the meeting was over beyond saying that he considered that the depreciation was absurd and without justification. The peseta improved slightly on the Stock Exchange to-day, closing at 46.40 to £1.

Up to the present the depreciation has not had a serious effect on the cost of living. There has been a slight rise in prices, but not sufficient to arouse public feeling. On the other hand the export industries are flourishing and are exporting more than has been the case since the War years. The holiday resorts record large increases in the number of visitors. That is due in part to the fact that many Spaniards who are in the habit of passing the summer in the South of France are this year unable to do so owing to the unfavourable exchange, and also to a certain influx of foreigners attracted by the—to them—low cost of living.

REGULATIONS FOR CONTROL

MADRID, Aug. 18.—To-day's official *Gazette* contains the text of a decree issued by the Ministry of Finance setting up a "regular centre" to take all measures it deems necessary for the protection of speculation in the peseta. The measures envisaged are :—(1) To prevent new contracts or "swap" deals by banks, bankers, merchant houses, and persons resident in Spain without authority. (2) To compel bankers to deposit every day more important positions, which positions should carefully correspond to normal turnover demanded by their regular clients. (3) To prevent operations against deposits of foreign currencies concluded in order to obtain peseta balances and at the same time hold back the sale of foreign currencies.—*Reuter.*

WHEAT POOL IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 18.—Farmers' co-operative societies at Santa Fé have formed a wheat pool on the lines of that in Canada with the object of eliminating individual selling.—*Reuter.*

BELGIAN GLASS CARTEL

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—The formation of a cartel of Belgian glass manufacturers is semi-officially announced, following on the adhesion to the scheme of the firm of Henri Labert, the most important glass manufacturers who have hitherto been holding out. It is considered here that this is a prelude to the formation of an international glass cartel.—*Reuter.*

STOCK EXCHANGE

INDUSTRIAL SHARES WEAK

GILT-EDGED ISSUES FIRM

The Stock Exchange began the week in poor fashion. Business remained at a low ebb, and with the exception of gilt-edged securities and the scrips of recent new issues markets were in a depressed condition. Liquidation was again apparent in a number of leading industrial shares. Oil shares were flat, Shell and Royal Dutch, in particular, being affected by fears as to the dividend announcement of the Shell-Union Corporation of America.

A firm tone again prevailed in the GILT-EDGED market. The Five per Cent. War Loan was steady at 104, while the Four per Cent. tax-free Loan rose to 103. The Funding Loan closed ¼ higher and Victory Bonds were firmer. India loans were a trifle weaker in tendency. Australian Government securities were again supported, Commonwealth Five per Cent., 1945-75, advancing to 91½; New South Wales loans showed a general rise. The new scrips again attracted buyers, L.C.C. rising to 1¼ premium, Johannesburg to 1¼ premium, and Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Debentures to 2½ premium. There was little doing in the HOME RAILWAY market and prices tended to ease further. Great Western and L.M.S. fell ¼ and ⅛ respectively, and several prior-charge stocks were marked down. Metropolitan were firm. The premium on the new London Electric Railway Debentures rose to 3⅛.

In the FOREIGN market Chinese Customs loans were supported on the more hopeful reports from that country and the rise in silver. The 1896 loan, English issue, rose to 98¼, the German issue being 97¼, while the Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 1898, Loan, English issue, hardened to 81 and the German issue to 77¼. There was a rise of a full point, to 29, in the 1912 loan, and the 1913 loan closed at 56½. Brazilian bonds were easier in sympathy with the lower exchange, the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rescission bonds and the 1889 loan both falling ⅛. The Minas Geraes Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan was marked down several points. The new San Paulo Seven per Cents. Bonds eased to 4 discount. Peruvian Corporation Preference were harder at 36¼. The Reparation Loan eased to 2½ discount, but the new Austrian Seven per Cent. Bonds hardened to about 11-16 premium. Among FOREIGN RAILWAY stocks several Argentine stocks improved slightly. The new B.A. and Pacific Debenture stock rose to 2½ premium. Leopoldina fell further to 35½, being affected by the Brazilian exchange. A partial recovery took place in Canadian Pacific, the price rising to $177½.

OIL shares were flat. The feature was the weakness of Shell and Royal Dutch, the former being sold fairly freely. These shares were affected by fears as to the forthcoming dividend declaration of the Shell Union Corporation of America, which is a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch-Shell group. Shell closed 3-16 lower at 4¼ and Royal Dutch ¾ lower at 31½. Burmah fell to 4 1-16 and Anglo-Persian to 3 9-16, while Canadian and Mexican Eagle were both about 6d. lower. V.O.C. also declined.

The price of RUBBER fell to 4½d. and, as expected, stocks rose by 568 tons. The share market remained weak, but movements in prices were not large. Rubber Trust closed at 23s. 6d. TEA shares were without interest.

FALL IN COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

The MISCELLANEOUS market was in a depressed condition, some of the leading shares being subjected to liquidation. Unilever closed ¼ lower at 2 9-32, and the discount on the new shares rose to 15s. The new Niger Company Debentures, however, hardened to 1½ premium. International Nickel fell to 20½, and Imperial Chemical to 17s. 10½d., while Turner and Newall, United Molasses, and Spillers all declined. Among "International" shares, Brazilian Traction were maintained, and Hydro-Electric were firm. The Swedish group followed their general tendency, Kreuger and Toll being 26½, S.K.F. 11, and Ekstrolux 6. There was a heavy fall in Columbia Graphophone, which fell to 2½ in the "street," or 17-32 lower on the day. Gramophone fell to 2½. Tobacco shares weakened, British-American closing at 4 31-32, while the Motor group and Electrical equipment shares were generally easier. An all-round fall also took place in Brewery shares. Courtaulds were steady, as also were British Celanese and Wardle and Davenport, but most other Textile issues gave way, Fine Cotton Spinners declining to 9s. and English Sewing Cotton to 1½. Waring and Gillow issues showed a firmer tendency, the Ordinary rising to 5s. 6d. and the Preference to about 8s., while the Debenture stock was marked up several points. Selfridge Preferred and Harrods were lower. Among Land shares, Hudson's Bay eased to 2½. Insurance shares were dull.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the MINING market. Several lower-priced gold shares were supported from the Cape, Randfontein Estate rising to 10s. 7½d., and City Deep to 7s. 4½d., while Daggafontein and Consolidated Main Reef also improved. De Beers Deferred hardened to 6 7-16. Rhodesian shares were inactive. Among Tin shares, several Eastern producers were the "turn" harder. Mining Trust fell to 9s. There was a better tone among Canadian silver shares.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

DOWNWARD TENDENCY

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—The market opened dull and easy and subsided gradually during the day under the leadership of International Nickel and Brazilian Traction, the latter reflecting the weakness of the milreis. There was no special news otherwise, and the bearishness was apparently due chiefly to the protracted absence of constructive indications in the economic outlook.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Aug. 18	Aug. 16
Abitibi	23¾	23¾
Asbestos	¾	¾
Do., Pref.	31⅜	31½
B.C. Packers	6⅛	6
Brat. Tract.	33⅜	35
B.C. Pwr., A	35½	35¾
Do., B	11¾	11
Brit. Emp. Steel	1¼	1¼
Do., 1st. Pf.	No bid	No bid
Do., 2nd Pf.	3	No bid
Calgary	160	160
Can. Car	200⅛	200¼
Do., Pref.	25¼	25½
C. Cement	14	14
Do., Pref.	96¼	95
C. Cotton	45	45
Indust. Alcohol, A	41¼	41½
Do., B	No bid	No bid
C. Power	11	11
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref'd.	42½	38
Cockshutt	15¼	15
Cons. Mining	178¾	178
Dom Bridge	50½	50½
Dom. Glass	No bid	No bid
Dom Textile	74½	74
Fam. Player	44	43⅞
Fraser Cos.	No bid	73⅜
Hollinger	5½	5½
Int. Nickel	20	20½
Massey H.	25¼	25
Montreal H.	7⅜	55⅞
Natl. Brew.	29	29⅞
Nat. Steel Car	46	48
Ogilvie Flour	No bid	No bid
Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Power Corp.	64½	65
Price Bros.	63	63
Quebec Pwr.	54	No bid
Shawinigan	63½	65
S. Canada Power	26¼	26
Steel Co. of Canada	42	43
W'peg Elec.	36½	36½
Bk. Montreal	295	No bid
Can. Bk. Com.	240	240
Royal Bank	290	290
St. Law'ce C.	85¼	85¼

* Ex dividend.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 18.—WHEAT closed easy at a fall of 17c. to 16c. MAIZE easy and 21c. lower. OATS steady and unchanged. LINSEED easy at a decline of 48c. to 60c.

CLOSING PRICES		To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires :—			
Wheat,	October delivery	9.45	9.62
"	November delivery	9.52	9.68
Maize,	September delivery	6.07	6.28
"	October delivery	6.26	6.47
Oats,	October delivery	4.80	4.80
Linseed,	September delivery	17.50	18.05
"	October delivery	17.52	18.00
"	November delivery	17.30	17.90
Rosario :—			
Wheat, No. 2,	October delivery	9.40	9.55
Maize,	October delivery	6.15	6.35
Linseed,	October delivery	17.50	18.00

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (peso = about 1s. 5¼d.).

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅞-2½	1¾-2
New York	2½	2⅛-1⅞	2½
Paris	2½	2½	2
Berlin	4	3¼	2½-5½
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	¾
Brussels	2½	2⅛	1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SELLING RESISTED

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Although trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was not very active, the market showed considerable resistance to selling pressure and largely ignored the pronounced weakness of commodity markets, particularly cotton and grain. Sales were returned at 1,411,000 shares.

An accumulation of selling orders over the week-end made the opening barely steady, the economic outlook being further overclouded by the recent agricultural developments. Moreover, the extensive recovery witnessed last Friday was considered almost entirely due to a temporary technical adjustment. Sentiment among professionals consequently inclined to the opinion that immediate prospects favoured a renewal of selling. All the speculative leaders declined with Steel Common and Radio Corporation showing most easiness. The general list gave way sharply in sympathy, but subsequently steadied under scale-down buying, which centred in Radio Corporation on rumours that an important new pool was absorbing the stock preparatory to a "bull" campaign on the theory that an analysis of Saturday's report revealed excellent management, and that earnings prospects were good. The shrinkage of transactions on the decline also tended to restrain shorts.

The undertone was firm during the afternoon, the pivotal issues effectively resisting further pressure on the part of professionals, who chiefly based their attacks upon amusement stocks. Rumours that important interests were quietly accumulating stocks in anticipation of a moderate business improvement in the autumn helped to encourage a certain amount of confidence, and the close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Aug. 18	Aug. 16
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 15/16	4.86⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86⅞	4.86⅞
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87⅛	4.87 31/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84 27/32	4.84¾
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅞	4.86¾
Seven days	£1	—	4.86 5/16	4.86¼
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93⅜	3.93⅜
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅞	5.25⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.24	40.24⅜
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81¼	26.82
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.88	26.88
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.82¼
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅛	2.96¼
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88⅜	23.89
Brussels, cables	100 bel.	13.90	13.98½	13.98½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.45¼	19.45⅜
Madrid, cables	100pes.	10.61	10.61	10.56
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.14¼	14.14¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.55	17.55
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77¾	1.77¾
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¼	1.29¼
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.66	36.56
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.12	10.18

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices —	Aug. 18	Aug. 16
Atchison	211	211¼
Atl. Coast	144	144
B. & O.	101	101
Do., Pref.	82½	82
Brooklyn M. T'sit	64	64⅞
Can. Pac.	172	176
Cent. N.J.	227	230
Ches. & O.	46	46
Ch. G.W.	10⅛	10⅛
Do., Pref.	37¼	37¼
Ch., N.W.	70	70
Ch.Mil.St. P.	13¼	13⅜
Ch.Rock Is.	93½	93
Del.& Hud.	158	165
Del., Lack.	113	113½
Erie	38	38
Do., 1 Pf.	55	55
G.N., Pref.	75	78
Illinois	115½	115½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	25	25

INDUSTRIALS

AirReduct.	117⅛	115
AlliedChem	250	253
Am. Agric.	6½	6½
Do., Pref.	26½	27½
Am.Bk. Note	16½	16½
Am. and F. Power	67	67½
Am. Can.	124¾	124
Am. Loco.	40	40
Am.Rolling Mills	53⅛	54
Am. Smelt.	65	65¼
Am.Sug. R.	52⅝	51½
Am. Tel.	208	208½
Am. Tob.	237	236
Am.Wool'n	10	10
Anaconda	46⅛	46⅝
Armour 'A'	7¾	7¾
As.DryGds.	31	31
Atl'tic Ref.	36⅝	37
Baldwins	29⅛	28½
BarnsdallA	25	25¼
Beth. Steel	78¾	79½
Celanese	14	14
CdePascoe	46	46½
Chile Copp.	35	35
Chrysler	27⅞	28½
Col. Fuel	47¼	47
Colum. Gas	57⅜	58⅜
Col. Graph.	13⅛	13¼
Cons. Gas	104¾	105⅜
Cont. Can	53¾	54
Cont. Oil	19⅞	20¾
Corn. Prod.	88½	89¼
Crucible	73	72¼
DavisonCh.	26¾	27½
Drug. Inc.	76	77
Du Pont.	111½	111¾
Eastman K	207	208
Elec. P.&L.	65¼	65
Elec. Stor.	63½	64
Fox Films	39⅝	42½
Gen. Elec.	69¾	69⅝
Gen. Foods	53⅜	52⅝
Gen.Motors	45⅝	45⅝
Gillette	79⅞	80
Goodrich	22¼	22¼
Goodyear	61	61½
Hou.OilTx.	77¼	78½
Hud. Mtrs.	29½	29¾
Ind. Rayon	79⅞	83
Int. Harvr.	75½	76
Int. Match Pref.	76½	76½

CURB EXCHANGE

Asso. GasA	30¼	30⅛
Br.Am.Tob	—	—
Elec. Bond	78¼	78⅜
Gulf Oil	120	120¼
HydroElec.	53¾	54
Int. Petim.	18	18½
Mid. West Utilities	27½	27⅝
Pennroad	10⅜	10⅜
Silica Gel.	16½	16½
Std. Oil Ind.	39⅜	39⅜
Swift Int.	33	33
VacuumOil	79¾	82

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	100 30/32	100 27/32
Do., 4½%	102 2/32	102 1/32
Do. (4th), 4¼%	103	103
U.K. 5½% 1937	105	105
Do., 4% 1960-90	88¼	88¼
Arg., 6% 1959	98¾	99
Austl., 5% 1957	87⅝	88⅝
Aust., 7% 1943	104¾	104¾
Belg., 6% 1955	104	104¼
Belg., 7% 1955	115	115¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105¾	105⅞
Brazil, 7½% 1952	102½	102½
Bulg., 7% 1967	81	81
Canada, 5% 1931	101⅛	101
Chile, 7% 1942	101½	101
Chile, 6% 1960	91⅛	*90½
Czech., 8% 1951	110⅜	110½
Denm'k, 5% 1942	106	106
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102¾	103
Dutch E.I. 5½% '53	102½	102½
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105¾	105⅝
Finl., 6% 1945	92¾	92¾
Fr. 7½% 1941	124⅝	124⅝
Fren., 7% 1949	119	119½
Ger., 7% 1949	105¾	105¾
Greek, 7% 1964	100½	100½
Hamb'g S., 6% '46	95	95
Hungary, 7½% '44	101	100½
Ital., 7% 1951	98¼	98¼
Japan 6½% 1954	105	105
Nord Rly. 6½% '50	105⅜	105⅜
Norway 6% 1952	102	102¾
P.L.M., 6% 1958	104	104
Do., 7% 1958	105⅜	105¾
Poland, 7% 1947	84¼	84
Do., 8% 1950	94¼	94⅜
Rio do Sul, 8% '46	90½	90½
San P., 8% 1950	93¼	93¼
Scinr., 7% 1942	107¾	107¾
Swed. 5½% 1954	107	107
Tokio City, 5½% '61	91⅛	91½

* Ex dividend.

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	Aug. 18	Aug. 16
Atchison, Pref.	106½	106½
Lehigh Valley	58	61
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	39⅛	40
New York, Ontario and Western	8½	8¾
Reading, 1st Prefd.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	113	115
National Lead	125	125

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § New Stock.

Call money ruled at 2½ per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at 3 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was a shade easier at 4.87½ for cable transfers.

Silver advanced ¼c. to 36¼ for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $140,000 has arrived from Brazil.

BONDS had a steady and moderately active market. Sales reached $7,683,000.

RUBBER RETURNS FOR JULY

Official advices from Kuala Lumpur give the estimated total

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK EXCHANGE LOWER

RISE IN SILVER

In Lombard-street yesterday money rates were slightly firmer, partly in view of the absence of Treasury Bill maturities on Mondays during August. Both 1½ per cent. and 2 per cent. were paid for fresh loans for the night, old day-to-day advances from lenders other than the clearing banks being usually renewed at 1½ per cent. Discount rates were inclined to weaken during the morning, but had a steadier appearance in the afternoon when the foreign exchanges developed a less favourable tendency. Brokers found it difficult to obtain three months' fine bank bills at 2½ per cent., the competitive rate being 2 7-32 per cent. A Continental demand for such bills at 2 3-16 per cent., and an inquiry on the part of the home banks for October maturities at the same rate apparently met with but a limited response from the market. Both the New York and Paris exchanges displayed a downward trend in the later hours, the former closing at $4.87 1-16, and the latter at 123.84f. The latest shipment of South African gold to leave Cape Town is a large one, amounting to £1,169,442 in bar gold; it is due to reach this country on September 1. To-day, however, only about £80,000 of Cape gold will be available in the bullion market, over £50,000—being the refined portion—of the total consignment of £139,000 having been bought forward by French purchasers. A sharp rise in bar silver was associated with a slight improvement in Chinese trade advices.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½–2	2	2⅜–2½	2⅜–2½	2⅜–2½	2½
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	4 months.	6 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⅛–2⅜	2⅜–2¼	3–3⅛	3¼–3⅜	3⅛–3¼	3¼–4

REICHSBANK
(000's omitted)

ASSETS	August 15	Inc. or Dec.	LIABILITIES	August 15	Inc. or Dec.
	Rm.	Rm.		Rm.	Rm.
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged	Capital	150,000	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,819,020	5	Reserve fund	75,000	Unchanged
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	Unchanged	Circulation	3,418,123	+ 6,199
Reserve in foreign currencies	311,113	—	Other daily maturing obligations	179,441	+ 1,376
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,418,124	+ 13,528	Silver and other coin	167,172	+ 4,753
Silver and other coin	167,172	+ 4,753	Notes on other German banks	19,142	+ 21,635
Advances	77,370	+ 21,635	Investments	100,887	Unchanged
Investments	100,887	Unchanged	Other assets	879,419	+ 5,496
Other assets	879,419	+ 5,496			
			LIABILITIES		
			Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
			Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
			Reserve	371,139	Unchanged
			Notes in circulation	4,229,137	+ 169,156
			Other daily maturing obligations	446,946	+ 25,251
			Other liabilities	222,221	+ 1,564

—*Reuter*

RUSSIAN SOVIET STATE BANK

	Aug. 16	
	Chervonetz	
Capital	25,000,000	
Bank note issue	214,706,458	
Issue department's gold and platinum reserve	49,883,448	
Issue department's foreign currency reserve	4,975,246	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After reaching $8.47 7-32 in the morning, the New York rate declined rapidly in the afternoon. New York coming in a seller of sterling, and the closing quotation was only $4.87 1-16, compared with $4.87 5-32 on Saturday. On the other hand, the Canadian rate rose to $4.86 15-16, the reduction in the premium on Canadian dollars, it was reported, being partly due to sales in connexion with the recent issue of International Nickel shares. At 123.84f. the French rate showed a rise of 2c. The Belgian exchange, on the other hand, was more favourable to sterling at 34.85½. Wild movements occurred on the Spanish exchange, which rose to the fresh record figure of 47p., but declined to 45.40p. and finished at 46.20p., against Saturday's quotation of 46.05p. The German rate was slightly lower at 20.39m. Both the Shanghai and Hong-kong rates advanced, the former to 1s. 7 5-16d. and the latter to 1s. 3 15-16d. The Argentine exchange declined ½d. to 40 13-16d. and the Rio exchange was lower at 4 57-64d. Fresh depreciation occurred in Peruvian currency.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Aug. 18	Aug. 16
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New York	$ to £	4.8.666	4.87 1/32–87 1/32	4.87 1/32–87 1/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86 29/32–87 1/32	4.86 29/32–87 1/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.82–123.88	123.83–123.88
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83 3/4–85 1/4	34.83 1/4–84 1/2
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.97–93.00	92.99–93.00
Zurich	Dr. to £	25.2.213	25.04–04 1/2	25.03 1/2–04 1/2
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3/4–375 1/4	374 3/4–375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.22	193 1/4–193 1/2	193 1/4–193 1/2
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2.215	45.40–47.00	45.60–46.10
Lisbon	Escu to £	—	108 1/8–108 3/4	108 1/4–108 3/4
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.1.07	12.06–06 1/2	12.06–06 1/2
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38 1/2–39 1/2	20.38 1/2–39 1/2
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5.812	34.43–34.47	34.44–34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75–27.78	27.75–27.79
Prague	Kr. to £	164.5.25	164 1/4–164 3/4	164 3/4–164 7/8
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.39–43.45	43.39–43.45
Riga	Lats to £	25.2.215	25.20–25.25	25.20–25.25
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.3.215	274 1/4–274 3/4	274 1/4–274 3/4
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48 5/8–48 7/8	48 5/8–48 7/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.22–18.30	18.22–18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16 1/2–18.17	18.16 1/2–18.17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16–18.17 1/2	18.16–18.17 1/2
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16–18.16 1/2	18.16–18.16 1/2
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 1/16–97 5/16	97 1/16–97 5/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32–1/5 13/16	1/5 23/32–1/5 13/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32–1/5 13/16	1/5 23/32–1/5 13/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32–1/5 13/16	1/5 23/32–1/5 13/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3 11 1/16–1/4 1/16	1/3 11 1/16–1/4 1/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 3/32–2/0 5/32	2/0 1/32–0 7/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/8 3/4–1/8	1/8 1/4–1/7 3/4
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32–2/4 1/32	2/3 31/32–2/4 1/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09–12.09 1/2	12.08 1/4–09 1/4
M'rideo	Per dol.	51d.	40 3/4–41	40 3/4–41 1/4
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	13.90†	13.82 1/2†
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.20–10.35	10.20–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90–8.03 to 100kr. ‖ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100									
—	Demand		30 days' sight		60 days' sight		90 days' sight		
On :—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Australia	92	12 6	92	1 3	91	10 0	90	18 9	
New Zealand	93	17 6	93	8 3	92	15 0	92	3 9	
Africa and Rhodesia	95	15 0	95	9 2	95	7 10	95	17 6	

SELLING RATES				
—	Cable Transfers		Demand	
On :—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Australia	93	17 6	93	16 0
New Zealand	95	7 6	95	0 0
South Africa	99	15 0	99	12 6
Rhodesia	99	16 0	99	13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.57	24.54
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	26.80	26.14
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03½	5.03¾
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.10	10.08
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.50	13.33

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £87,874 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad, and the sale of £3,421 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £1,119,921 as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Aug. 14 ..	Nil	Aug. 14—	
		Bar gold ..	8,743
Aug. 15—		Aug. 15—	
Sovs. released	100,000	Sovs. set aside	20,833
Bar gold	33	Sovs. ..	4,000
		Bar gold ..	15,090
Aug. 16—		Aug. 16—	
Sovs. released	600,000	Sovs.	2,000
Sovs. ..	385,000		
		Aug. 18—	
Aug. 18—		Bar gold ..	3,421
Sovs. ..	87,874	Net influx ..	1,119,921
Total ..	£1,172,907	Total ..	£1,172,907

Net influx for 1930 to date, £7,693,293; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price for BAR GOLD remained at 85s. per ounce.

Extensive Chinese buying orders for BAR SILVER caused a rise of 9-16d. in the price to 16 13-16d. per ounce for both cash and forward delivery. The demand found the market practically bare of supplies. In the afternoon America was inclined to sell at the rise, and the market had an easier appearance at the close.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 88.60 (previous, 88.50); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101 (100.90); 4% Rentes, 1917, 101.70 (101.95); 4% 1918, 100.50 (100.50); 5% 1920, 133.85 (135.75); 6% 1920, 105 (102.80); 4% 1927, 105.70 (105.50); 5% Credit National, 1919, 615 (615); 5% 1920, 545 (543); 5% 1921, 554 (555); 6% 1922 (1st), 522 (520); 6% 1923 (1st), 555.50 (550); 6% 1924, 565 (566); 4% Egyptian Unified, 365.20 (365.20); 3½% Italian Rentes, — (88.70); 5% Brazilian, 1914, — (362); 5% Russian, 1906, 5.50 (5.30); 4½% Russian, 1909, 2.60 (2.70); 4% Turkish Unified, 48.70 (50.40); Banque de France, 21.850 (21.965); Banque de Paris, 2,600 (2,600); Banque Parisienne, 1,715 (1,712); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,862 (1,862); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,505 (3,520); Credit Lyonnais, 3,015 (2,990); Banque d'Orient, 536 (539); Banque Ottomane, 968 (965); Suez Canal, 16,650 (16,655); Chargeurs Reunis, 632 (630); Messageries Maritimes, 209 (209); Transatlantique, 710 (705); Raffinerie Say, 1,826 (1,825); Sucreries d'Egypte, 755 (771); Wagons Lits, 450 (468); Thomson Houston, 819 (812); Lautaro Nitrate, 447 (435); Ford of France, 274 (277); Rio Tinto, 4,325 (4,560); Tharsis, 478 (478); De Beers Deferred, 795 (795); De Beers Preferred, 1,500 (1,296); Jagersfontein, 179 (175); Central Mining, 2,035 (2,045); Chartered, 193 (194); Brakpan, 342 (342); Crown Mines, 444 (443); East Rand, 65 (64); Geduld, 451 (450); General Mining, 92 (93); Consolidated Goldfields, 202 (200); Johannesburg Consolidated, 216 (216); Randfontein, 65 (61); Rand Mines, 365 (366); Tanganyika, 228 (228); Transvaal Consolidated, 154 (154); Union Corporation, 367 (369); Mozambique, 52 (53); West Rand Mines, 44 (44); Caoutchoucs, 122 (123); Eastern International 84 (81); Gula Kalumpong, 109 (110); Kuala Lumpur, 145 (146); Malacca, 145 (146); Mexican Eagle, 73 (74); Royal Dutch, 39.200 (40,250); Shell Transport, 5,857 (5855); Platine, 2,350 (2,355); Oceana Consolidated, 9.25 (9.50). Exchange on New York, 25.42 (25.43); London, official average, 123.83 (123.88); cheques, closing market rate, 125.88 (125.87). Private discount rate, 2⅛% (2⅛%); short money, 2% (2%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 104⅛ (previous 104⅛) 5% Dutch, 103 (103); 2½% Dutch, 64¾ (64¾); 3% Dutch, 37 (—); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 46 (—); Peruvian, 5½% (5¾); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 37 (36¾); Erie, 39½ (39) New York Ontario, 10 (10⅛); United States Steel, 163⅝ (157¼); Union Pacific, 210⅛ (208); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 384½ (388½); Anaconda, 95¾ (94⅝); Deli Batavia Rubber, 60 (63); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 309½ Deli Mij, 283¼ (292½); Amsterdam Rubber, 99¼ (104⅛); Margarine Unie, 236 (244½); Philips Lamps, 329 (334). Exchange on Berlin, 59.29½ (59.29); London, 12.09⅝ (12.09⅝); New York, 2.48¼ (2.48¼); Paris, 9.76¼ (9.76½).

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 72.50 (previous, 71.10); Dynamit Nobel, 72 (70); Kali Industrie Kassel, 157 (154.50); Salzdetfurth, 309 (301); Rheinbraunkohlen, 206 (203); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 170.50 (170).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 7.75 (previous, 7.60); Mexican Consols, 19.87 (20.50); Reichsbank, 246 (236.12); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 142.50 (140); Commers and Privat Bank, 129 (128.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 181 (178); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 123.25 (123); Dresdner Bank, 124 (123.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 105.25 (104); Harpener, 99.50 (96.25); Allgemeine Elektr., 137.25 (135.30); Farbenindustrie, 151.80 (148.25); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs., 99.12 (98.50); Hamburg Amerika, 93 (90.25); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 93.25 (90.25); A.E.G., 88.25 (86.50); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 77.75 (76.50); Svenska Tandsticks, 293 (293.50); Polyiphon, 181.25 (177); Siemens and Halske, 192.50 (186.50); Schuckert, 150.75 (147); Ford Motors, 203.50 (204.50). Exchange on London, 20.39 (20.39⅝); Paris, 16.46 (16.46½); Amsterdam, 168.64 (168.69); New York, 4.18¼ (4.18⅝). Short term (30-55 days), 5¼% (5¼%); long term (55-90 days), 5¼% (5¼%); call money, 5½-5¾% (5%-5¾).

FRANKFURT, Aug. 18.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 123½ (previous, 123); Darmstadter Bank, 181½ (178½); Frankfurter Hyputhken Bank, 157 (157); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 105½ (104½); Farbenindustrie, 151⅝ (148⅝); Harpener Bergbau, 98½ (96); Hannesmann, 84 (82½); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 86½ (85); Phönix Bergbau, 76¾ (76); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 105½ (104); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 137½ (135); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 153 (151); Schuckert, 151 (146); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 136 (134½); Philipp Holzmann, 84.87 (77½); Zellstoff Waldhof, 111 (—); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 93¼ (90); Hamburg Amerika, 93¼ (90¼); German Liquidation Loan, 60 (59⅞); German Protectorate Loan, 21⅛ (21⅛); Anatolian Railway Loan, 14⅛ (—); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 11⅛ (11).

BUDAPEST, Aug. 18.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 216.60 (previous, 216.70) British Hungarian Bank, 75 (75); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 67.50 (67.50); Hungarian Discount Bank, 87.60 (87.50); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 67 (67); Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, 104 (104) City Savings Bank, 64 (64); Hungarian General Savings Bank, 78 (78); National Central Savings Bank, 80.50 (80.50); First National Savings Bank of Pest, 177 (177); Totis Coal, 525 (535); United Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 50 (50); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 37.10 (37.10); Hungarian Colliery Trikany-Zalvolgy 94.10 (94.80); Arms and Machine, 212 (215); Ganz and Co., Danubius, 90.10 (90); Rima Iron, 66.80 (67.10); O.F.A. Timber, 68.80 (71); Union des Usines de Nasic, 118.10 (120,50); Sugar Co. Magyar Nemzeti Bank, 102 (100); Hungarian Sugar, 99.50 (100); United Glowlamps, 116.40 (116); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 26 (26); Electric Power Traction, 112.50 (112.50); Cellulose of Brassa, 23.6 (23.90). Exchange on London, 27.82½ (27.82½).—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 105 (previous, 105.25); Donau-Save-Adria, 11.20 (11.40); Donau-Save-Adria, Pref., 90 (90.97); Oest. National Bank, 317 (320); Wiener Bank-Verein, 18 (18); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47.50 (47.50); Niederoest Eskompte, 159.75 (160); Zivnostanska Banka, — (91.70); Donau-Dampschiffahrts, 19 (19); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 21.25 (—); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 159.50 (160); Siemens Schuckert, 175.20 (176.10); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 46.35 (46.50); Oest. Alig. Kohlen, 655 (664); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 23.50 (24.80); Felten and Guilleaume, 188 (191); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 47 (52.55); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.85 (95.60). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.06 (285.25); London, 34.46½ (34.47); New York, 675 (676); Paris, 27.82 (27.82½).—*Reuter.*

MINING NEWS

N'CHANGA DRILL-HOLE RESULTS

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION.—Output for July, 206 long tons refined copper, and 7 tons yellow metal sheet.

LAKE VIEW AND STAR.—Cablegram.—"In crosscutting West at 5,000ft. level in Chaffers section, in the vicinity of the boundary between that and Horseshoe leases, the Horseshoe No. 2 Lode has been cut, showing over a present width of 9ft. a value of 21d. 12g. 6d. per ton. The new flotation plant is operating satisfactorily with consistently low residue values." Office note to No. 2 Lode:—"Only a small indication that on the 1,200ft. level on this lode, south of Horseshoe-Chaffers boundary, there has been exposed recently a length of 57ft. assaying 116s. over a width of 72in."

BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY.—During four weeks ended August 10 the Coke Ovens at Newcastle, N.S.W., produced 18,235 tons of coke, 107,100 gallons of tar, and 227 tons of sulphate of ammonia. Blast Furnace (No. 3) produced 19,057 tons of pig iron. The Open Hearth (No. 2) produced 21,035 tons of steel. The Bloomer Mill 20,240 tons; Rod Mill, 13,998 tons; the 18in. Mill, 4,545 tons; the 12in. Mill, 953 tons; the 8in. Mill, 1,178 tons; the Rod Mill, 3,986 tons; and the Steel Foundry, 1,465 tons. Iron Lake.—Shipped, 27,482 tons of ironstone. At Broken Hill underground operations confined to maintenance and pumping. Despatches, oxidised lead concentrates received from retreatment middlings at slimes flotation plant in June, 685 tons, assaying 38 per cent. lead and 19oz. silver per ton.

N'CHANGA COPPER.—Results from Diamond drill hole B.36, including those previously reported:—

—	Recovery	Total copper	Sulphide copper
	%	%	%
1,390ft. to 1,397.7ft.	32	2·1	0·5
1,397.7ft. to 1,403ft.	98	9·5	9·2
1,403ft. to 1,405ft.	100	4·0	4·0
1,405ft. to 1,410ft.	78	0·2	0·0
1,410ft. to 1,413ft.	81	5·5	5·0
1,413ft. to 1,420ft.	77	4·6	4·0
1,420ft. to 1,425ft.	77	10·5	5·0
1,425ft. to 1,430ft.	76	10·3	9·6
1,430ft. to 1,435ft.	98	11·8	10·2
1,435ft. to 1,440ft.	83	11·2	11·2
1,440ft. to 1,445ft.	83	12·2	11·9
1,445ft. to 1,450ft.	42	11·4	11·4
1,450ft. to 1,455ft.	50	22·0	14·3
1,455ft. to 1,460ft.	39	10·9	10·2
1,460ft. to 1,465ft.	72	11·7	10·2
1,465ft. to 1,470ft.	68	29·7	7·9
1,470ft. to 1,475ft.	64	10·1	5·0
1,475ft. to 1,480ft.	69	8·3	5·6
1,480ft. to 1,485ft.	39	6·2	4·0
1,485ft. to 1,490ft.	59	3·9	0·0
1,490ft. to 1,495ft.	21	0·6	0·1
1,495ft. to 1,500ft.	50	0·3	0·0
1,500ft. to 1,503ft.	26	13·2	8·6

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER.—N'Kana Mine Development.—Mindola Hole 32 from 1,424ft. to 1,450ft. assays 4.83 per cent. copper for true width 18¾ft., hole finished 4.83 per cent. copper for true width 18¾ft., hole finished.

RHODESIAN TIN DISTRICTS.—Outturn for the first half of August from dredge No. 2, 13¾ tons.

TEJA MALAYA TIN DREDGING.—Outturn from dredges No. 1 and 2 for first half of August, 12.17 tons.

SIPUT TIN.—Outturn for first half of August, 7 tons 2cwt.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past month*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Apl. 1*
Algoma C. and Hudson Bay (June)	$137,419	−36,541	−224,838 (for year)
Barsi Light (July 26)	Rs.27,500	−55,600	−1,72,800
Bengal and N.W. (July 26)	Rs.5,44,755	−79,713	−4,89,385
Gt. S. of Spain (Aug. 9)	Pts.73,978	−52,215	−613,800 (Jan. 1)
Nitrate (2 weeks to Aug. 15)	£13,813	−21,960	−256,504 (Jan. 1)
Rohilkund and Kumaon (July 26)	Rs.99,421	+8,083	+1,14,850
	TRAMWAYS		
Brit. Columbia Pr.	$1,196,239	+39,519	—
Do. (net)	$404,808	+34,173	—
Kalgoorlie (May)	£1,815	—	—
Do. (net)	£627	—	—
Madras (1904) (2 wks. to Aug. 15)	Rs.48,856	+2,174	+35,626 (Jan. 1)
Para Elec. Rly.	£14,816	−228	+321 (Dec. 1)
Do. (net)	£8,479	+415	+1,149

* Unless otherwise shown.

The figures of imports of petrol for the first six months of 1930 and 1929 which appeared in the report of the meeting of Petroleum Refineries, Limited, should have read 525,500,000 gallons and 401,000,000 gallons respectively.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

METALS FIRMER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Aug. 18.—WHEAT.—A dull tone governed the cargo market, and under the influence of lower North and South American advices sellers reduced their limits by 3d. to 6d. per qr. Pacific white, Sept. and Oct., was obtainable at 35s. 9d.; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug., at 35s. For Australian, on passage, 37s. 6d. was asked; and 35s. 9d. for Roumanian, 63lb., Aug.-Sept. Choice white Karachi, Sept., was offered at 36s. Parcels were quiet and 3d. to 6d. lower owing to free offers of Russian and Danubian qualities and easier American advices. For the moment, however, buyers' wants are apparently satisfied. No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug., sold to Manchester at 34s. 3d. South Russian (on sample), Aug.-Sept., offered at 34s. 9d. to 35s. 9d.; and Danubian, Aug.-Sept., at 32s. to 34s.

The wheat futures market closed weak at 7d. to 10d. under Saturday. Trading comprised 38s. 11d. for Aug., and 34s. 7½d. for Nov. Manitoba Grade.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	2.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	34 0	33 11	33 8	33 8	34 4
Nov. ..	34 10	34 7½	34 4½	34 4½	35 2
Jan. ..	35 5	35 0	35 0	34 9	35 7
	LONDON GRADE				
Sept. ..	33 11	33 10	33 10	33 8	34 3
Dec. ..	34 5	34 4	34 4	34 2	34 9

MAIZE.—Cargoes were in poor request and prices marked a further decline. La Plata, shipping-shipped and Aug. and Sept., was offered at 26s. 6d. Parcels sold quietly and with lower Argentine advices prices were 3d. per qr. easier. La Plata, July-Aug., sold at 25s. 6d.; and Aug.-Sept. and Oct.-Nov. (switch sale) at 25s. 6d. and 26s. For No. 2 white flat African, about 25s. 6d. was reported paid: No. 6 round yellow African, Sept.-Oct., sold to Hull at 25s. 6d. on Saturday.

BARLEY was steadily held. No. 3 Canada Western, Aug., 18s. 3d.; Danubian, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., 17s. 6d.; and Black Sea, Sept., 17s.; and Nov., 17s. 6d.

OATS continued quiet. La Plata, Sept. and Oct., 14s. 9d.; and No. 2 mixed feed, Aug., 11s. 6d.

At MARK-LANE trading was fairly active. English wheat was maintained at 37s. to 38s. (old) and at 36s. (new) per 504lb. Foreign wheat was steady at a slight decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, ex ship, 38s.; No. 3, 38s. 3d.; No. 3 (Vancouver), 37s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 37s.; No. 5 (Atlantic), 34s. 9d.; No. 6, 29s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 33s. 9d.; No. 1 hard winter, 37s. 6d.; No. 2, 36s. 9d.; Barusso, 61½lb., 36s. 6d.; Australian, 39s.; and choice white Karachi, 37s. 9d. per 480lb. Flour was quiet. London straight run 6d. a sack lower at 32s. to 33s. Country straight run, 29s. to 31s. and (new) 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize continued firm. La Plata, landed, 30s. 6d.; ex ship (new), 29s. 6d.; Bessarabian, landed, 30s.; No. 4, spot, 30s. 3d.; No. 3 (Vancouver), 37s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 37s.; No. 5 (Atlantic), 34s. 9d.; No. 6, 29s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 33s. 9d.; No. 1 hard winter, 37s. 6d.; No. 2, 36s. 9d.; Barusso, 61½lb., 36s. 6d.; Australian, 39s.; and choice white Karachi, 37s. 9d. per 480lb. Barley was steadily held. English malting, 29s. to 30s.; (new), 35s. to 40s.; Californian, landed (old), 30s. to 35s.; (new), ex ship, 29s. to 33s.; and Chilean brewing, ex store, 33s. to 37s. per 448lb., Persian, landed, 18s. 3d.; Russian, 19s.; ex ship, 18s.; and Danubian, 18s. 3d. per 400lb. Oats were quietly steady. English, 20s. to 21s. per 3cwt. La Plata, landed, 16s.; ex ship 15s.; Chilean tawny, 14s. 6d.; mixed feed, landed, 13s.; and German, 22s. per 320lb. Wheatfeed maintained. Middlings, 6s.; 2nd middlings, 7s. 6d.; bran, 4s. 9d. to 5s.; broad bran, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per 112lb. Oatmeal quieter. Fine Midlothian, 8s.; Scotch, 13s.; American, 14s. 6d.; and American and Canadian rolled oats, 15s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in very quiet demand at 3d. to 6d. per qr. decline. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, Aug.-early Sept., at 36s. 1½d.; No. 2, 35s. 3d.; No. 3, 34s. 7½d.; No. 5 Manitoba, Aug.-Sept., 33s.; No. 3 mixed durum, Aug.-Sept., 30s. 7½d.; No. 1 hard winter, Aug.-Sept., 34s. 7½d.; No. 2, 34s. 1½d.; No. 2 red winter, Aug.-Sept., 33s. 9d.; Rosafe, 62lb., Aug.-Sept. 15, 35s. 4½d.; choice white Karachi, Aug., 35s. 3d.; Sept., 35s. 6d.; Australian, afloat, 37s.; and white Western Pacific, Aug.-Sept., 35s. Flake covered winter, Gulf, afloat, at 34s. 6d. to Liverpool, while to Manchester No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, Aug., made 34s. 3d. Spot parcels were quiet and 1½d. to 1½d. per cental lower. Graded wheat futures opened 3½d. lower on easy closing Chicago and Winnipeg advices, and further declined owing to liberal offerings of Canadian and American winter wheat, a poor milling demand, and heavy selling orders for outside account. In the afternoon prices further receded on weak opening Canadian and American markets, the close being easy at 1½d. to 2½d. per cental less on the day. Sales were 275 loads.

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done		Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	7 2¾	7 2¾	7 1½	7 2	7 1½	7 3½
Dec. ..	7 3¼	7 3¼	7 2	7 3	7 2	7 4
March ..	7 4	7 4	7 3	7 4	7 2½	7 4¾

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels met a quiet trade at 9d. to 9d. per qr. below Saturday's level. No. 2 white South African were about unchanged. Business was confined to La Plata, Aug.-Sept., at 25s., with sellers of afloat at 25s. 6d. to 26s., according to position; loading, 25s. 9d.; July-Aug., 25s. 6d.; and Aug.-Sept., 25s. 6d. to 25s. 9d. Fox., Oct.-Nov., new and/or old, 26s. 9d.; No. 2 white flat African, Sept.-Oct., 25s.; No. 4 flat yellow, Sept.-Oct., 25s. 3d.; and No. 6 round yellow, Sept.-Oct., 25s. 9d. Spot parcels were quiet with African 1d. per central cheaper.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were quiet with sellers of Chilean tawny, Sept.-Oct., at 14s. 6d.; and La Plata, f.a.q., Aug.-Sept., 15s.

FLOUR was steady but quiet.

The following are stocks in public warehouses for the week ended Aug. 16:—

—	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Oats
Liverpool ..	35,389	3,608	907	3,518
Manchester ..	21,137	1,511	845	1,587
Total (tons) ..	56,526	5,119	1,252	5,055
Total last week	58,189	4,130	1,741	5,728

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Only a poor demand was reported for spot cotton, the sharp fall in prices helping to increase the cautiousness of buyers. Quotations of American were 28 points lower. Middling, 6.52d.; Brazilian and Peruvian declined 8 to 28 points; Permam fair, 5.73d.; good, 5.63d.; Ceara, 5.40d.; Tangais, 6.05d.; Egyptian fell 30 to 50 points. F.g.f. Sakellaridis, 11.00d.; f.g.f. Upper, 8.37d. African were 28 points lower. Middling West, 6.47d.; g.f. East, 7.32d. East Indian unchanged to 20 points lower. Fine m.g. Broach, 4.24d.; Dhollera, 3.70d.

American futures showed increased weakness to-day following the "bearish" cable advices and the continued unsatisfactory conditions in the textile industry. Opening at 9 to 15 points decline, prices fell away rapidly under general liquidation and increased hedge selling. The midday advices of a fall of 40 points in Bombay was a slight recovery in the afternoon on "bear" covering and trade calling, which helped to offset American selling orders, and the close was steady at a net loss of 4 to 24 points. Oct., 6.04; Jan., 6.15; March, 6.24; May, 6.33. New York, 4 a.m.:—Oct., 11.16; Jan., 11.43; March, 11.61; May, 11.80.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 15 points lower, and later showed a fall of 41 to 43 points on general selling, but recovered somewhat, closing quietly steady at 33 to 35 points decline. Aug., 9.60; Sept., 9.64; Oct., 9.78; Nov., 9.93; Dec., 10.02; Jan., 10.07; Feb. and March, 10.24; April, 10.43; May

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—
‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; △. bargains done with or between non-members ; ††. bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A. the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡‡. income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡. income-tax up to 5s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡‡. income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns. 35
2½% Anns. 26/4
2½% Cons. 45/8 ¼ ¼ 13/16 7/8 5/8 5/16 ¼ ⅜ 5/8 11/16 11/16 ⅝ 11/16
4½% Cons. Ln., 1925-45 ⅝ ⅝ 11/16 11/16 11/16 ⅝ ⅝ 11/16 ⅝ ¾
3½% Conv. Ln., 1961 or after 11/16 11/16 11/16

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

6 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.

8 P.M.—To West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone).

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts)†, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Newfoundland†, United States†, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, East Africa (Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi), Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, Falkland Islands, Mauritius and Madagascar, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga), and French Middle Congo)†.

8 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (all parts), Canary Islands (Las Palmas), Peru (Iquitos), West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria)*.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Aug. 20	8 p.m.
R. Star†† (Stuart Star)	Aug. 21	6 a.m.
Du. pkt. (†Gelria)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Brigade)	Aug. 23	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Brigade)	Aug. 23	6 p.m.
ARGENTINA : Fr. Hamburg : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Aug. 21	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Ormonde)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	Aug. 19	Noon
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Aug. 20	8 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Brigade)	Aug. 23	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Brigade)	Aug. 23	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Sesnme	Aug. 23	7.30 a.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y.† (Majestic)	Aug. 20	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Montcalm)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Aug. 23	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 22	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Aug. 21	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Aug. 20	8 p.m.
(Tenerife) : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Aug. 21	7.30 a.m.
(Las Palmas) : U.-Castle†† (Garth Castle)	Aug. 21	6 a.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
(Tenerife) : W. Star (Ceramic)	Aug. 22	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Brigade)	Aug. 23	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Brigade)	Aug. 23	6 p.m.
CAPE VERD Is. : B. Star (Avelona Star)	Aug. 29	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	Aug. 19	Noon
CEYLON : Orient (Ormonde)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera and Khyber)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Ranchi)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Emp. of Australia and Emp. of Japan)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Naldera and Khyber)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	Aug. 19	Noon
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Camito)	Aug. 22	9 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Aug. 20	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Carare)	Aug. 23	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Aug. 23	6 p.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (J. V. Oldenbarnevelt)	Aug. 19	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (J. V. Oldenbarnevelt)	Aug. 20	1.30 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranchi)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi only) : Fr. pkt. (Emp. Grandidier)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	Aug. 19	Noon
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Aug. 23	6 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Aug. 21	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
FALKLAND Is. : Via M'video (Lutetia and Loreto)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
FIJI : Via Frisco (Homeric and Ventura)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
Via Frisco (Aquitania and Ventura)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr. and Du.) : E. & F. (Carare)	Aug. 23	9 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
INDIA, CEYLON (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Aug. 23	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Aug. 20	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Camito)	Aug. 22	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Aug. 23	6 p.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver (Emp. of Australia and Emp. of Japan)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
Via U.S.A. (Adriatic)	Aug. 23	6 p.m.
Via U.S.A. (Homeric)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Saxon)	Aug. 22	11.30a.m.
E.D. (Dagomba)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Cape Town* (Arundel Castle and Clan Mactavish)	Aug. 29	11.30a.m.
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
Via U.S.A.† (Majestic)	Aug. 20	2 a.m.
Via Canada† (Montcalm)	Aug. 22	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	Aug. 21	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 22	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Orient (Ormonde)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Aug. 20	8 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia) : U.-Castle (Saxon)	Aug. 22	11.30a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*†	Aug. 22	11.30a.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Saxon)	Aug. 22	11.50a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	Aug. 19	Noon
W. Star† (Majestic)	Aug. 20	2 a.m.
Cunard (Mauretania)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Aug. 23	7.30 a.m.
W. Star (Adriatic)	Aug. 23	6 p.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Cityinnen)	Aug. 23	7.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 26	6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Ital. pkt.† (Anversville)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Asie)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Asie)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
E.D. (Dagomba)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
French Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Asie)	Aug. 23	6 p.m.
E.D. (Dagomba)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone : E.D. (Barracoo)	Aug. 19	8 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria : Fr. pkt.* (Toledo)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, and Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Asie)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
Fr. Togoland, Dahomey : Holt† (R. L. Holt)	Aug. 21	8 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Accra)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
Gambia : E.D. (Dagomba)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES : Via N.Y. (Ile de France) (Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Carare)	Aug. 19	Noon
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 23	9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 25	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 26	6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

*† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

† Air fee is 2d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

†† Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq	3½d. „
„ Persia and India (Karachi)	3d. „
„ India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India)	7d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Majestic to Canada, Newfoundland, United States, and the countries to which mails are sent via New York may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on August 20 from 1 P.M. to 1.50 p.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To China (via U.S.A.), Colombia (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Ecuador (via U.S.A.), Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), United States. 11 A.M.—To British Honduras (direct), Guatemala (by sea direct). 1.15 P.M.—To Ascension and St. Helena, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (via France), India (via France), Iraq, and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service), Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia (via Beira). 6 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco). TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Greece (by sea direct), Malta, Turkey (by sea direct) 11 A.M.—To British Honduras (via Jamaica), Fiji (via Canada), Guatemala (via Jamaica), Guianas (British and Dutch), Newfoundland. 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (via Suez), Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-kong (via Suez), India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Japan (via Suez), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, New Zealand (via Australia), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—China, by ss. Empress of Australia. Dutch East Indies, by ss. P. C. Hooft. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and Nigeria, by ss. Accra. U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Japan, China, Bermuda, Bahamas, Fiji, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. Europa. TO-MORROW.—China and Japan, via Siberia. Kenya and Sudan, by Italian Packet. Jamaica, by ss. Patuca.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ACCRA (E.D.), from West Africa ; Plymouth.

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (C.P.R.), from Quebec ; Southampton, 1 p.m.

EUROPA (N.D.L.), from New York ; Southampton, a.m.

HOROKATA (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand ; Southampton.

MAURETANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth, 1 a.m. ; Southampton, 5 p.m.

PATUCA (E. & F.), from Jamaica ; Avonmouth, p.m.

TO-MORROW

CITY OF BARCELONA (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Liverpool.

DE GRASSE (C.G.T.), from New York ; Plymouth.

ESPAGNE (C.G.T.), from Vera Cruz ; Plymouth.

RANGITANE (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand, Southampton, 4 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

BOUTRY .. .. For W. Africa, left Lagos 15th.
KOKA .. .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. Mersey 18th.
FANTEE .. .. For Halifax, left St. John 14th.
MATTAWIN .. .. For S. Africa, left Sierra Leone 13th.

BEN LINE

BENMACDHUI .. For Far East, arr. Antwerp 18th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AENEAS .. .. For Ldn., left Penang 14th.
HELLESPHON .. For L'pool, left Penang 15th.
LYCAON .. .. For Japan, left Shanghai 14th.
MACHAON .. .. For Japan, left Penang 14th.
MERIONES .. .. For Hull, arr. Brisbane 15th.
OANFA .. .. For Hankow, left Hong-kong 14th.

BLUE STAR

ARANDORA STAR .. Cruise, left Olden 16th.
FRESNO STAR .. .. Arr. Shanghai 18th.

BOOTH

ALBAN .. .. For Manaos, left Lisbon 16th.
BASIL .. .. Fm. Pernambuco, arr. Lisbon 16th.
BONIFACE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Pernambuco 15th.
FRANCUS .. .. For N.Y., left Para 15th.
STEPHEN .. .. For Madeira, left Para 15th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

BOMPATA .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Ldn. 17th.
DIXCOVE .. .. For Cont., left Sierra Leone 14th.
MARY SLESSOR .. For Sapele, left Las Palmas 17th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBRAE .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 18th.
BEAVERBURN .. For Montreal, left Havre 17th.
DUCHESS OF YORK For Montreal, left Greenock 16th.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. For Quebec, left Cherbourg 16th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Quebec 16th.
ENNISMORE .. For Glasgow, left Montreal 16th.
MONTCALM .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Hamburg 17th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN LINDSAY .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 16th.
CLAN MACALISTER .. For U.K., left Beira 17th.
CLAN MACFOUGALL .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Glasgow 18th.
CLAN MACFARLANE For Beira, left L. Marques 16th.
CLAN MACINTOSH .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Hamburg 17th.
CLAN MACKENZIE .. For Beira, left L. Marques 16th.
CLAN MACNAIR .. Fm. Barrow, arr. Glasgow 17th.
CLAN MACNAUGHTEN Fm. L'pool, arr. Cape Town 17th.
CLAN MACNEIL .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 17th.
CLAN MACTAVISH .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 17th.
CLAN MONROE .. For Beira, left Cape Town 16th.
CLAN MORRISON .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 16th.
CLAN OGILVY .. For U.K., left Suez 18th.
CLAN RANALD .. For E. Africa, left Pt. Sudan 17th.
CLAN SKENE .. For U.K., arr. Durban 17th.
HALIZONES .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Walvis B. 16th.
HARMODIUS .. .. For U.K., left Durban 18th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA .. .. For Montreal, left Cherbourg 16th.
ANTONIA .. .. For Montreal, left Belfast 16th.
AQUITANIA .. .. For Sthmtn., left N.Y. 16th.
AUSONIA .. .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 18th.
BERENGARIA .. For N.Y., left Cherbourg 16th.
CARINTHIA .. .. For L'pool, left Bergen 17th.
CARMANIA .. .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 15th.
FRANCONIA .. .. For N.Y., left Cherbourg 17th.
FRANCONIA .. .. For N.Y., left Belfast 17th.
LACONIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 18th.
LANCASTRIA .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. N.Y. 18th.
SAMARIA .. .. For L'pool, left N.Y. 16th.
SCYTHIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 18th.

ANCHOR

BRITANNIA .. .. Cruise, left Palmas 16th.
CALEDONIA .. .. Arr. N.Y. 17th.
CAMERONIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Moville 17th.
CAMPANIA .. .. For Glasgow, left Bombay 14th.
TARANTIA .. .. For Bombay, left Suez 15th.
TRANSYLVANIA .. Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 16th.
TUSCANIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 18th.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

ATHENIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Quebec 17th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT ALMA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Wellington 17th.
PORT GISBORNE .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Timaru 17th.

DONALDSON

CORINALDO .. .. Fm. M'video, arr. Rio Grande do Sul 15th.
GRACIA .. .. Fm. Pacific Cst., arr. Glasgow 16th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CARARE .. .. Fm. Kingston, arr. Avonmouth 16th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF HALIFAX .. For Calcutta, cld. Aden 17th.
CITY OF WINNIPEG Fm. Brisbane, arr. Hull 17th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

BRANKSOME HALL .. For Hull, left Alexandria 16th.
CITY OF CAIRO .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 15th.
CITY OF CORINTH .. For Ldn., cld. Gib. 18th.

FURNESS LINE

PACIFIC EXPORTER Fm. Portland, arr. Victoria 16th.
PACIFIC RELIANCE Fm. Portland, arr. Los Angeles 16th.
PACIFIC SHIPPER .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Seattle 15th.

GLEN

GLENAPP .. .. For U.K., arr. Manila 17th.
GLENCAIRN .. .. For U.K., left Vladivistock 15th.
GLENDIFFER .. .. For Aarhus, left Hamburg 17th.
GLENLUCE .. .. For Far East, left Ldn. 16th.
GLENOGLE .. .. Fm. Far East, arr. Ldn. 17th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

BUDGENLAND .. For Dairen, arr. Suez 16th.
LEUNA .. .. For Brisbane, left Lisbon 17th.
MILWAUKEE .. .. For Hamburg, cld. Queenstown 17th.
SAUERLAND .. .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 17th.
TIRPITZ .. .. Fm. Hankow, arr. Suez 16th
VOGTLAND .. .. Fm. Yalngtao, arr. Singapore 18th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

ANTONIO DELFINO For B.A., left Boulogne 17th.

HARRISON

CHANCELLOR .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Antigua 16th.
DEFENDER .. .. Left Pt. Natal 17th.
DIRECTOR .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 17th.
INANDA .. .. For Ldn., left Antigua 16th.
WAYFARER .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Colombo 17th.

HENDERSON

HENZADA .. .. For Lyttelton, left Wellington 16th.

HOLLAND AMERIKA

NIEUW AMSTERDAM For R'dam, cld. Plymouth 17th.

HOULDER

GAMBIA RIVER .. Fm. San Lorenzo, arr. Mersey 18th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA PLANTER Fm. Ldn., arr. Kingston 14th.
JAMAICA PRODUCER Fm. Jamaica, arr. R'dam 17th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BALFE .. .. Fm. Rosario, arr. Las Palmas 17th.

LEYLAND

MEDIAN .. .. For Boston, left N.Y. 16th.
MELITONIAN .. For S. Atlantic, left Philadel. 16th.
NINIAN .. .. For N. Orleans, left Kingston 16th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

CHENONCEAUX .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'seilles 17th.
GEN. DUCHESNE .. Fm. Mauritius, arr. Suez 17th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

SALEIER .. .. Fm. Cherbourg, arr. Suez 17th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN For R. Plate, arr. B. Aires 15th.
HIGHLAND MONARCH For Ldn., left M'video 16th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ASAMA MARU .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Yokohama 18th.
HAKONE MARU .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 17th.
HARUNA MARU .. For Ldn., left Penang 16th.
KAMO MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Shanghai 18th.
KANAGAWA MARU .. Fm. R. Aires, arr. Yokohama 17th.
KASHIMA MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Kobe 17th.
KUMA MARU .. .. Arr. Manila 16th.
MALACCA MARU .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Kobe 17th.
MATSUMOTO MARU For Ldn., left Batavia 16th.
NAGATO MARU .. For Calcutta, left Singapore 17th.
PENANG MARU .. For Bombay, left Kobe 17th.
SHINYO MARU .. For 'Frisco, left Shanghai 16th.
SUWA MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Suez 15th.
TANGO MARU .. For Yokohama, left Manila 17th.
TOKIWA MARU .. For N.Y., left Bolio 17th.
TOKUSHIMA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 16th.
YOKOHAMA MARU .. For Seattle, left Yokohama 16th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

DERFFLINGER .. For Tsingtao, left Singapore 17th.
DRESDEN .. .. For N.Y., cld. Queenstown 16th.
FRANKFURT .. .. For Bremen, left Yokohama 17th.
LAHN .. .. For Tsingtao, left Shanghai 16th.
MAIN .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Tsingtao 18th.
OROTAVA .. .. For Hamburg, left Las Palmas 17th.
SIERRA VENTANA .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 16th.
WITHAM .. .. For Bremen, left Hong-kong 16th.

ORIENT

ORFORD .. .. Cruise, left Immingham 16th.
ORONSAY .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 17th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ERRO .. .. For Callao, left Cristobal 17th.
ESSEQUIBO .. .. For Cristobal, left Callao 17th.
LAGUNA .. .. For L'pool, arr. Glasgow 16th.
OROYA .. .. For Valparaiso, left La Pallice 17th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BARADINE .. .. For Sydney, left Aden 17th.
BHUTAN .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 16th.
BORDA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Yokohama 18th.
COMORIN .. .. For Brisbane, left Colombo 18th.
KAISAR-I-HIND .. For Ldn., cld. Suez 17th.
KAMPOAR .. .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 16th.
MONGOLIA .. .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 16th.
NORNA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Calais 16th.
NANKIN .. .. For Ldn., left Bombay 16th.
NARKUNDA .. .. For Bombay, cld. Aden 17th.
RAMPURA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Gib. 18th.

BRITISH INDIA

MASHOBRA .. .. For U.K., left Calcutta 16th.
MOLTARA .. .. For Beira, left Suez 16th.
NARDANA .. .. For Falmouth, left Cardiff 16th.
SHIRALA .. .. For Osaka, left Singapore 15th.
TEJAWA .. .. For Calcutta, left Hong-kong 16th.
TREWYN .. .. For Bombay, left Suez 18th.
WARFIELD .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Dunkirk 16th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

ROTORUA .. .. For Sthmtn., left Wellington 16th.
RUAPEHU .. .. For Wellington, arr. Colon 17th.

FEDERAL

DEVON .. .. For Ldn., left Malta 18th.
WESTMORELAND .. For Ldn., left Curacao 15th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

OTONIA .. .. For Los Angeles, left Wellington 16th.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 17th.
WESTERNLAND .. For Antwerp, left N.Y. 15th.

ROTTERDAM-LLOYD

BALDERAN .. .. Fm. R'dam., arr. Sabang 18th.
INDRAPOERA .. For R'dam., left Sabang 18th.
KOTA INTEN .. For Java, left Pt. Said 18th.
KOTA PINANG .. For R'dam., left Batavia 16th.
KOTA RADJA .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Batavia 16th.
SIBAJAK .. .. For U.K., left Pt. Said 17th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

ORANJA .. .. For Amsterdam, cld. Las Palmas 17th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALMANZORA .. For B. Aires, left Cherbourg 15th.
ARTURIAS .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Rio Janeiro 15th.
SILABUS .. .. For U.K., left Bahia 14th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

BANFFSHIRE .. For Ldn., left Bimlipatam 18th.

UNION-CASTLE

ARUNDEL CASTLE .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Sthmtn. 18th.
DROMORE CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Algoa B. 18th.
DUNBAR CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Sthmtn. 18th.
GLOUCESTER CASTLE Fm. L. Marques, arr. Pt. Natal 16th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE For Pt. Natal, left Dar-es-Salaam 17th.
LLANSTEPHEN CASTLE Fm. Ldn., arr. Algoa B. 18th.
RIPLEY CASTLE .. For Mauritius, left E. Ldn. 17th.
SANDGATE CASTLE Fm. Mauritius, arr. N.Y. 16th.
SANDOWN CASTLE For N.Y., left St. Vincent 17th.

WHITE STAR

ADRIATIC .. .. Fm. Madeira, arr. Lisbon 16th.
ARABIC .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Mersey 18th.
BRITANNIC .. .. For L'pool., left N.Y. 16th.
CALGARIC .. .. Cruise, arr. Immingham 18th.
MEGANTIC .. .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 18th.

YEOWARD LINE

ALCA .. .. For L'pool., left Las Palmas 17th.
AVOCETA .. .. For Canaries, left Lisbon 15th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC .. .. Cruise, left Lisbon 16th.
AKITA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Calcutta 16th.
ALBERT BALLIN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 16th.
ALTONA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Table B. 18th.
AMERICAN MERCHANT For Hamburg, left N.Y. 16th.
ARMADALE CASTLE Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Table B. 18th.
ASCANIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Quebec 17th.
BADAGRY .. .. For Hull, left Teneriffe 16th.
BALMORAL CASTLE For Sthmtn., arr. Pt. Natal 17th.
BALTIC .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 18th.
BARMOOR .. .. For Ldn., arr. Cardiff 15th.
BERLIN .. .. Fm. Brem'en, arr. N.Y. 17th.
BHAMO .. .. Homewards, left Rangoon 18th.
BRONTE .. .. For L'pool, left B. Aires 16th.
BRUYERE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Santos 16th.
CAMERONIA .. For Fm. N.Y., arr. Clyde 17th.
CASTALIA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Karachi 16th.
CEDRIC .. .. For N.Y., left Galway 18th.
CERAMIC .. .. For Melbourne, left Clyde 18th.
CHINKOA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Calcutta 18th.
CITY OF ATHENS .. Fm. Tsos, arr. Moji 17th.
CITY OF AUCKLAND For Melbourne, left Philadel. 16th.
CITY OF BATAVIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Karachi 15th.
CITY OF CARDIFF .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 16th.
CITY OF CARLISLE .. Fm. Newport, arr. Clyde 17th.
CITY OF CHRIST-CHURCH .. Fm. Cocanada, arr. Suez 17th.
CITY OF GLASGOW .. Fm. L. Marques, arr. Clyde 17th.
CITY OF HEREFORD .. For Yokohama, left Suez 16th.
CITY OF KARACHI .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Algoa B. 17th.
CITY OF LILLE .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Moji 18th.
CITY OF MADRAS .. For U.K., left Pt. Swettenham 18th.
CITY OF PITTSBURG .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 15th.
CITY OF SALISBURY .. Fm. Fremantle, arr. Singapore 16th.
CITY OF WINCHESTER Left Pt. Natal 17th.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. L. Marques 18th.
COCHRANE .. .. For Beira, left L. Marques 18th.
CUMBERLAND .. .. Fm. Townsville, arr. Brisbane 18th.
DURRAM CASTLE .. For Ldn., cld. St. Helena 18th.
EUROPEAN .. .. For Fremantle, left Perth 18th.
GABOON .. .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Table B. 17th.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE For Rangoon, left M'seilles 16th.
KARAPARA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. L. Marques 18th.
LAFAYETTE .. .. Fm. Havre, arr. N.Y. 17th.
LEICESTERSHIRE .. Fm. Rotoom, arr. M'seilles 18th.
LEPANTO .. .. For Hull, left Table B. 16th.
LIMERICK .. .. For Ldn., arr. Auckland 15th.
MESSONIER .. .. Fm. Tyne, arr. Table B. 16th.
MOREA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Gib. 18th.
MUSICIAN .. .. For L'pool, left Corpus Christi 17th
ORDUNA .. .. For Callao, left Valparaiso 16th.
ORMONDE .. .. For Brisbane, cld. Tor B. 17th.
PACIFIC PRESIDENT For V'couver, left Glasgow 18th.
PAKAFEA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Dunedin 16th.
PAPANUI .. .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. Pt. Pirie 16th.
PAREORA .. .. Fm. Apia, arr. Hampton Roads 15th.
PLATANO .. .. For Pto. Castilla, left N.Y. 17th.
PORT CAROLINE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 18th.
PORT VICTOR .. .. Fm. ..., arr. Sydney 17th.
QUERIMBA .. .. For Singapore, left Townsville 16th.
RANGITIKI .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Chalmers 15th.
REMUERA .. .. Fm. Ld

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LEGAL NOTICES
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ANNETTE FRASER SCHOFIELD deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ANNETTE FRASER SCHOFIELD late of Maison Medicale de Nice St. Barthelemy Nice France Widow deceased who died on the 11th day of December 1929 and to whose Estate Letters of Administration (with Will annexed) were granted to Cecil Woodrow Cross of No. 7 Old Burlington Street Westminster in the County of London Solicitor on the 26th day of March 1930 by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the said Cecil Woodrow Cross or to the undersigned his Solicitor on or before the 30th day of October 1930 and notice is hereby also given that after the last day the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 18th day of August 1930
BECKINGSALES & NAYLORS 34 Copthall Avenue E.C.2. Solicitors for the Administrator.

CHARLES GLOVER WILLIAM AYLEN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of CHARLES GLOVER WILLIAM AYLEN late of 78 Burston Road Putney in the County of London Retired Captain Royal Navy deceased who died on the 24th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 14th day of June 1930 by Edward Henry Cresswell and Marrie Moody the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 23rd day of October 1930 after which day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 16th day of August 1930.
PARFITT CRESSWELL & WILLIAMS, 567/9, Fulham Road, London, S.W.6, Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE SURGEON COLONEL CHARLES ALFRED ATKINS deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of CHARLES ALFRED ATKINS of 25 Colebourne Road Earl's Court in the County of Middlesex formerly of 109 Ladbroke Road Kensington and late of Glyn Mills & Co. 3 Whitehall Place, Westminster, a Surgeon Colonel (retired) in His Majesty's Army who died on the 24th day of July 1930 and whose Will was proved by Messrs. Holt & Co. Trustees the sole Executor therein named on the 9th day of August 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of October 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the estate of the said Charles Alfred Atkins amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall have then had notice; and will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 14th day of August 1930.
MILLS & REEVE, 74, Upper Close Norwich Solicitors for the said Executor.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any), addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 19th day of August, 1930:—

Short Description of Land.	Person to be Registered.
FREEHOLD.	
Land in Manor Road, Belvedere, Erith, Kent. (P.67332.)	William Revel Hayward, of 3, Havelock Road, Belvedere, Kent.
91 to 97 (odd), Stafford Road, East Ham. (P.67580.)	Thomas Henry Wilson, of 34, King Street, E.C.2.
1 to 15 (odd), Holland Road, South Norwood, Croydon. (P.67590.)	Neil McCraig and William Wright, of 18, Edmund Street, Annan, Scotland.
Land in Manor Way, Petts Wood, Chislehurst, Kent. (P.67645.)	Reed and Hood, Limited, of Lincoln House, 296, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Land at junction of New Road and Hurst Road, Abbey Wood, Kent. (P.67661.)	Ernest Paul Frakes and Robert Richard Richards, both of 136, Woolwich Road, Abbey Wood, S.E.2.
Land in Church Hill Road and D'arcy Road, Cheam, Surrey. (P.67662.)	Albert and Edward Holtham and William Thomas Lax, both of 223, Winchester Road, Highams Park, Essex.
2, Branstone Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey. (P.67666.)	Hans Keiser, of 2, Branstone Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey.
Land and buildings in the Malton and Scarborough Road, East Heslerton, Yorks. (P.67672.)	Annie Battey, of Manor Farm, Sutton, near Askern, Doncaster, Yorks.
Fleetwood, High Road, Laindon, Essex. (P.67673.)	Leah Levy, of Fleetwood, High Road, Laindon Hills, Essex, and John Levy, of 115a, Bushey Hill Road, Camberwell, S.E.5.
Land adjoining Stratton, Godstone, Surrey. (P.67679.)	Sir Leslie Trew Burnett, of 9 and 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
11, Park Hall Road, Finchley, Middlesex. (P.67692.)	James Edward Newland, of 3, Onslow Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.10.
Land in Florence Drive, Enfield, Middlesex. (P.67733.)	Ernest Walter Rowe, of 46, Cecil Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
34, Soho Square and 15, Dean Street, City of Westminster, London. (392206.)	Jack Abraham Phillips, of 24, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Land in Cooden Drive, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.	Reginald Arthur Larkin, of Cranwell, Gunter's Lane, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
LEASEHOLD.	
41, 42, 49, and 51, Goldsmith Avenue, Acton, Middlesex. (P.67648.)	Jack Swyers, of Flat 2, 41, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

RE SURGEON COLONEL CHARLES ALFRED ATKINS deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of CHARLES ALFRED ATKINS of 25 Colebourne Road Earl's Court in the County of Middlesex formerly of 109 Ladbroke Road Kensington and late of Glyn Mills & Co. 3 Whitehall Place, Westminster, a Surgeon Colonel (retired) in His Majesty's Army who died on the 24th day of July 1930 and whose Will was proved by Messrs. Holt & Co. Trustees the sole Executor therein named on the 9th day of August 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of October 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the estate of the said Charles Alfred Atkins amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall have then had notice; and will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 14th day of August 1930.
MILLS & REEVE, 74, Upper Close Norwich Solicitors for the said Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)
No. 00283 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett in the Matter of LASE SONS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 28th day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £1,500,000 to £1,125,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 15th day of August 1930.
Dated this 19th day of August 1930.
WM. WEBB & SONS Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Company.

No. 00431 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett In the Matter of E. J. & W. GOLDSMITH Ltd and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the high Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 29th day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £180,000 to £70,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect of the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute was registered by the Registrar of Companies the 13th day of August 1930.
R. S. JACKSON & BOWLES, Ingram Court, 157 Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. Solicitors for the above named Company.

JOHN GIBSON Deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of JOHN GIBSON late of 119 Bath Street Rugby in the County of Warwick deceased (who died on the 15th day of July 1930 and whose Will was proved on the 14th day of August 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice by Thomas Bennett Gibson and Albert Roger Beal the Executors named in the said Will) are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 27th day of October 1930 after which date the said Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated this 18th day of August 1930.
W. H. SANDERS, 7 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitor for the above named Executors.

MRS. SARAH ANN ELLIS Deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of SARAH ANN ELLIS of 25 Howland Street Tottenham Court Road in the County of Middlesex (wife of Frank Ellis) deceased (who died on the 28th day of July 1930 and whose Will was proved on the 11th day of August 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims in writing to the undersigned, on or before the third day of October 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and that he will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 18th day of August 1930.
W. H. SANDERS, 7 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitor for the above named Executrix.

RE RALPH HENRY NEVILL deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of RALPH HENRY NEVILL deceased late of 7 Old Burlington Street Westminster in the County of London Author (who died on the 25th day of June 1930 and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose Estate Letters of Administration (limited to the purposes of the Settled Land Acts) were granted out of the Principal Probate Registry on the 12th day of August 1930 to Frederick Reginald Nevill) are hereby required to send written particulars of their claims to the undersigned by the 31st day of October 1930 after which date the assets of the said estate will be distributed by the Administrator having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice.
Dated this 14th day of August 1930
KERLY SONS & KARUTH 10 & 11 Austin Friars, London, E.C.2 Solicitors for the Administrator

ROBERT BICKERSTETH Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 and the Administration of Estates Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming as CREDITORS, next of kin or as otherwise interested in the Estate of ROBERT BICKERSTETH late of 17 Old Burlington Street, Westminster, and 7 Old Bank, Lancaster, Printers Middleman (who died aged 53 at Liverpool aforesaid on the 14th February 1929 intestate and to whose Estate Letters of Administration (limited to grant of the Probate in England) were granted by the High Court at the Principal Registry on the 5th day of April 1930 to Henry Robert Hart of 23 Surrey Street London W.C.2, Solicitor, William Geoffrey Sconce of No. 19 Surrey Street aforesaid, Solicitor, having been added as an additional Administrator by Registrars Order dated the 30th May 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the 15th January 1931 after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice. It is believed that both parents and any brother or sister and the grandparents and uncles and aunts (both of the whole blood and of the half blood) of the intestate are deceased the intestate but if any such person or any issue of any such brother or sister uncle or aunt be living they should send in their claim within the time before named and after the time the said Administrators will not be liable in respect of any such claim.
Dated the 18th day of August 1930.
BUCKTON, VAUGHAN & HART, 23 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Administrators.

RE MARY LOUISA COWPER, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. All persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of MARY LOUISA COWPER late of Beatty, Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, Widow (who died on the 12th April 1930) are hereby required to send particulars thereof to Walter Percy Norcross and Henry Ingram Arthur Alexander Macaab and Walter Charles Morgan all of Stone House, 128 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, Solicitors who are the Administrators with the Will annexed of the Estate of the said Mary Louisa Cowper on or before the 25th October, 1930 after which date the Administrators will proceed to distribute the said Estate having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated the 15th August, 1930.
NORTON ROSE & Co. Stone House, 128 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Administrators.

RE CHARLES HELLYER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of Charles Hellyer late of Woolborough Cottage, Buckfastleigh Justice of the Peace deceased (who died on the 9th day of March 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 16th day of July 1930, by Frank Orlando Hellyer, Owen Stooks Hellyer, Marjorie Doris Mackrill and Walter Fred Harris the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to Messrs. Hodgson Harris and Co., Chartered Accountants, Parliament Street, Hull or to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 31st day of October 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 15th day of August, 1930.
ANDERSON & Co. Victoria Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull, Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE PRUDENCE BAKER, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of PRUDENCE BAKER late of 57, Yew Tree Lane South Yardley in the City of Birmingham Widow (who died on the 20th day of April 1929 and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate were granted by the District Probate Registry at Birmingham on the 31st day of July 1930 to the Public Trustee are required to send particulars thereof in writing to us the undersigned on or before the 25th day of October next, after which date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 15th day of August 1930
PERRY SON & RICHARDS 44, Colmore Row, Birmingham. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. The CHEAP ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the Cheap Electric Power Corporation Limited, will be held in Room 725a, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2, on Monday the 25th day of August, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose provided for by the said Section.
Dated the 15th day of August, 1930.
B. LOGAN, Director.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1908 In the Matter of DOUPHONE SYNDICATE Limited. Notice is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND to Creditors is intended to be declared in the above named Company and that Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 5th September, 1930 after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.
Dated the 15th day of August, 1930.
G. D. PEPYS, Official Receiver and Liquidator, 33 Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of the CORNEY GARDEN HAULAGE COMPANY Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 29th July, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
Creditors 29th August, 1930, at 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
15th August, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of the CARTAGENA (COLOMBIA) WATERWORKS, Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th July, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
Creditors 27th August, 1930, at bankruptcy Buildings (Room 53) Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
15th August, 1930

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of HARVEY DERBY, and COMPANY Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th June 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
Creditors 27th August, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
15th August, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of AMERICAN INFORMATION BUREAU (SALES AGENCY) Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th July, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
Creditors 28th August 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
15th August, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of CHRONOTONE Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th July, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
Creditors 29th August, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
15th August, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of The BURNAVISTA SYNDICATE Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th July, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
Creditors 28th August, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
15th August, 1930.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

ABBEY COURT, 15-17, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead. 7/6
This well-appointed Residential Hotel is within a few minutes' walk of Finchley-road Metropolitan Station, North London Railway, and bus route. Hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bed rooms. Central heating. Billiards.

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE QUIET HOTEL
Accommodation for over 100 guests.
ALEXANDER HOTEL,
35-39, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Tubes and Buses. Inclusive weekly terms from £2 17s. 6d. single. From £5 5s. double, or from 10s. 6d. per day.
PROVERBIALLY EXCELLENT FARE.
Billiards. Bridge. Gas fire in every bed room. Constant hot water. Night porter. NO EXTRAS. Tariff on application. Paddington 5766, 5781.

RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER and electric radiators are installed in all bed rooms of
THE ALWIN HOTEL,
GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.
Redecorated throughout. Spacious and comfortable public room; central heating; excellent and varied cuisine; lift. Terms inclusive from 42s. per week, affording outstanding value. Kensington 4672.

TO DISCRIMINATE
is not only to "select carefully," but to "note the difference." Discerning visitors, whose choice falls on the
BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL,
28-30, DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, W.8,
are quickly aware of the differences which have built up its outstanding reputation at home and abroad.
Country produce from Hotel's own farm.
Very quiet (within one minute of Kensington Gardens), yet within easy reach of Barkers, Harrods, &c. Always freshly decorated. Nearly 100 rooms and suites most comfortably furnished. Every bed has box-spring and hair mattress. RUNNING WATER and TELEPHONE in ALL BED ROOMS. Much patronized by quiet family people.
Rates from 5 guineas weekly, or 18s. 6d. daily.
Telephone Nos.: Western 1641 (3 lines).
THE FIRST OF MR. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
in a fine situation facing due South and overlooking Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.
COBURG COURT HOTEL
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.
Not only very accessible but also most convenient for all places of interest and amusement. Hot and cold running water in 140 bed rooms; numerous private bath rooms. Night porters, fire escape stairs. Renowned for good catering, service, and attention. Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 9s. 6d. per day. Weekly inclusive terms from five guineas. Inspection invited. Brochure sent free.
Telephone, Park 2402 (five lines).
Telegrams, Kitchening, London.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

27, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2. AT SHIRLEY'S.—Personal supervision. From 2½gns. Bed and breakfast from 35s. Park 2774.

ADJACENT BAKER-STREET. AT 21, YORK-STREET.—BED-SITTING ROOMS VACANT; meals as desired. Constant hot water. AT SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted hot and cold water; gentlemen, married couples. Padd. 8135.

WHITE HALL. AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 13s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

LOGIS RESIDENTIAL CLUB. AT 20, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.—For ladies and gentlemen. Recently opened. Unfurnished rooms. Constant hot water, central heating; restaurant lounge; gas fires in all rooms. Park 8167.

VICTORIA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, double, & single, well furnished; gas fire, ring, own meter; electric light; bath (geyser); moderate.—5, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS. BACHELORS' BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, bath, light, and attendance; all fitted with heated hot and cold running water, from 30s. 4d. Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Tele., Park 5097.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast only.—Bryanston Chambers, 25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5083.

BAKER-STREET. EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED ROOM.

In quiet well-run house; fitted hot and cold water. Electric gas and meter, 30s. per week, including efficient service; meals if required; inake ideal bed-sitting room for one or two.—Apply Housekeeper, 20, Upper Montagu-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY sunny BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street, W.1, facing Welbeck-street. Welbeck 7058.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS and Suites; off Queen's-gate; meals as required.—Phone, Western 6696.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Self-Contained SERVICE SUITES and Single Rooms; hot and cold water all rooms; everything new; quite out of the ordinary; prices from 2 guineas, inclusive of plain breakfast, service, and electric light.—124, Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 4739.

BED-SITTING ROOM; double, also single; every comfort; meals as required.—Manageress, 10, Bryanston-street (one minute Marble Arch Station).

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; sunny; redecorated; comfortable.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 2s. 6d. daily, or weekly; constant hot water; gas fires; 5s. Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, comfortable, close Kensington High-street and Earl's Court; from 20s.; breakfasts; gas fires; dinner optional.—14, Marloes-road, W. 8.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, S.W.7, two minutes Gloucester-road Station; gas fires, rings, divans; constant hot water; from 2gns, including breakfast and service.—Phone Frobisher 4081 mornings, or 7481 evenings.—The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted basin and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, furnished as sitting rooms; 2 divan and concealed beds. Single 30s., double (large) 39s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W. (Tube: Gloucester-road). Western 0266; and 8, Grenville-place (adjoining). Western 1256.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires, breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 2½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BOND-STREET (near).—Well FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE SUITES and Bed-Sitting Rooms in superior well-appointed house from 2½gns., including breakfast and service.—Welbeck 3571.

BUSINESS and professional men.—Large, well FURNISHED ROOMS; breakfast, lunch, dinner if desired. From 30s.; good bath rooms.—6, Nevern-road, Earl's Court. Prob. 1408.

MARBLE ARCH. ADJOINING HYDE PARK. BUSINESS MEN'S BED-SITTING ROOMS, entirely redecorated and furnished, bath rooms each floor; telephones; very moderate terms. Also self-contained suite; bed room, sitting room, and private bath room; suitable for one or two people.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

CADOGAN CHAMBERS, 121, SLOANE-STREET.—Bachelor Self-Contained Suite, 2½gns.; charming bed-sitting room, 3½gns.; others 2gns. Service. (Sloane 6785.)

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (few minutes off).—LARGE, well FURNISHED bed-sitting room; all conveniences.—Phone Welbeck 4985.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHARMING FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; three rooms, bath; moderate; inclusive terms or meals as desired.—Park 1412.

CHARMING SUITE in gentlewoman's house; two rooms; hot and cold running water; first floor suite; gentleman sneeding comfort and care; good cooking; partial board.—7, Chesterton-terrace, N.2.

COMFORTABLE SUITES, furnished; own bath; service if required.—18, Palace-court, W.2. Park 7190.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS. Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals optional.—27, Pembridge-place, W.2. Park 2124.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms available; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

EARL'S COURT.—FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM, well-appointed house; three minutes Tube and District Railway; quiet neighbourhood; telephone.—33, Longridge-road, S.W.5.

EAST CROYDON. PARK HILL HOUSE, GUEST HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD. Delightfully situated, 10 minutes Downs, golf links; lovely grounds; tennis; garages; special terms permanents. 'Phone, Croydon 0657.

EXCEPTIONAL TERMS to VISITORS and RESIDENTS. DINNER, BREAKFAST and DINNER from single 2gns., double 4gns. French and English cooking. Quiet, very central.—23, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

FERNLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE. Every home comfort; tennis; hot water all rooms; terms moderate; inspection invited. Hampstead 8060.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED. English family; nice house and gardens, Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box N.1925, The Times, E.C.4.

56, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. FIRST-CLASS Residence and address; one minute Tube and buses; Flatlets beautifully furnished; ladies only; suit students or professional women catering for themselves; fitted basins (h. and c.); gas fires; electric cookers, gas fires, central heating; hot water service and bath inclusive; 25s. to 3gns. Paddington 1037.

FROM £1 12s. 6d. BED and BREAKFAST; divans; excellent service and food; hot and cold every room.—Write, call, or 'phone, 209, Gloucester-terrace. Padd. 5772.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, large garden; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City. West end, 12. Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD (near Finchley-road, Met.).—Beautifully furnished large BED-SITTING ROOM, SINGLE BED ROOM adjoining, private house; use garden, 2nd floor; constant hot water.—'Phone Maida Vale 7558 or write Box 9388, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD (3mins. Finchley-road, Met.).—Attractive SUITE, with bath room, in quiet, well-appointed house; also Single or Double Rooms; meals by arrangement or boarding terms.—'Phone Miss Jean Macdonald, Maida Vale 5137, or write Box 01338, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HAMPDEN HOUSE, 15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms, fitted h. and c. water, gas fires; 2 minutes Tube; charming house. Garden. Breakfast optional. Four mins. Earl's Court Station. Kelvin 9291.

HANDSOME SUITES. Furnished and Unfurnished, and separate rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; service.—Finlay, 125, Queen's-gate. Western 4871.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1. HIGH-CLASS SERVICE SUITES; one or two bed rooms; running water; meals as desired; valet; 'phones landings; central heating; near Park. Padd. 5787.

BICKLEY, KENT. HOLMFIELD PARK.—High-class RESIDENTIAL; five acres beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; convenient City, West End; hard courts, golf, riding; from 3gns. incl.; one double vacant.—Ravensbourne 2660.

HYDE PARK.—Miss Withey, late of 8, Duchess-street, W.1, now in her newly appointed house, offers BOARD-RESIDENCE; gas fires, constant hot water; 1 minute Lancaster-gate Tube.—Write Box 9369, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1. Padd. 9947.

HYDE PARK, W.2, close Marble Arch.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, just opened; exceptionally well furnished and decorated; hot and cold water in rooms; ample bath rooms; quiet position facing South.—26, Cambridge-street. Ambassador 2952.

QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7. JUST OPENED. LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns. BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 2ns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Close District and Tube.—32, Elvaston-place. Western 6051.

KENSINGTON.—Attractive FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETS; reduced summer terms. £1 single, 30s. double; breakfast optional.—Western 5939.

KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Bed Sitting Rooms with breakfast, from 30s. to 3½gns. double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 9282.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, 13, Lyndhurst-gardens, N.W.3.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION at moderate terms. Partial board. Hampstead 8762.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating; from 25s., double 3gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2802.

LADIES' luxurious up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, every convenience, optional from 35s.—60, West Cromwell-road, S.W.5. 'Phone, Western 4811.

Live Moderately and Comfortably at
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.
Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 8427.

18, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11. LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, newly opened. Exceptionally fine BED-SITTING ROOMS, 2gns.; also UNFURNISHED. Light meals. Park 1524.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a specialty. Moderate. Padd. 2596.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

HAMPSTEAD. LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms, good cuisine; partial board. 25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

PRINCES-MANSIONS, 17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tube; 46 rooms; constant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d. (Large sitting room, bed room communicating. JUST VACANT.)

20, BARKSTON-GARDENS (one minute Earl's Court Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds; gas fires, constant hot water; from 25s. single, £2 2s. double; meals optional. Frobisher 3213.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions, Tele., Abercorn 2960.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive SERVICE SUITE; also Bed-Sitting Rooms, single from 25s., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR.—In Charges-street.—Well FURNISHED SINGLE BED ROOM; running hot and cold water; phone, electric fire, births, valeting, service.

MAYFAIR.—BED-SITTING ROOM, with dressing room. Also Single Bed Room; good cooking, valeting; telephone.—23, Charges-street.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Telephone 2363. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7. MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bedrooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8696.

NEWLY decorated, tastefully FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS in quiet open position adjacent to Harrods Stores; fitted basins (hot and cold); gas and electric fires; 2-3gns., including service and electric light; also unfurnished from 1½gns.—Resident Proprietor, 9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Sloane 7658.

PAYING GUEST WANTED in refined family, full or part board, terms moderate; bath (hot and cold); gas and electric fires; 2-3gns., including service and electric light; also unfurnished from 1½gns.—Resident Proprietor, 9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Sloane 7658.

PAYING GUEST WANTED in refined family, full or part board, terms moderate; bath (hot and cold); gas and electric fires; 2-3gns., including service and electric light; also unfurnished from 1½gns.—Resident Proprietress

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Trade and other societies for the protection of their members have frequently been approached concerning my open and above-board activities. Many look upon me as a Reformed Poacher—but now a good gamekeeper. I was recently interviewed by the powers that be and asked whether I would abstain from publishing the prices paid at auction against the actual photographs. I acceded to their wishes almost without exception. But if other firms old enough to be my firm's grandfather ten times over so to say continue to publish whole pages of photographs and prices, then I must protect myself and do likewise. A trade society once challenged me to produce proof of three of my advertised transactions in my own glorious county of Devon (1) To give the name and address where I made a gratuitous call and collected a plain silver dressing set which sold for over £3,000; (2) To prove that a lady offered me a book of foreign stamps, &c., and said she would be content with £40, but I sent her £140 (£100 more); (3) To prove that I called (gratuitously) on a third person where a sale of the premises was to take place, and told the owner that the only piece worthy of London was a little Worcester bowl. She said, "Don't sell it under £5, for a well-known N. Devon dealer has offered that sum." It realised £92 in Piccadilly. The challenger had proof, and is welcome to it again. In the next village I recently made a call and collected six chairs, bought years ago in Torrington for £18. A London dealer this time, and, I believe, a member of the British Antique Dealers' Associations, offered £60. I guaranteed £105 at least, and sold them on August 30th at auction for £210. *Experto credo.* The dealer's action was quite proper, of course, but my contention is that you will do better if you "Sell at Auction," and at Piccadilly for preference. I often illustrate one of eight chairs collected just over the border, *i.e.*, Lyme Regis, where I was informed that a dealer of repute had offered a very low sum. I sold the eight for £2,300 at auction in September. No covers, simply the Adam wooden frames plus the old horsehair.

I said last week that there is nothing wrong in buying cheaply. I have made many enemies among those whose living depends on buying over the counter or by private treaty, but have also made legions of friends by the use of the "pen of a ready writer" and the publicity of the Press, and in ten years have built the most remarkable auction business in the world. A little over two years ago I leased six large floors over the Westminster Bank, adjoining Calder House, and have the option next June either to continue or give up the premises. I hope business will justify the retention of the new building, but in any case I could easily spare a floor or single office in Calder House at a low rental.

Experto credo. It seems almost incredible that in the last week of July I sold at Piccadilly no fewer than 1,233 lots, the 18 most important realising nearly £5,000. And since my advent in Piccadilly 25,432 lots have actually been sold in the so-called quiet months of August and September, the 50 best realising £41,703.

I differ from those who say that there is "Nothing new under the Sun," because there is no parallel in history of a business such as mine having become so prominent in so short a time. I claim to be the originator of the slogan "Truth in advertising," also the first to write a reader advertisement, to be followed shortly after by the greatest London Store, whose announcement in "The Times" of the 13th inst. says: "In these days, when so many public statements refer to declining trade and so many people are despondently talking about worse to come, we take a special pleasure in announcing that during the month of July we did in many departments record business. Our sales figures for that month this year exceed our figures for last July in ninety-five departments. The month's figures in forty-eight departments are the best July figures we have ever shown."

I cannot say the same of this July, but it is interesting to reprint the statement published last year:

"Audrey House, Ely-place, E.C.1,
"9th August, 1929.

"Dear Sirs,

"As requested by you, I have carefully examined the accounts relating to the sales held by your firm during the month of July, 1929, and I hereby certify that the total sales, less all returns and allowances to date, show an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the same item for July, 1928."

"GEO. S. JOHNSON, Chartered Accountant."

I never enumerate goods bought in (*i.e.*, not sold) as sold or make buying-in charges. My terms are no sale, no charge. There are still many people under the impression that August and September are bad months in which to sell, but I would remind such that "where the carcase is there will the eagles gather together," and everyone should know that when there are scarcely any sales in town or country the attendance is bound to be greater, consequently there will be more opposition and keener bidding. Again, many of the shrewd buyers break into their holiday hoping to secure bargains at this season; but, fortunately for vendors, others think the same, with the result—a crowded sale-room at Piccadilly, such as I expect about 2 p.m. to-day, Tuesday, when I hope to sell a picture by Romney (illustrated) for the highest price ever secured at these rooms. Come and see it sold.

Portrait by Romney.

Portrait by Raeburn.

I have been really ruralizing for a fortnight with my own kith and kin at the pretty little village of Little Gaddesden, on the borders of Ashridge Park. Notwithstanding chilly, gloomy weather, there were bright intervals and the everlasting flitting of the swallows, an earnest of better weather in store. Breaking into the final part last Saturday, I took my papers and left for a short 150-mile business motor trip through Herts, Bucks, Surrey, and Hants; read about the greatest of all Test Matches, and particularly interested to see that one writer begs Mussolini to see whether he cannot prevail on the Italian people to put a stop to the destruction of swallows; made many gratuitous calls and arrived home with car filled with silver, old Sheffield plate, jewels, gold snuff-boxes, and valuable pictures by Tennier, Raeburn, &c. The most interesting call was on the incumbent and churchwardens of Parson Gilbert White's parish of Selborne. I hope I shall be forgiven for again saying that the man who never makes a mistake never makes anything—or, to quote the world's greatest classic: "Great men are not always wise." Gilbert White, the great naturalist of the eighteenth century, said "that swallows hibernated in the mud of rivers during the winter." Chroniclers and other writers of modern times also err—he was never the curate or incumbent at Selborne although a parson, but his grandfather was, and he and his father lived at Selborne. I saw something of great interest to me in the church, but more so the stately yew tree, planted 400 years before the Battle of Hastings, 27 feet in girth, and the yew hedge, centuries old, in the vicarage garden is one of the tallest in England. I felt happy in walking, so to say, in the footsteps of Gilbert White. Another call of special interest was on a Scottish lady where I was asked, as usual, to have a drink, and, as usual, declined, saying that I had never tasted whisky, and to my surprise she had not either! I put the beautiful Raeburn portrait of a gentleman (see illustration) in the car and promised to have it standing on an easel by 10 a.m. on Monday side by side with one which I fully expect you will read in your newspaper on Wednesday created a record price at my rooms. I am very optimistic, and, being fine on Saturday, I made up my mind to make hay, &c. Someone remarked that this fine Raeburn is very much like Sir Walter Scott, only better looking. On the back is written:—

"This portrait of my uncle and my wife's father, Robert Inglis, Esq., of Broomland, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B., was painted about the year A.D. 1814 by Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., and was presented by my uncle when leaving England for Jamaica, soon after his marriage, to my father, William Taylor, Esq., of Trognur Holm. When he died it became the property of my mother, who, before her death, gave it to my wife, Jane Taylor. 24½in. by 29½in.

"20, The Boltons, S. Kensington, 10 April, 1880.

"Henry D. Taylor, Major-Gen."

This picture can be viewed any time during business hours from now onwards until the sale on September 2nd. American papers, please copy.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

To-day, Tuesday, 19th August.—Pictures.
Friday, 22nd August.—Jewels and Silver.
Monday, 25th August.—Antique Furniture.
Friday, 29th August.—China and Books, including a Kelmscott Chaucer in special binding and an unpublished letter from Nelson to My Dear Emma.

WHY KEEP SILVER IN THE BANK WHEN SUCH RECORD-BREAKING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED AT MY ROOMS?

Auction Sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales of antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(*Entrance, 1, Dover-street.*)
'Phone: Gerrard 5971-4.

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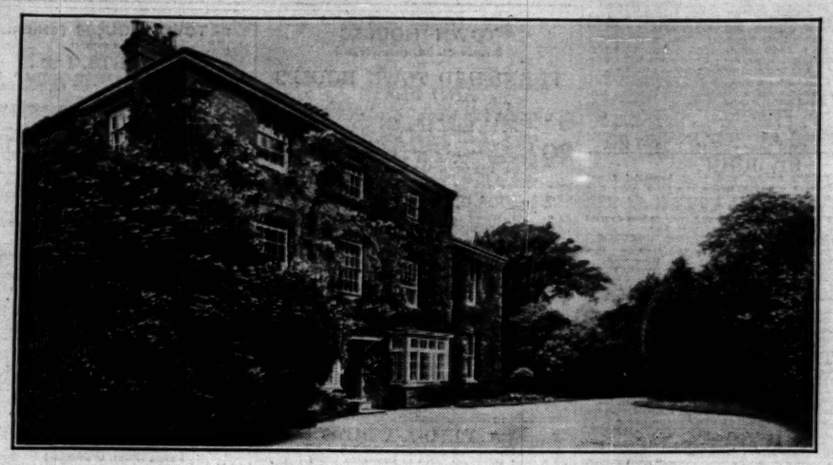
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TO A CITY MAN.
UNRIVALLED SERVICE 35 MINUTES. OPPOSITE FIRST-CLASS GOLF LINKS.

MOST FAVOURED PART OF SURREY.

CLOSE TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CONVENT SCHOOL.
EXCEPTIONAL TERMS OF PURCHASE.



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upon which a considerable amount has been spent. All modern conveniences, exceptionally comfortable. Most easily run.
Beautiful lounge hall (21ft. by 17ft.). Fine open fireplace. Old stone mantel. Also garden hall (25ft. by 15ft.), with open fireplace and old blue tiles. Handsome drawing room (27ft. by 21ft.). Dining room (27ft. by 18ft.).
VERY FINE PANELLED BILLIARD ROOM (30FT. BY 20FT.). 10 BED ROOMS. 4 BATH ROOMS.
Main water. Electric light. Central heating. Cottage. Stabling. Garage.
SEVEN ACRES. LOVELY OLD GARDENS. MAJESTIC OLD TREES.
LAWNS. TWO TENNIS COURTS. ROSE AND ROCK GARDENS. ORCHARD. KITCHEN GARDEN. PADDOCK.
MUST BE SOLD.
£2,000 CASH. BALANCE ON MORTGAGE IF DESIRED.
The whole property is in perfect order. Personally inspected and strongly recommended.
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BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS,
73, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1,
EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27.
DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
being the property of a GENTLEMAN and removed from Messrs. Druce and Co.'s Depository. Also various other properties, including ITALIAN LACQUERED APPOINTMENTS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28.
MODERN FURNITURE,
being the property of a GENTLEMAN and removed from Messrs. Harrod's Depository; and other properties, including a CHIPPENDALE SIDEBOARD, a BUREAU BOOKCASE, SETS of CHAIRS, OIL PAINTINGS. Also a HARE-WOOD and inlaid BED-ROOM SUITE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE,
being the property of a GENTLEMAN and removed from a Surrey Residence; also other properties, including a SHERATON SIDEBOARD and SETS of CHAIRS, QUEEN ANNE BUREAUX, a LOUIS XV. BUREAU, ANTIQUE SOFA, and TRIPOD TABLES, SETTEES and CHAIRS in AUBUSSON TAPESTRY, OIL PAINTINGS, MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZES. Also a SMALL COLLECTION of IVORY CARVINGS.

The above may be viewed two days preceding and Catalogues may shortly be had.

THIS PERFECT XVTH-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE.

ONE OF THE MOST HISTORICAL AND INTERESTING PROPERTIES IN BERKSHIRE.

WITHIN A WALLED CURTILAGE IN AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.
Lounge hall.
Three reception rooms.
Six bed rooms, two bath rooms.
ANCIENT TITHE BARN.
TWO ACRES
lovely gardens and orchard.
Electric light, central heating, main drainage.
FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE FIGURE.
(2234.)

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Write for Booklet.

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A Real Tudor Gem. Five miles Colchester.
CHARMING COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in ideal rural surroundings, ¾ mile from excellent bus service; spacious lounge, dining room, kitchen, &c., three bed rooms, bath room; hot water system; telephone available; good water supply; garage and pretty ornamental garden and THREE ACRES of grassland. £700 FREEHOLD, including the linos and valuable wire netting enclosures. (Do. 384.)—Full particulars and photos of C. M. STANFORD and SON, 23, High-street, Colchester.

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DELIGHTFUL XVIth-Century COTTAGE RESIDENCE; full of exposed oak; hall, spacious dining room, sitting room, kitchen, &c., four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), w.c.; electric light from main supply; good water supply; pleasant grounds and paddock of THREE ACRES; garage, &c.; frequent bus service passes the gate. FREEHOLD £950, or near offer. (Do. 391.)—Full particulars of C. M. STANFORD and SON, 23, High-street, Colchester.

GENTLEMAN'S Superior RESIDENTIAL and FARMING ESTATE; near Colchester; very fine old-world Residence with carved panelled door, oak beams and studs, and other features; two reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two w.c.; good offices, &c.; garden; model set of farm premises and 240 ACRES. 110 rich pasture; seven good cottages.—Full particulars, price, &c., of C. M. STANFORD and SON, 23, High-street, Colchester.

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In the picturesque Stour Valley district.
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SALE
VERY MODERATE PRICE.
NEAR DARTMOUTH. Particularly attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE; old-world House; five rec., dbl., nine bed, two bath, usual offices; excellent range of farm buildings, cottage, and 30 ACRES, or less, or more could be bought.
Electric light. Telephone. Central heating.
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Famed for its invigorating air.
NORTH FORELAND.
About one mile from Broadstairs Station.
NICELY appointed MODERN RESIDENCE for SALE, well situate in a district especially suitable for children on account of its general healthfulness and high sunshine average.
PRIVATE ACCESS TO BEACH.
Hall, two reception, seven bed rooms, and offices. Main water, gas, and electric light.
EXCEPTIONALLY EASY TO MAINTAIN.
Attractive garden of about one-third of an Acre, with lawn and flower beds.
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THIS PROPERTY IS IN FIRST-RATE ORDER AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION.
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Electric lighting and pumping. New drainage.
Prettily old-world-timbered gardens with tennis and other lawns, fine timber, garden, and a pasture field of about five Acres.
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THE BAY HOUSE, BOGNOR REGIS.—Detached HOUSE with attractive elevation commanding sheltered direct sea views. The house has been very thoughtfully planned and contains such features as central heating throughout, oak floors to hall and reception rooms, lavatory basins in bed rooms. The accommodation is four bed rooms, two reception rooms, cloak room, domestic quarters; garage. All the rooms are a good size and have been sited for sunshine; large garden. PRICE £1,750 FREEHOLD; substantial mortgage if desired.—Write for interesting illustrated particulars local Bognor Agents or ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Bay Estate, Aldwick, West Bognor, and 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

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